



WOMEN'S INFLUENCE IN POST-CONFLICT GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN



**Women's
International
Peace Centre**
Amplifying Women's Voice and Power



**AFRICAN WOMEN'S
DEVELOPMENT FUND**

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TRAINING REPORT ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

FOR THE GENDER FOCAL PERSONS IN
LINE MINISTRIES AND COMMISSIONS

AUGUST 10TH-15TH 2020
AND
SEPTEMBER 21ST-25TH 2020

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL, JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDC	AIDS Commission of South Sudan
BPFA	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
CAR	Central Africa Republic
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRF	Continental Results Framework
CRSV	Conflict Related Sexual Violence
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Communities of West Africa States
ECM	End Child Marriage
EWOs	Early Warning Officers
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GFPs	Gender Focal Persons
ICGLR	International Conference of the Great Lakes Region
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority on Development
MGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare
MHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Mangment
MY&S	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MC&M	Ministry of Culture and Museum
MOPB	Ministry of Peace Building
MOCA	Ministry of Cabinet Affaires
MFA&IC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MD&VA	Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MPA	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
MICTPS	Ministry of Information, Communication, Tecnology and Postal Services
MFA	Ministry of Federal Affairs
MEAC	Ministry of East African Community
MOH	Ministry of Health
MGE&I	Ministry of General Education and Instructions
NAP	National Action Plan
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NS	National Security
NUF	National Unified Forces
R-ARCSS	Revitalised Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan
R-NGoNU	Revitalized National Government of National Unity
RTNLA	Revitalised Transitional National Legislative Assembly
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SSDF/VA	South Sudan People Défense Force and Veteran Affairs
SSPDF-GHQ	South Sudan People Defense Force – General Headquarter
SSYDP	South Sudan Youth Development Policy
SSNAP	South Sudan National Action Plan
TCSS	Transitional Constitution of South Sudan
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCR	United Nation Security Council Resolution
UNDP	United Nations Development of Programmes
UNMISS	United Nations Missions to South Sudan
UNWOME	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW) in collaboration with the Women's International Peace Centre (The Peace Centre) conducted two training sessions on Women, Peace and Security. The training targeted Gender Focal Persons (GFPs) from Government institutions in South Sudan. Both sessions took place at Royal Palace Hotel, Juba, in South Sudan from August 10th – 15th 2019 and September 21st -25th 2020.

This training is part of The Peace Centre's drive in enhancing capacities to promote development and peace, by monitoring and reporting on the implementation of Women, Peace and Security Agenda in South Sudan.

Why the Gender Focal Persons (GFPs)? GFPs are responsible for gender mainstreaming and gender responsive budgeting in the line Ministries and Commissions where they serve. Gender equality and women's empowerment work is a role for GFPs as they are largely involved in mainstreaming, implementation and data collection for quality reporting. The GFPs therefore play a critical role in promoting the South Sudan National Action Plan (SSNAP) on women, peace and security.

Fifty-two GFPs (41 female, 15 male) benefitted from two training intakes in August and September 2020, covering a number of topics to facilitate their work. They acquired knowledge and competences in: understanding the Women Peace and Security Agenda; Development and Funding of the National Action Plan (NAP); Monitoring and Reporting of the NAP; The IGAD Regional Action Plan; Great Lakes Region Action Plan, as well as Indicators for Women, Peace and Security. Participants were also provided skills for: aligning the Women, Peace & Security Agenda to International Development Frameworks; Alignment of UNSCR1325 with National Frameworks; and generating national data and information for the national report that will feed into the Continental Results Framework.

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE TRAINING:

- a. GFPs increased their knowledge on and understood their role in promoting UNSCR 1325 and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in general.
- b. GFPs appreciated the linkage between UNSCR 1325 and SSNAP resolution of conflict and promotion of peace in South Sudan
- c. GFPs understood the commitments and obligations of South Sudan in implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.
- d. The training provided and explained in detail the indicators for reporting on women, peace and security.
- e. The training forum generated an Action Plan (See Appendix IV) and initial information and data that will be used by MGCSW to develop the Country Report using the continental Result Framework (CRF) (See appendix V).

Follow-up actions were raised in the form of recommendations through the life cycle of the training:

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MGCSW BY THE GENDER FOCAL PERSONS:

- i. MGCSW needs to put in place tools for implementation of the NAP, and national-level monitoring of all the implementing institutions on compliance.
- ii. The MGCSW should host a feedback workshop to stakeholders whenever they collect data for the NAP implementation report.
- iii. The terms of reference for the Steering Committee and Inter-Ministerial Committee should be developed for guidance.
- iv. The NAP framework should be reviewed to include roles and responsibilities of all responsible institutions.

- v. MGCSW should ensure that a Ministerial Order for the formation of the Gender Desk in all responsible Ministries is in place and implemented.

TRAINING RECOMMENDATION

MGCSW should ensure that a Ministerial Order for the formation of the Gender Desk in all responsible Ministries is in place and implemented

- vi. Participants requested MGCSW to provide timeline for reporting to the IGAD.
- vii. The 35% threshold had provided a jump-starting opportunity for women alongside with men. But since the threshold has not been met, there should be advocacy with State Governors. There is need for Affirmative action Bill and an oversight mechanism to guarantee implementation.
- viii. MGCSW should take leadership in meeting government reporting obligations on matters of Women, Peace and Security.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE THE PEACE CENTRE BY GENDER FOCAL PERSONS:

- i. The Peace Centre needs to conduct more Women, Peace and Security Trainings for the remaining gender focal persons who did not benefit from this training to standardise knowledge and skills across board.
- ii. GFPs called for frequent orientation sessions with GFPs on Women, Peace and Security particularly, the United Nations indicators and the Continental Result Frame work. This orientation should be held frequently to keep GFPs updated.
- iii. Continue to provide support to the MGCSW promotion of peace in-country, and support an Exchange Visit.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW) in collaboration with the Women's International Peace Centre (The Peace Centre) conducted two training sessions on Women, Peace and Security. The training targeted Gender Focal Persons (GFPs) from Government institutions in South Sudan. Both sessions took place at Royal Palace Hotel, Juba, in South Sudan from August 10th – 15th 2020 and September 21st -25th 2020.

This training is part of the overall project implementation to enhance reporting and monitoring on the implementation of Women, Peace and Security Agenda in-country.

Specific objectives of the training for GFPs were, to:

- Provide knowledge and skills for engaging and influencing post conflict decision-making and governance.
- Provide competences for reporting and monitoring implementation of Women, Peace and Security Agenda.
- Support development of action plans for reporting on the implementation of the UNSCR National Action plan for South Sudan to feed into the Continental Results Framework for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of Women Peace and Security Agenda in Africa.

2.0 BACKGROUND

South Sudan is the 54th and youngest nation in Africa, having gone through episodes of militarized violence before achieving its independence. Post-conflict recovery processes in the country have myriads of strategies, including establishment, resourcing and implementation of various peace and security frameworks. The country has a number of enabling policies and laws to foster gendered participation, representation and advocacy for favourable policies, geared towards development.

The MGCSW and The Peace Centre sought to make contribution to these frameworks and dialogues. In 2020, the collaborating institutions strengthened knowledge, skills and competences of Gender Focal Persons (GFPs) in line Ministries and Commissions to be the engines of social development through their gender mainstreaming work. Hence the 2 training intakes held in August and September 2020 to upscale efforts for monitoring and reporting on SSNAP that informs the Continental Results Framework.

3.0 PROCESS OF THE ACTIVITY

- The MGCSW and The Peace Centre held preparatory discussions on the implementation methodologies, to agree on key national needs and priorities, target constituency and deliverables.
- During the planning meeting, it was noted that GFPs in line ministries needed to spear head the process of informing the Continental Results Framework for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of Women Peace and Security Agenda in Africa (2018-2028). However, there was knowledge gap, hence this training to equip GFPs with requisite skills.
- A training was tailored to the specific gaps. Course facilitators were identified from the national resources in-country. The selected facilitators were provided guidance and technical oversight support for training preparations and delivery by the The Peace Centre.
- Key processes, tools and learning materials for the training were developed. Training materials were prepared, along with process control tools in the form of daily facilitators' meetings, daily recaps and end-of-training evaluation to assess impact and value.

- Adult-learning participatory approaches were used including case stories, mini and interactive lectures, experience sharing, role plays, demonstrations, illustrations, simulations, guest speaking/speakers and brainstorming. The methodologies enabled GFPs to actively reflect and contribute to current trends that inform women, peace and security in South Sudan.
- GFPs informed the Training Agenda by raising a number of expectations, which were responded to during training. Key expectations raised for the two training intakes were:

Training 1 expectations: August 2020	Training 2 expectations: September 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the situational gap in the implementation of the NAP. • To know my role in implementing & reporting on UNSCR 1325. • Gain knowledge and skills on UNSCR 1325 and monitoring mechanisms • How to implement the R-ARCSS? • The implementation of the 35% affirmative action. • Gender equality is realized and streamlined in all the institutions • MGCSW to plan for exchange visits. • To know the achievements on the Implementation of the NAP • To Know the role of women in conflict resolution and peace building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about peace and security. • Know the achievements of the NAP-UNSCR 1325. • Acquire new knowledge that I will pass on to others. • know the Link between peace and the NAP. • Detailed explanation of UNSCR 1325 resolution • To know about gender issues in South Sudan. • know different activities implemented by different institutions • Understand the MGCSW forward implementation of UNSCR 1325.

OBSERVATION

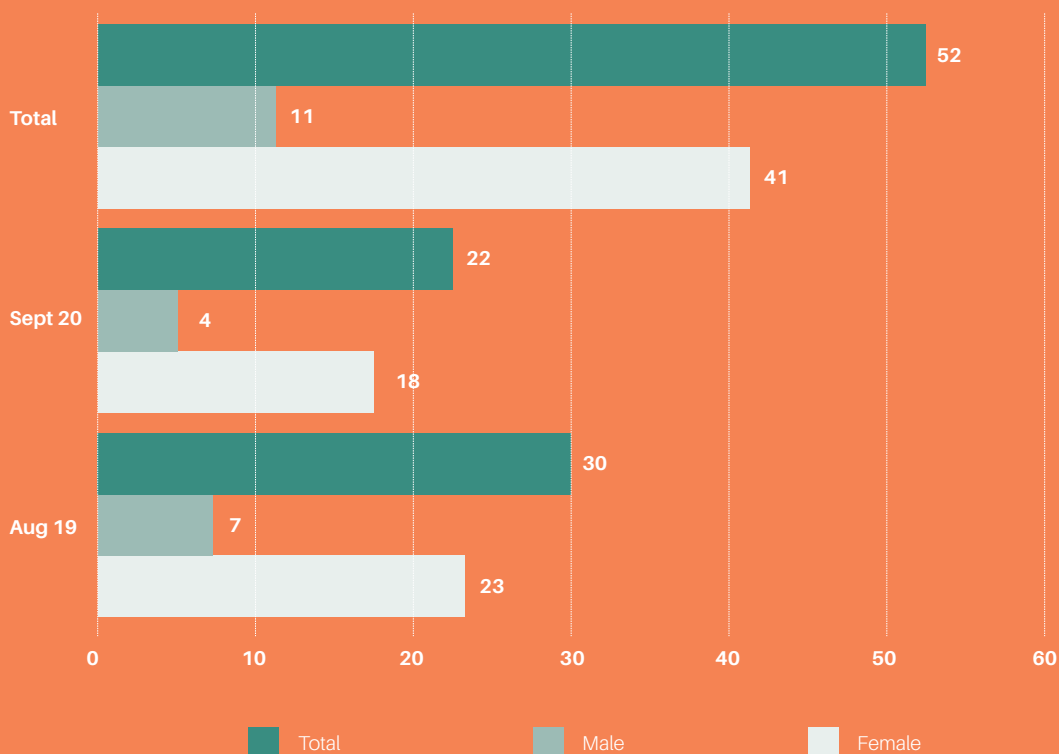
Most of the expectations were met during training, as indicated in the Training Agenda, Training Report and Training Evaluation Feedback report.

- Health and safety considerations during training: This training was run face-to-face given the challenges with unstable information technology infrastructure in-country. The MGCSW and The Peace Centre discussed a number of considerations to avoid infections and exposure to COVID-19. Ministry of Health guidelines such as social distancing, wearing of masks and sanitising were enforced throughout the program. Preparatory discussions also led to the decision to split the training into two intakes to avoid crowding.
- Reflection and Action: At the end of the two training sessions, plans of action were developed using the new knowledge acquired from the training. GFPs provided information and filled the template for Continental Results Framework (CRF) based on the 5 pillars of UNSCR1325, to assist with the compilation of the country report that will be submitted to the African Union.



4.0 RESULTS OF THE TRAINING

4.1 GENDER REPRESENTATION



79% of trainees were female leaders, while 21% were male leaders. The capacity of GFPs needed to be upskilled for them to take lead in reporting and monitoring on implementation of the SSNAP. While the focus was women leaders to foster women-led peace building, male leaders were included. Some of the line Ministries and Commissions have men as GFPs. Furthermore, male involvement is critical to ensure buy in, nationalising the issues and creating gender balance in women, peace and security activities.

The participants (GFPs) were drawn from Government's Institutions, the Vice Presidencies, Ministries and Commissions, indicated below;

- The Ministries; Gender, Child and Social Welfare; Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management;

Mining; Investment; Peace; Labour; Public Service and Human Resource Development; Justice and Constitutional, Development Affairs; Energy and Dams; Defence and Veterans Affairs; Culture and National Heritage and Petroleum;

- The Commissions; Constitution Review, South Sudan Anti-Corruption, National Audit Chamber, Water Authority, Relief and Rehabilitation, and National Election.
- It is expected that knowledge and skills for monitoring implementation of UNSCR 1325 will be mainstreamed into different government institutions indicated above. Monitoring is important to ensure that adequate resources and commitment is directed to promoting peace, security and development.

FEEDBACK

GFPs shared their institutional experiences in mainstreaming gender in response to SSNAP. They noted however, that there are new Ministries created in the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity) which do not yet have GFPs, ultimately lacking gender mainstreaming. The training team resolved that MGCSW should advocate for nomination and capacity building of focal points in newly created Ministries to ensure promotion of gender equality.

4.2 STRENGTHENING NATIONAL RESOURCES TO DELIVER TRAINING

In order to ensure sustainability, MGCSW and The Peace Centre strategized on identifying and supporting national resources to conduct training. Selected training facilitators were supported to:

- a. Develop training materials
- b. Prepare for training delivery with required training materials and equipment

Facilitators were:

Facilitator	Topic
Ms. Esther Ikere Eluzai Undersecretary MGCSW	Women, Peace & Security Agenda
Dr. Angelina Amattijo Bazugba Director NTLI	UNSCR 1325 Development Framework
Ms. Jane Kiden AG Director, Gender	Monitoring and Reporting on NAP
Ms. Regina Ossa Lullo Director General for Gender & Child Welfare	Funding the NAP, and IGAD Regional Action Plan

- Identifying South Sudanese nationals to prepare and run the training contributed to human resource development for the country, while putting the training topics into national context.
- The facilitators used this platform to further strengthen their experience in delivery of key technical areas. They had to read widely in preparation and had to prepare training material. As an adult learning class, this training was a teaching and learning experience for the facilitators.
- These facilitators also remain available for consultation for related duties, and for the follow-up actions designed by GFPs at this training, and for related work on Women, Peace and Security.

4.3 TECHNICAL SESSIONS DELIVERED TO ENSURE INFORMED INTERVENTIONS BY GFPs

Training sessions were planned. A summary of training discussions, learnings and planned action is indicated below.

Session 4.3.1

INTRODUCTION TO WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA

Ms. Esther Ikere Eluzai

Session Objectives

- a. Understand the WPS agenda and UNSCR 1325
- b. Understand the architecture of UN Resolutions on women, peace and security

Key Session Discussions

- The UNSCR 1325 was adopted in October 2000 by the Security Council as a land mark commitment to women in conflict. The Resolution seeks for equal participation of women in peace and post conflict negotiations, and seeks to safeguard the rights of women and children wherever conflict erupts. The resolution has four pillars of participation, prevention, protection, Relief and recovery.
- The WPS Agenda is the product of international women's peace activism. The Agenda has transformational potential moving from exclusive to democratic decision making, from gender inequality to gender justice, and from conflict and violence to sustainable peace.
- The UNSCR 1325 is enhanced by other resolutions that reinforce it, including, UNSCRs 1820(2008), 1888(2009), 1889(2010), 1960(2011), 2106(2013), 2122 (2013), 2242(2015), 2250(2015), 2467(2019). The United Nations Security Council continues to fill the gaps in all the subsequent resolutions that form the support framework for enhancing the WPS Agenda.

Emerging Issues During the Session

- GFPs understood the connection between the UNSCR 1325; the WPS Agenda; and the obligations of the United Nations member states.
- GFPs appreciated the rationale for sequencing adoption of different resolutions to fill gaps and to complement UNSCR 1325.
- GFPs appreciated formation of UNSCR 1325 to address conflict related sexual violence where women are used as weapons of destruction by warring parties;
- Women and girls are affected disproportionately during violent conflict, hence the need to for involvement in peace talks and in conflict resolution processes;
- The WPS agenda transforms women and transforms nations.



Training session for GFPs

DID YOU KNOW?

That Government of S.Sudan has 3 police training centres that training officers on protection against SGBV & perpetrator management

- Rajaf National Police Training College
- Rajaf Dr. Garang Police School
- Rambo Police Academy

Session 4.3.2

ALIGNING THE WOMEN, PEACE & SECURITY AGENDA TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

Dr. Angelina A. Bazugba

Session Objectives

- Understand how UNSCR 1325 aligns to the International Development Frameworks.
- Appreciate the importance of the international and regional Agreements in deterring negative behaviour, actions and choices.

Key Session Discussions

- The UNSCR 1325 requires countries emerging out of conflict to include women in post-conflict reconstruction. The resolution addresses violations of women's rights and supports their participation in negotiations/reconstruction processes.
- Peace building is a continuous process that requires inclusivity for sustainability of engagements. Women bring rich experiences and competences needed for peace processes at peace tables. Women's presence broadens the peace agenda to include issues of displaced communities of men and women, humanitarian concerns and sexual violence.
- Supporting women's involvement against human rights abuses and building lasting peace is a prerequisite to gender equality.
- During post conflict reconstruction processes, policies and laws are drafted. The process gives an opportunity for women to revise and advocate for gender responsive policies and laws.
- As a member of the United Nations, South Sudan is obliged to implement and report on Women, Peace and Security.

Emerging Issues During the Session

- The UNSCR1325 is an international obligation for South Sudan. The Resolution complements other regional and international Instruments/Frameworks such as Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discriminations Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The UNSCR 1325 should be aligned to Member States' regulatory policies that require women participation.
- International agreement and national policies led to establishment of MGCSW.
- GFPs have huge work of changing mindsets, where citizens assume that gender issues are concerns for women. Gender issues are national issues that affect both women and men; gender concerns have a huge bearing on national development.

Session 4.3.3

DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDING OF THE NAP

Ms. Regina Ossa Lullo

Session Objectives

- a. Understand the process of the development of the National Action Plan (2015-2020)

Key Session Discussions

- The MGCSW conducted two baseline studies which gave background information for the development of the SSNAP. The process started in 2011. In 2013, the National Steering Committee and Technical Committee were formed to guide the process. UN Women commissioned a consultant who worked with the two committees, under the leadership of the MGCSW.
- The NAP is based on the four pillars of the UNSCR 1325 as follows:
 - Prevention -reduction in conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence.
 - Participation -inclusion of women and their interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.
 - Protection - women's safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights respected.
 - Relief & Recovery -women's specific needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situation.

- Government Institutions take full financial responsibility to implement the NAP, with technical support from Development Partners. With this provision, a NAP was developed, validated by all government ministries and commission, and subsequently tabled to the Council of Ministers for approval. On 6th November 2015, the Council of Ministers adopted the NAP through resolution Number 183/2015.

Emerging Issues During the Session

- Most GFPs attended the training of this nature for the first time yet they are expected to implement peace and security concerns. They understood the process of the development of the NAP in South Sudan.
- The implementation of the NAP-UNSCR 1325 is a responsibility of all government institutions, CSOs and UN Agencies.
- Need to streamline funding requirements for implementation of the NAP.

Session 4.3.4

MONITORING AND REPORTING OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

Ms. Jane Kiden

Session Objectives

- a. Understand the role of the Inter-Ministerial Committee in monitoring implementation of the NAP.
- b. Differentiate the coordinating role of the MGCSW from National Steering Committee which oversees implementation.

DID YOU KNOW?

That women are central to conflict transformation & peacebuilding.
In S.Sudan, 7 women have been signatories to formal Peace Agreements.

Key Session Discussions

- Monitoring UNSCR1325 implementation:
 - Enables stakeholders to measure results,
 - Facilitates recording of successes, failures and lessons for future.
- Monitoring implementation of the NAP is performed on a daily basis by the Steering Committee and a team created within the Ministry of Gender. The monitoring body at the highest level is the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising of five ministries namely:
 - Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare (MGCSW),
 - Ministry of Defence(MoD)
 - Ministry of Justice (MoJ);
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFA&IC);
 - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP).
- Implementation Mechanism of the NAP: the following steps were discussed:

- Government compiles a report on the UNSCR 1325 implementation and submit it to the UN Secretary General every 2 years.
- The National Steering Committee (NSC) ensures coordinated implementation, monitoring and reporting on UNSCR 1325 by all the implementing partners.
- At the state level, State Steering Committees (SSC) liaises with the NSC to ensure that the SSNAP is implemented countrywide,
- The NSC and the SSC will meet on a quarterly basis to receive reports from the implementing institution.

Emerging Issues During the Session

- There is a need for national-level monitoring of all the implementing institutions on compliance.
- The MGSCW should host a feedback workshop to stakeholders whenever they collect data for the report.
- There is need to put in place tools for implementation of the NAP.
- The terms of reference for the Steering Committee and Inter-Ministerial Committee should be developed for guidance.
- The NAP frame-work should be reviewed to include roles and responsibilities of all responsible institutions.
- There should be a Ministerial Order for the formation of the Gender Desk in all responsible Ministries.
- There is a constraint to resource allocation for the gender related activities in the ministries, as top leadership does not fully understand the concept and expected deliverables.

Session 4.3.5

THE IGAD REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

Ms. Regina Ossa Lullo

Session Objectives

- a. Introduce the role of IGAD Regional Action Plans to peace and security

Key Session Discussion

- The goals, objectives and core programme areas of the IGAD peace and security agenda is guided by its Regional Peace and Security Strategy, and is in alignment with the AU Peace and Security programme, guided by the Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).
- IGAD implements the AU Peace and security councils. The African Union Commission through the coordination of the office of the Special Envoy on WPS formulates a continental framework to monitor the implementation of the various African and international instruments and commitments on WPS in Africa.
- The IGAD Regional Strategy (2011-15) regrouped them under four Pillars namely:
Pillar 1: Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment;
Pillar 2: Economic Cooperation, Integration and Social Development;
Pillar 3: Peace and Security
Pillar 4: Corporate Development Services

Emerging Issues During the Session

- IGAD Regional Action Plan was new to most participants.
- Given the government commitment to the peace and security frameworks, GFPs realized the need to report on the Implementation of WPS to the IGAD.
- Participants requested MoGCSW to provide timeline for reporting to the IGAD

Session 4.3.6

ALIGNMENT OF UNSCR1325 WITH NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Dr. Angelina A. Bazugba

Key Session Presentation and Discussion

- The Transitional Constitution of South Sudan (TCSS2011), the National Gender Policy (2013), the National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325, women peace and security (2015-2020) was adopted and domesticated the UNSCR 1325. This allows for women to participate in peace negotiations under the different political parties.
- Women from civil society, youth groups and South Sudan women coalition signed the R-ARCSS in August 2018. Women were also involved in the reconciliation supported by IGAD to hold parallel meetings and lobby different political parties. This led to approval of 35% affirmative Action. UNSCR1325 Resolution provided for women's participation and substantially contributed to the gender provisions of the R-ARCSS.
- Under the present TGoNU however, the 35% gender representation was not achieved in the cabinet nor in the appointment of governance for the States.

Emerging Issues During the Session

- The R-ARCSS is one of the gender sensitive agreements in the region. However, implementation of its provision to benefit different interest groups has been a challenge.
- It was observed that women are not adequately represented in political parties. Women fell short in the implementation mechanism of the agreement- political parties claim that women are not technical enough to warrant appointment.
- The 35% threshold had provided a jump-starting opportunity for women alongside with men. But since the threshold has not been met, there should be advocacy with State Governors. There is need for Affirmative action Bill and an oversight mechanism to guarantee implementation.
- GFPs need to keenly understand the gender provisions of the agreement.
- Need to advocate for women to join political parties as institutions of political recruitment to enhance implementation of the 35%.
- Engage parties to the R-ARCSS to commit to their obligations in the agreement.

Session 4.3.7

GREAT LAKES REGION ACTION PLAN

Ms. Esther Ikere Eluzai and Ms. Regina Ossa Lullo

Session Objectives

- a. Familiarize participants with the work of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

Key Session Presentation and Discussion

- The ICGLR was established in 2003 as a need to regional approaches to resolving conflicts. The region has experienced heightened conflict in Burundi, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo(DRC) and Central Africa Republic(CAR).
- Coordination of the implementation of the Regional Action Plan is done by the Gender Directorate of the ICGLR. The Regional Steering Committee provides strategic guidance, oversees implementation and facilitates global reporting. The Regional Action plan will be subject to mid- term evaluation in 2021, with final evaluation in 2023.
- The ICGLR has twelve Member States. To date, nine members have developed National Action Plans

¹. The ICGLR currently has: a Regional Training Facility in Uganda; the Levy Mwanawasa Centre for Democracy and Good Governance in Zambia; and the office of the Special Envoy in DRC.

Emerging Issues During the Session

- The framework and its existing organs were new to most GFPs. Even those who knew the framework were largely unaware of the country's obligation to report on peace and security issues as a member State.
- GFPs appreciated the Regional Training Facility in Uganda, and observed that research and training professionals on SGBV are highly needed interventions.
- Participants requested the MGCSW to take leadership in meeting government reporting obligations on matters of Women, Peace and Security.

Session 4.3.8

INDICATORS FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Dr. Angelina Bazugba

Session Objectives

- a. Familiarize participants with the existing indicators for Women, Peace and Security (global and regional perspectives)

Key Session Presentation and Discussion

- Indicators and monitoring are signposts of change along the path to implementation. Global indicators, monitoring National Action Plans and independent civil society monitoring have been developed and adopted by South Sudan in particular.
- The global indicators comprise of 26 quantitative and qualitative indicators, organized into 4 Pillars, which track and monitor the implementation of UNSCR 1325. They provide accountability, effective monitoring and a foundation for efforts to accelerate implementation. The four Pillars of women, peace and security are:
 - Prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations. The pillar has seven (7) indicators.
 - Participation: Women participate equally with men and gender equality is promoted in peace and security decision-making processes at national, local, regional and international levels. The pillar has eight (8) indicators.
 - Protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls during conflict-affected situations. The pillar has seven (7) indicators.
 - Relief and Recovery: Women and girls' specific relief needs are met. Women's capacities to act as agents in relief and recovery are reinforced in conflict and post-conflict situations. The pillar has ten (10) indicators.

1. Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Burundi, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Central Africa Republic, Kenya

Session 4.3.9

CONTINENTAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Ms. Esther I. Eluzai

Session Objectives

- a. Familiarize participants with the Continental Results Framework work.
- b. Develop a country report using the Continental Results Template

Key Session Presentation and Discussion

- The Continental Results Framework is anchored in the AU's long-standing work on gender equality, including: the Constitutive Act of the AU (2002); the AU Gender Parity Principle; Maputo Protocol (2003); Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (2004); AU Gender Policy (2009); AU Framework for Post-Conflict Reconstruction (2006); AU Policy Framework on Security Sector Reform (2011), and the AU Agenda 2063 (2013).
- The mechanism facilitates implementation including the AU Women, Gender and Development Directorate (2000), appointment of the Special Envoy on WPS (2014), launch of the Gender, Peace and Security Programme (2015).

Emerging Issues During the Session

- The Continental Results Framework (CRF) work was new to all GFPs. They recommended that the need for frequent orientation on the CRF for all GFPs.
- Need for GFPs to have regular reporting calendar

5.0

GENERATING DATA AND INFORMATION FOR THE CONTINENTAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK COUNTRY REPORT

Using the knowledge and skills secured from this training, GFPs filled the Continental Results Framework template based on the 5 pillars of the UNSCR1325. Substantial information was generated during the training. The information will lay foundation for the country report. (See Appendix V).

6.0

FROM RHETORIC TO ACTION: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLANS

6.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLANS

GFPs provided concrete actions that should be taken to ensure gender mainstreaming and promotion of SSNAP, moving forward. Plans were developed using guidance of 3 lead questions from the training facilitators. (See Appendix IV) for the action plans.



GFPs in discussion groups on developing Action Plans

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD TO MGCSW AND THE PEACE CENTRE

6.2.1

Recommendations to MGCSW

During training reflection sessions, GFPs made specific recommendations to MGCSW towards promotion of women, peace and security agenda: they include the following:

- i. There is a need to put in place tools for implementation of the NAP, and national-level monitoring of all the implementing institutions on compliance.
- ii. The MGCSW should host a feedback workshop to stakeholders whenever they collect data for the NAP implementation report.
- iii. The terms of reference for the Steering Committee and Inter-Ministerial Committee should be developed for guidance.
- iv. The NAP frame-work should be reviewed to include roles and responsibilities of all responsible institutions.
- v. The MGCSW should ensure that a Ministerial Order for the formation of the Gender Desk in all responsible Ministries is in place and implemented.
- vi. Participants requested MGCSW to provide timeline for reporting to the IGAD.
- vii. The 35% threshold had provided a jump-starting opportunity for women alongside with men. But since the threshold has not been met, there should be advocacy with State Governors. There is need for Affirmative Action Bill and an oversight mechanism to guarantee implementation.
- viii. Participants requested the MGCSW to take leadership in meeting government reporting obligations on matters of Women, Peace and Security.

6.2.2

Recommendations and requests to The Peace Centre

The GFPs highly appreciated the training. They appreciated its comprehensive nature, and noted that it would go a long way to support GFPs in implementing WPS Agenda in their respective ministries. The following recommendations were made to WIPC:

- i. The Peace Centre needs to conduct a WPS Training for the remaining gender focal persons in line Ministries and Commissions.
- ii. GFPs called for frequent orientation sessions with gender focal persons on Women, Peace and Security particularly, the United Nations indicators and the Continental Result Frame work. This orientation should be held frequently to keep GFPs updated.
- iii. Continue to provide support to the MGCSW promotion of peace in the country, and support an Exchange Visit.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: ABOUT THE CONVENORS OF THE TRAINING - MGCSW AND WIPC

This training was held by the MGCSW and the Peace Centre. It was run with funding from African Women's Development Fund.

a) The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW)

The MGCSW is the national machinery mandated to promote gender equality, social justice, and safe guard the rights and welfare of women, children, persons with disability and vulnerable groups. The scope of work for the Ministry covers gender and women's empowerment, child and social welfare functions.

The Ministry formulates and implements policies and legislations for promotion of gender equality, women's empowerment, child protection in South Sudan. The Ministry run its work through: Directorate of Gender, Directorate of Child Welfare, Social Welfare, Administration, as well as Research and Planning. The Ministry's vision is to contribute towards attainment of a just, peaceful, inclusive and equitable society.

b) Women's International Peace Centre (The Peace Centre)

The Peace Centre (formerly Isis-WICCE) is a feminist organisation with a mission to ignite women's leadership, amplify their voices and deepen their activism in re-creating peace. Founded in 1974, The Peace Centre works with partners in conflict and post-conflict contexts across Africa and Asia, using its home-grown WEAVE model to catalyse women's power for peace by integrating research, documentation, holistic wellbeing, skills and movement building as well as advocacy. Formerly, The Peace Centre (as Isis-WICCE) has invested in South

Sudan conflict prevention, peace and security work since 1998. The Peace Centre undertook research in the country's war fare, contributed to reproductive health and rehabilitation, promoted women's leadership in governance and peace, and supported growth of home-grown groups to replicate conflict transformation skills. This ongoing intervention aims to highlight successes and challenges from many years of its engagement through the SSNAP to inform the Continental Results Framework.

APPENDIX II: POLITICAL WILL TO PROMOTE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY FRAMEWORKS IN SOUTH SUDAN

This was reflected in the willingness of political office holders officiating the lead functions of the training.

- a. The Opening Session was officiated by the Hon. Undersecretary of MGCSW on behalf of the Hon. Minister who was then away on medical leave. In her remarks, she noted that the training addresses major knowledge gaps in understanding and implementing the SSNAP, the IGAD-RAP, GLR-RAP, the normative conventions, the global and continental result framework for reporting the implementation to the African Union. The training would inform gender mainstreaming and gender responsive budgeting. Through this training, government Ministries and Commissions are being skilled to mainstream, implement and collect data for quality reporting.
- b. The Closing Ceremony was officiated by Mr. Peter Kulang Gatwitch the Undersecretary of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. He thanked the MGCSW for accepting the partnership with The Peace Centre, an institution that has had peace building interventions in South Sudan for a long time. She further appreciated the facilitators for ensuring that all the training objectives are achieved. The skills gained will enable GFPs to monitor and report on implementation of the NAP-UNSCR1325, the Continental Results Framework. This is critical for realizing sustainable peace in South Sudan by ensuring that women participate in peace building and increase the number of women in governance and decision-making.

APPENDIX III: TRAINING EVALUATION

The training was evaluated by Dr. Angelina Bazugba-key feedback as follows:

- a. Training Organization: Training facilitators were excellent, had team spirit and mutual understanding amongst themselves. Training materials were clear. The facilitation and explanations was clearly understood.
- b. Suitability of training venue and accommodation: Participants appreciated the hotel learning environment; it was quiet and allowed them to reflect on the tasks at hand. Residential training enabled them to maximize time to deeply understand the training topics.
- c. Achievement of Expectation: Participants, reported that their training expectations were met as indicated below:
 - Acquired knowledge and new skills on UNSCR 1325, WPS and the 4 Pillars, the SSNAP, IGAD-RAP, GLR-RAP, Continental Result Framework
 - Understood the family tree of the normative conventions.
 - Learnt about emerging security threats, e.g unknown gun men, Negas, Torontos, cattle raiding
 - Participants were satisfied with the Content, explanation, demonstration and delivery
 - Improved value of participants
 - Time well managed
 - Clear communications with sufficient time for the group work
 - Gender concepts were well understood

APPENDIX IV: ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT

- a. **Gender and Youth Cluster** (Ministries: Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Youth and Sports, Humanitarian Affairs and Disasters Management, Culture and Museum and Commissions: Relief and Rehabilitation War Disabled, Widows and Orphans.

1. What can be done to improve reporting system in the Institutions?

S/N	Activities	Partners/Resources person	Support required
1	Training of gender focal persons in the line Ministries	UNWOMEN	Technical support
2	Strengthen data base system in all the gender units	Women International Peace Centre, UNWOMEN, UNFPA	Both Financial and technical support
3	Dissemination of the Key Performance Indicators for Gender Mainstreaming.	UNWOMEN	Technical and financial support
4	Grouping of the Gender focal persons into clusters	MGCSW	Technical support

S/N	Activities	Partners/Resources person	Support required
6	Gender Mainstreaming training for GFPs	UNWOMEN UNFPA	Financial and Technical support
7	Directorate reports	D/G or representative	Stationaries
8	Report methodology	GFP or expert	Technical support Fuel for facilitation
9	Collection of the report	Gender focal person	Gender focal Person
10	Compiling of the report	Gender focal person	Money for compilation

2. What can be done to enhance the coordination between the MGCSW and other sectors in information collection?

S/N	Activities	Partners/Resources person	Support required
1	Early information to the GFP	MGCSW	Technical support
2	GFP collecting reports from the Directorates.	GFP from the MOY&S	Technical support
3	Reporting methodology	MOY&S/MGCSW	Technical support
4	Compilation of the report by cluster secretariat.	GFP/MOY&S	Technical support
5	Resume Inter-Ministerial Gender Technical Committee (IMGTC) monthly meetings	UNWOMEN/MGCSW	Financial and Technical support
6	Reinstate the Gender Coordination Forum (GCF)	UNWOMEN/MGCSW	Financial and Technical support

3. How often can the Ministry report the implementation of the WPS to the MGCSW?

S/N	Activities	Partners/Resources person	Support required
1	Bi-annual Report	By the GFP MOY&S	Technical support
2	Coordination between MGCSW and MOY&S	MGCSW/MOY&S	Technical support
3	Monitoring	By GFP and MGCSW	Technical support
4	Evaluation	By GFP and MGCSW	Technical support
5	Quarterly reporting	UNWOMEN UNFPA Eve organization Women International Peace Centre	Financial support, Material and technical support
6	Twice a year	SSWDWOC	Ministry of Finance

- b. **Service Cluster** (Ministry of General Education, Ministry of Public Service/ Labour, MOH, South Sudan HIV/AIDS Commission, Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology, National Bureau of Statistics)

Improving Reporting System			
	Activities	Partners	Required Support
1	Collect daily routine data and compile it quarterly	UNICEF, UNFPA, IRC, MOH, Network of PLHIV, CSOs, RHPF, UNDP, UNESCO, IOM, Save the Children, JICA, NEC, MGCSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding, Material and Guidelines,
2	Develop reporting template/ format		
3	Specific reporting indicators		
4	Collect quarterly field programme report		
5	MGCWS should establish electronic GMIS (data base)		
6	Regular supervision		

Enhance Coordination			
	Activities	Partners	Required Support
1	Monthly Thematic meetings	UNICEF, UNFPA, IRC, MOH, Network of PLHIV, CSOs, RHPF, UNDP, UNESCO, IOM, Save the Children, JICA, NEC, MGCSW	Venue, transport, Air time
2	MGCSW to conduct orientation sessions with GFPs on important repotting tools		
3	Provide feedback		
Institution Reporting Timeline on WPS			
1	Quarterly reporting	UNICEF, UNFPA, IRC, MOH, Network of PLHIV, CSOs, RHPF, UNDP, UNESCO, IOM, Save the Children, JICA, NEC, MGCSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review and validation,Funding to facilitate, transport, airtime, validationIdentify person receiving the reports from members of Service cluster
2	Feedback needed		

- c. **Governance Cluster** (Ministries: Parliamentary Affairs, Cabinet Affairs, Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, Defense and Veteran Affairs, Labour, Public Services and Human Resource Development, 5 Presidency Offices, Presidential Affairs, Defense, Interior, Peace Building, Justice, National Security, Information, Communication, Technical & Postal Services, Federal Affairs, East African Affairs.

S/N	Activities	Partners	Required Support
Qn: What can be done to improve the reporting system by various ministries / commission?			
1	Clear communication channel (to be Identified)	Human resource/ GFP & more staff	Funds
2	Computerized mechanism		Computer
3	Training on computer reporting system		Printers
4	Feedback on receipt of report		Internet
5	Provision of hard and soft copies		Office space / furniture

S/N	Activities	Partners	Required Support
Qn: What can be done to enhance the coordination between MGCSW and other sector in information collection?			
1	Monthly meeting	Human resource	Airtime
2	Any extra ordinary meeting emerging	Donors & partners	Communication equip
3	Phone calls		Funds
4	Cluster coordinator		
5	Exchange visits		
6	Update of activities in general		
Qn: How often can the ministry report the implementation of WPS activities to the MGCSW?			
1	Quarterly	Govt support	Funds
2	Annual conference	Partner & donors	Communication equip, stationery

- d. **Economic Cluster** (11 Ministries: Finance and Planning, Petroleum, Mining, Agriculture & Food Security, Livestock & Fisheries, Trade & Industry, Environment & Forestry, Water Resource & Irrigation, Land, Housing & Urban Development, Wildlife Conservation & Tourism, Investment.

1. What can be done to enhance the coordination between the MGCSW and other sectors in information collection?

S/N	Activities	Partners	Required Support
1	Develop a cluster working group	Government Agencies and implementing Partners (UN Agencies, Development Partners, CSOs, CBOs, Private Sector and Academia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will Funds Technical Assistance Rotational meetings ICT Equipment, Stationeries Technical Assistance
2	Develop a framework for data collection		
3	Identification of implementing partners		
4	Conduct Awareness training/ Advocacy with the Government institutions and development partners and business community		
5	Establish whatsApp Group to improve coordination among sector working group		

2. What can be done to enhance the coordination between the MGCSW and other sectors in information collection?

S/N	Activities	Partners	Required Support
1	Working Group Meeting	Ministry of Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds
2	Operationalize monitoring, mechanisms and improve commitment on schedule	Government Agencies and implementing Partners (UN Agencies, Development Partners, CSOs, CBOs, Private Sector and Academia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will Funds Technical Assistance Rotational meetings ICT Equipment, Stationeries Technical Assistances
3	Categorize indicator according to respective regional bodies requirement		
4	Established regular reporting schedule		
5	Monitoring and evaluation meetings with MGCSW		
6	Transparency and accountability on reporting and feedback		

3. How often can the Ministry report the implementation of WPS activities to the MGCSW?

S/N	Activities	Partners	Required Support
1	Quarterly reporting to cluster	Implementing Agencies	
2	Semi-annually reporting to MOGCSW	Cluster to MOGCSW	

APPENDIX V. DATA AND INFORMATION FOR THE CONTINENTAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK COUNTRY REPORT

Below is collated responses from the two training sessions, to support the development of the Country Report for the Continental Results Framework.

1.1 PILLAR 1 PREVENTION

Prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls

1. Existence of laws and policies that integrate a gender perspective into peace & security.

South Sudan after its independence in 2011 developed and implemented a number of policies to ensure gender perspective into peace and security, to safe guard the rights of women and girls in conflict and post conflict situation and to prevent women and girls against all forms of violence in South Sudan. Policies include the following:

- South Sudan transitional Constitution 2011 as mandated
- South Sudan National Action Plan 2015-2020
- National Gender policy 2013
- Action plan for South Sudan Police Service on addressing Conflict Related Sexual Violence (2019-2022)
- Disability Policy 2015
- Child Act 2008
- Local Government Act 2009
- Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS 2018)
- Prison Act 2011
- Political Party Act 2013
- Penal Code 2008
- Criminal code procedure Act 2008
- South Sudan Law of Evidence Act, 2006
- South Sudan National Police Regulation 2009
- Nationality Passports and Immigration Act 2011
- The Transition Constitutions of the Republic of South Sudan 2011, as amended in R-ARCSS 2018
- International Human Rights Law
- International Humanitarian Law
- Labour Act 2017
- National employee act 2011
- Versification procedure law
- Wildlife Act 2011-2013.

b. Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the laws and policies that integrate a gender perspective into peace and security

Institutionally the government of the republic of South Sudan monitors implementation of the mentioned laws and policies with some challenges. Some of the mechanisms includes set-up of the institutions, plans and programmes. Below are the mains mechanisms in place:

- Programme implementation of the SSNAP, to monitor all the government plans specific bodies were tasked to ensure implementation. These are Inter ministerial committee (IMC), National Steering Committee (NSC), State Steering Committee (SSC) and the Parliament to approve the reports.
- Investigation Panel 2008.
- Action plan for the implementation of the Joint Communiqué of the Republic of South Sudan and the United Nations on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. Signed by H.E.the President of the republic of South Sudan, Salva Kiir Mayardit, and the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General on Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV).

- Establishment of Special Protection unit (SPU) for reporting GBV cases involving women, children and vulnerable groups, now there are 28 SPU within the Republic of South Sudan. One stop Centre (OSC) with multi-sectoral response services for GBV survivors. Services provided in the OSC includes Prophylaxis and PEP, Psycho-Social, Safety and Security and Legal support
- A Gender-responsive approach developed for Security sector i.e. Establishment of the Department of Public and Gender Relations within the Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs that addresses cases of Sexual Gender Based Violence committed by men in uniform;
- Reviewing SSPDF Curriculum: in the current phase of training of National Unified Forces (NUFs), Gender concept are incorporated into the curricula, including Human Rights of Women and Children.
- Recruit and train more women to work in crime prevention units.
- Reinforce the Child Protection Code of Conduct where SSPDF Department of Child Protection works in collaboration with UNMISS, Save the Children, UNICEF, Romeo Dallaire Initiative/ the Vancouver Principles, etc
- DDR Commission has functional strategies related to program (which involves the Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs (MODVA), Ministry of Interior (MOI) United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for disarmament exercise started in (Gogrial/Tonj and Lakes States).
- Tents with capsule and Standby uniformed Police force
- Training at the Police Training Institute includes information on SGBV and Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)
- Investigation Panel 2008
- Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs meetings every week to follow up democracy, transparency, accountability & rule of law.
- Board of recruitment established under Ministry of Cabinet Affairs
- Public Service Regulations (Act 2017)
- Health sector response: Diseases, pregnancy, Injuries/Prophylaxis, PEP, Psycho-Social sector responses
- Security Sector responses to protection
- Legal sector responses to access to law
- Referral system for GBV survivors

2. Proportion of national budget allocated to government departments that address the WPS Agenda

-- No responses --

3. Number and percentage of women in decision-making positions in institutions for peace and security:

The government of South Sudan policies promote women in the high level of decision-making positions across all the sectors including the security. However, women are few in the institutions below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Military 5 Generals in the MOD&VA | g. Parliamentary: 3 women at decision making position |
| b. Police- 10 high ranked police officers in the MOI | h. Employee Justice: 2 women at decision making position |
| c. Justice -2 Judges in the Judiciary | i. Wild Life: 5 women at decision making position |
| d. Prisons- 2 high ranking female officer at Directorate of Prisons MOI | j. Labour: 9 female at decision making position, one at Undersecretary level (MLPSHRD) |
| e. Immigration & border security- None | k. Office of the President: 7 female at decision making position |
| f. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation - 114 women ambassadors | |

4. Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Presence of gender indicators within the early warning indicators b. Proportion of women working as early warning data collectors and analysts c. Presence of WPS information in the early warning reports d. Presence of gender-related actions in the early response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of Special Programs (Disaster Risk Management) • Training and Advocacy for Early Warning Mechanism • To call Emergency Centers 777, then 011reporting to Police Tents and Standby Force sign post, Criminal Sport Area and building Police Station in the Dangerous Area • Involving all Media houses, Radio, News Papers, Churches, Schools, Public to report forces patrolling and use force while searching, arresting, detaining suspects and trialling them • Inform Spokesperson Officers, the media and executive office |
|--|---|
- Women and men holistically participate in dissemination of early warning information or awareness in regards to early warning disaster that may occur.

5. Number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reported in the last year <p>Cumulative Number of Reported GBV Incidents and Types of GBV Incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative Number of Reported Incidents of GBV (Nov-2017-Sep 2019) • 133 women and 66 girls (total reported cases 224) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Acted upon • 50 cases c. Cases concluded • 199cases |
|--|---|

6. Percentage of women in security institutions

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Police b. Justice c. Military | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Immigration e. National intelligence f. Prisons |
|--|--|
-
- i. Measures that are adopted to encourage women to join the security forces
 - ii. Percentage of women in leadership positions in the Foreign Service related to peace and security:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diplomats b. Peacekeeping officers (disaggregated by civilian military and police) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Defence attachés d. Intelligence officers e. Immigration officers
--	--
-
- iii. Percentage of women involved as:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Technical experts supporting mediation and negotiation processes b. Negotiators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Mediators d. Observers e. Peace agreement signatories
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7. Women are Signatories of Peace agreement

7. Number of women CSOs participating in government-led peacebuilding processes

- a. Security sector reform
- b. Disarmament programmes
- c. Dialogues

1.2 PILLAR 2 PARTICIPATION

Women's Leadership in peace and security processes

1. Existence of national laws and policies that aim to promote women's participation and leadership in decision making positions in governance of peace and security processes

- Transitional constitution of South Sudan 2011 grantee the right of women.
- UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan 2015 – 2020
- Education Act 2012
- National Gender policy 2013
- Telecommunication and Postal Service Policy Framework 2012.
- National Girls Education strategy 2018 – 2022
- Child Act 2008
- Equal participation of Girls and Boys – SSYDP 2012.
- Empowerment of both young men and women – SSYDP.
- Inclusive disability policy – MGCSW
- Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict South Sudan (R-ARCSS 2018)
- Local Government Act 2009 – Section 13, 3
- The National Elections Act, 2012 – Art 50 (2)
- South Sudan Women Strategy
- South Sudan Development Strategy

a. Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies for promoting women's participation and leadership in decision-making positions in governance of peace and security processes

- Specialized committee for gender and youth in parliament.
- Inter-ministerial committee for monitoring.
- Women caucus in parliament.
- Gender focal points in all government institutions.
- Chamber of Women Entrepreneurs South Sudan.
- South Sudan Women General Association to provide technical support for women in the ten states
- Women Monthly forum
- Gender steering committee
- Women's Union in South Sudan
- Thematic Working Groups
- Gender Coordinating Forum

b. Existence of mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the laws and policies for promoting women's participation and leadership in decision making positions in governance of peace and security processes

- Education Monitoring tool
- Key performance indicators
- Inter-Ministerial Gender committee.
- Gender coordination forum
- MOGCSW
- NBS
- Gender Mainstreaming

2. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in political and civil service:

- a. Ministries 10/35= 28%
- b. Permanent secretaries 2/35 =5.7%
- c. Commissions and public boards 2/..... (HIV/Aids Commission Chair-1, HIV/AIDs Commission Deputy-1, Chamber of Women Entrepreneurs Chair and Deputy -2)
- d. Female Directors and Deputy Directors

3. %age of women in decision-making positions in oversight structures for peacebuilding

- a. Truth and justice commissions (not yet established)
- b. Peace commissions
- c. Alternative justice institutions (Not in existence)

4. Percentage of women in elective & nominative positions in political structures & offices:

- a. Members of national and local assemblies and senates
 - 116 female members out of 350 members =33%
 - Council of States 2 female members out of 50 members =4%
- b. Mayors/governors (1out of 10) =10%
- c. Members of electoral management bodies
 - Twelve female members in National and Ten States

5. Measures that have been adopted to promote women's participation in political processes

-- No responses --

6. Percentage of women participating in political processes as

- a. Voters
- b. Candidates

7. Percentage of women in security institutions:

- Police :50,000 out of 1,500 are female- 3%
- Justice
- Immigration
- Military
- National intelligence

8. Measures that are adopted to encourage women to join the security forces

- Standing order.
- Presidential order for special consideration for recruitment of women

9. Percentage of women in leadership positions in the Foreign Service related to peace and security

- Diplomats 114
- Peacekeeping officers (disaggregated by civilian military and police)
- Defence attachés 10
- Intelligence officers: 2
- Immigration officers: 4

10. Percentage of women involved as

- Technical experts supporting mediation and negotiation processes
- Negotiators
- Mediators
- Observers
- Peace agreement signatories 7 women = 26%

11. Number of women's CSOs participating in government led peacebuilding processes:

- a. Security sector reform
- b. Disarmament programmes
- c. Dialogues

1.2 PILLAR 2 PROTECTION

Protection of women and girls from violence, including sexual and gender-based violence

1. Existence of legal and policy frameworks that protect the rights of women, including protection from sexual and gender-based violence:

a. Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies for protecting women's rights including sexual and gender-based violence

- Defense/ SSPDF GHQs: SPLA Act 2008, SPLA Rules and Regulations 2009, SPLA Objective Force 2017-2022, SSPDF Command Intent and orders to All Units regarding Gender and women Rights, etc. In addition, Gender Departments created, implementation of the existing laws and policies in progress, strategies formulated, but slow and limited activities. The Justice/ military tribunal court established and actively adjudicating cases
- Justice: R-ARCSS in progress, Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan 2011 as Amended, the Laws of South Sudan (Land oAct 2009, Child Act 2008, Penal Code 2008, Criminal Procedures 2008, Civil Procedures 2007, Labour Act 2017, Refugee Act 2012, SPLA Act 2008, etc)
- Gender Policies, Anti-SGBV Draft, Standard Operating Procedures for GBV Prevention and Response 2017, Development of guidelines for safe home for SGBV victims, National disability and inclusive policy 2015, Sexual Reproductive Health Policy 2016, Adolescence/ Youth Sexual Reproductive Health Policy 2016, South Sudan War Disabled, Widows and Orphans' Commission Policy 2019-2021, etc
- Labour Act 2017, Civil Service Regulations 2011, Recruitment Guidelines 2019
- Laws of South Sudan. (Advisory to the Govt. Institutions Policy 2011, and Oversight Grievance Policy
- The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (2011) as amended
- Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of conflicts in the Republic of South Sudan
- Draft Anti GBV Bill
- UNSCR 1325 NAP 2015- 2020
- Clinical Management of Rape for treatment of GBV.
- Referral path way Manual.
- The Bill of Rights.
- National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change 2016.
- National Environmental Policy 2015-2025.
- State of Environment Report 2018.
- South Sudan Demobilization Disarmament and Reintegration Act 2011.
- National mine action strategy 2018-2021 has Integrated Gender Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Mine Action.

b. Existence of mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the laws and policies for protecting women's rights including protection from SGBV

- Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs established tribunal court fully functioning (In addition, Gender Departments created, implementing the existing laws and policies. Case Management Reporting Mechanisms in all the ten states (Case mgmt. reports system not clearly established), legal administration established in each state (only special protection Units established at Police stations in each of the ten State.
- The SSNAP 2015-2020
- Information Management system for SGBV

i. Mechanisms for Implementation

- Justice: There is legal provision for the perpetrator to be taken for investigation and prosecution according to the penal code.
- Human Rights Commission Investigate on their own initiative or on a complaint made by any person or group of persons against any violation or violations of Human rights (chapter VI of the SSHRC Act on Investigation)
- Manual for SGBV cases investigation for Police 2018 Monitor the application and enforcement of the provision of the bill of rights and other rights and freedoms enshrined in the ICSS
- Creation of the Gender committee in the human rights Commission gives more power Treatment: The survivors of SGBV treatment is done within 72 hours at the One Stop Centre/ Family protection centre located within the hospitals. Protection: Survivors of SGBV are kept at the police centre because safe homes are not yet established. Prevention: There is youth Awareness raising through the Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Strategy. Introduction of alternative energy saving technology to prevent SGBV within the camps through the Ministry of Environment i.e. mad stove.

ii. Mechanisms for Monitoring

- The Human Rights Commission
- National MGCSW and State MGCSW
- Line ministries and commissions
- Police Desks
- SGBV sub cluster monthly forum.
- National Bureau of Standards
- Natural Resource Group at the Parliament.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Tool Social Impact Assessment.
- MOH through Data Health Information System (DHIS).
- Cease fire and transitional security arrangement monitor the verification of SGBV and report to Joint Monitoring and evaluation commission.
- SGBV Information Management System

2. Measures taken to capacitate security forces to protect women's rights, including the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence

- Ministry of Justice established a unit for women and Juvenile within the Department of Public Prosecution to address women and juveniles' rights and related SGBV irregularities.
- In collaboration with MODVA/ Military Justice, established Military Tribunal Court; and in collaboration with Judiciary and UNMISS, established Juvenile Mobile Court
- Gender: Established Special Protection Unit; and a one-stop-center at Juba Teaching Hospital for the victims and survival of SGBV.
- There are three Police training centres who train Non Commission officers on various courses including SGBV survivors and Perpetrators management. They are: Rajaf National Police Training College, Rajaf Dr Garang Police School and Rambo Police Academy
- There are other six-month training workshops, seminars offered from Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda for police offices.
- The president has signed a policy framework on Conflict related SGBV in 2014 with the UN secretary General. Any army from government or opposition who commit SGBV is subject to Disciplinary measures taken against the perpetrators through the Military Courts penal code for 15 years without bail, bonds, no compromise and no amnesty.

3. Measures established to respond to women and girl survivors of sexual and gender-based violence

- South Sudan People's Defence Force General Headquarters (SSPDFHQs), established departments within the Ministry and the SSPDF GHQs as well as within the Divisions to address women's rights and related SGBV matters.
- Justice: Established legal administration in the ten states with fair number of prosecutors
- Established Special Protection Unit (in collaboration with RSS National Police Service);
- Established a one-stop-centre at Juba Teaching Hospital as well as in the ten states of South Sudan for the victims and survival of SGBV which provide multi-sectoral service to survivors.
- There are One Stop Centre/ Family protection centres in all the ten states of South Sudan. These centres have two medical Doctors, Four Counsellors, one data clerk and One Lawyer each.
- **Legal system:** There is legal provision for the perpetrator to be taken to the court for investigation and prosecution according to the penal code.
- **Security:** At the moment there is one safe house in Torit for survivors, but in Juba it's under police custody at the moment for safety purpose.
- Medical: Medical examination are done to the survivors within 72 hours in the one stop centres by medical doctors who work on Shifts.
- **Psychosocial support services** are provided within the One Stop Centre/ Family protection centres by Four Counsellors at no costs.
- **Witness protection;** and temporary victim shelters: South Sudan has no safe house for survivors they are kept temporarily at the Special Police Units briefly especially at night hours.

4. Quality of sexual and gender-based violence protection and response measures:

- **Access:** Distance from One Stop Centres and some counties, bomas are far. The survivors cannot access it within 72 hours. The One Stop Centres are 11 in number that is one per state. The Centres cannot be accessed at the right time for timely first aid because of logistic service delivery. There is one vehicle per State for logistics to reach the Centres within 72 hours. For serious cases (children) they are admitted at the gynaecology wards for confidential purpose. All services for GBV survivors are free of charge to all.
- **Budget:** There is inadequate budget to run the one stop centres by the government, most supplies are supplemented by development partners.
- **Staff:** There are limited number of staff employed by the government within the centres. There are two medical Doctors, Four Counsellors, one data clerk and One Lawyer at each State centre.

5. Measures taken to protect the rights of women in refugee and IDP camps

- South Sudan ratified the AU convention for the protection and assistance of IDPs in Africa. What are the preventive measures to enhance physical security for women in IDPs and refugee camps?
- More information is required from the Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Affairs

1.4 PILLAR 4 RELIEF & RECOVERY

Addressing women's and girls' relief and recovery needs during conflict and post-conflict situations

1. Existence of gender provisions in peace agreements:

a. Existence of mechanisms for implementing the gender provisions in peace agreements

- Gender provision in the R-ARCSS
- Art.1.4.4- 35% women representation
- Art.1.5.2.4 – Women Vice President
- Art.1.14.3 – RTNLA, Woman Deputy Speaker
- Art.1.14.5 - Council States, Woman Deputy Speaker

b. Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of gender provisions in peace agreements

-- No responses --

2. Proportion of post-conflict recovery budget set aside for gender equality and women's empowerment

-- No responses --

3. Proportion of girls and women enrolled in schools and educational institutions:

- During conflict (in the last calendar year)
- In post-conflict situations (in the last calendar year)

4. No. & proportion of women in decision-making positions in relief and humanitarian programmes

- MHADM- one Female DG out of 4 DGs and two Deputy Directors
- RRC- one Female DG out of 3 DGs

5. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict recovery processes:

- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration: one Female appointed as deputy Chairperson
- Security sector reform: According to IGP office, more women in security are promoted to higher ranks and based on merits (academic qualifications and performances)
- Economic recovery programmes: Ministry of Petroleum – One female Director and two females Deputy Directors, Ministry of Mining- Two Deputy Directors, Ministry of Investment – One Deputy Director
- Legal reform: legal Councils- two female out of 7 Directors (1 Director and 1 deputy Director), 4 female Prosecutors out of 24 and legal Advisors in the Government Institutions- 8 females out of 15
- Electoral reform: there are 2 Females out of 7 Males in Policy Making Position

6. Proportion of women and girls benefiting from post conflict recovery programmes:

- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration Programmes: A range of projects for women Associated with armed forces, female ex-combats as well as non-military members of their respective receiving communities. In 2010, the projects in Central Equatoria State are likely to reach an estimate of 3,500 beneficiaries.
- Reparation programmes: Reparation program can take many forms such as Cash payment, Investment in Social Programmes, Trust Fund, an Official apology, Institution reforms and public education about slavery and racial discrimination.
- Economic recovery programmes: more women benefiting from small business enterprises and income generating activities

7. Maternal mortality rate in post-conflict situations in the last calendar year

In 2019, South Sudan had a high maternal mortality rate estimated at 800 deaths per 100,00 live births. (NCBI)

1.5 PILLAR 5 WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

in Prevention and Response to
Emerging Security Threats

Integrating WPS principles into efforts towards preventing and responding to emerging security threats

a. Existence of WPS provisions in the strategies for preventing and responding to the emerging security threats

- Collection of guns and light weapons from non-organized forces
- Opening free education, such as Technical Schools, Vocational Centres and Colleges
- Enforce laws and order (Police)
- Emerging threats include:
- Toronto Boys snatching bags of women and girls on streets and markets.
- Gangs cutting people with Pangas at night especially female headed household.
- Unknown Gun men / Robbers
- Inter-tribal communal fights.
- Road Ambushes abducting women and girls
- Land dispute/ land grabbing

b. Number and proportion of women in decision-making positions in the institutions responsible for preventing and responding to emerging security threats

About 100 women in uniform in South Sudan security Sector are working towards security and prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) leading roles in the Country Peace Process

c. Number and proportion of women and girls benefiting from such responses

The number of women and girls that will benefits from those responses

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