

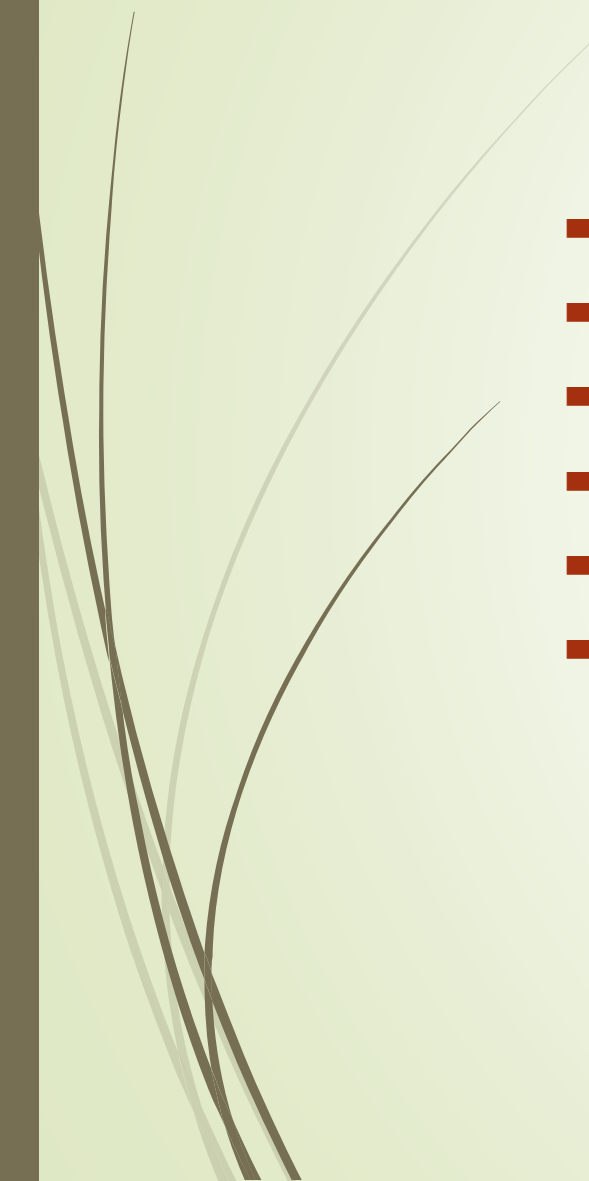


# **SOUTH SUDAN REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA**

**DURING THE VALIDATION OF THE CONTINENTAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK  
IN ADDIS ABABA, 27<sup>TH</sup> -29<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2018  
BY THE DELEGATION**




# STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

- Background and the context
  - Pillar one-prevention
  - Pillar two- participation
  - Pillar three-protection
  - Pillar four- Relief and Recovery
  - WPS in Emerging Security Threat
- 



# Background and the context

- ▶ South Sudan became the 54<sup>th</sup> member states of AU on the 9<sup>th</sup> July 2011 and 193<sup>rd</sup> member of the UN on the 13<sup>th</sup> July 2011
  - ▶ UNSCR 1325 is binding upon all UN member states and therefore the government of south Sudan is expected to fully implement the resolution
  - ▶ The National Action Plan(2015-2020) was adopted in October 2015
  - ▶ The NAP is aligned to the regional and international frameworks/instruments
  - ▶ The overall goal of the NAP is to strengthen the participation of women in peace and security efforts and facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for their leadership and political participation
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# Context cont.

- ▶ The NAP guide decisions on defense, diplomatic, humanitarian and development activities to ensure the provisions of women, peace and security are incorporated into the governments work
- ▶ The NAP is based on the UNSCR mandates and activities implemented fall on the four(4) pillars
- ▶ **Prevention**-reduction of conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women
- ▶ **Participation**-Inclusion of women and women's interest in decision-making processes related to prevention, management and resolution of conflicts



# CONTEXT CONT.

- ▶ **Protection**-Women's safety, physical, mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights respected;
- ▶ **Relief and recovery**-W omen's specific needs are met in conflict and post conflict situations
- ▶ **COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION**
- ▶ The national steering committee coordinate implementation of the NAP and the inter-ministerial committee monitor its implementation{co-chaired by the ministry of gender and defense}



# Prevention-Existing laws and policies on peace and security that integrate gender perspective

1. **SPLA Act 2009, the SPLA Code of Conduct and the SPLA rules** and regulations, that stipulates civil-military relations and clearly define the military role to provide oversight in order to attain its aspiration and professionalism
2. **South Sudan police Service Act 2009**, the primary responsibility of the police service is to ensure security and protect peoples' lives, maintain public order and implement the laws in full neutrality, honesty and adherence to the law, national and international standards
3. **The Prisons Act (2011)**, provides for the protection of female prisoners who should be held in separate sections equipped with necessary requirements for their care and treatment





# Existing laws cont.

- ▶ Precaution to be taken by prison authorities to ensure pregnant female prisoners where possible deliver their babies in civilian hospitals and when the child is born in the prison, this fact is not mention in the birth certificate

**4. Penal Code Act (2009)** , the right to life and physical integrity are protected in several provisions of the Code.

5. **Code of Criminal Procedure Act 2008**, establish the rules and procedures which govern the criminal justice system in south Sudan, in order to foster a just, peaceful and secure society



# Existing Laws

6. **National Security Service Act 2011**, provide for a legal framework to govern the establishment, organization and mandate of the national security service

7. **Immigration Act 2012**, provide a legal framework for issuance of passports, visas, resident permits for aliens, deportation of aliens and other related matters


8. **Customs Act 2013**, custom service Act and the Taxation Amended Act 2012, give a base for the development of customs regulation and tariff based on harmonized system, while taxation act





# Existing laws

- 8. The **Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan(ARCISS)** has gender perspective in the security arrangement and call for establishment of Strategic Defense and Review board with representation of parties to the conflict, women, youth, CSOs, and the academia
- 9. **The National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on women ,peace and security** has gender perspective across all the pillars
- **10. South Sudan Development Plan(2011-2013) extended to 2016**, which is a post independence development roadmap recognized the centrality of gender equality.
- **11. New Deal Compact**
- **12. National Development Strategy(2018-2020)**



# Percentage of women occupying decision-making positions for peace and security

- Military:
- Police:
- Intelligence:
- Immigration:
- Prisons
- Wildlife and Firebrigade



# Existence of Early Warning Mechanisms that integrate gender perspectives

- ▶ 1. Early Warning mechanism that exist is the **Rules of engagement** with the forces (forces are alerted through rules of engagement)
- ▶ Gender indicators within the early warning mechanism information to the forces to be mindful of women and children in any crisis that might erupt
- ▶ The other is orders to prevent incidence of sexual and gender-based violence and dissemination of command order preventing SGBV
- ▶ Forces commanders are requested to undertake commitment to respect human rights on the course of their operations
- ▶ Integration of SGBV in the planning operations mechanism of the military



# EARLY WARNING CONT.

- ▶ Development and signing of action plan between SPLA and UNMIS on children
- ▶ One of the gender indicators is the establishment of child protection unit and gender focal point offices in the military
- ▶ Establishment of the directorate of gender affairs in the ministry of interior in 2014 by the IGP
- ▶ Women are involved in this early warning mechanisms and they participate through their command structures- **yet to get the actual % of women**



# PARTICIPATION- National laws which seeks to promote women's participation

- 1. Transitional Constitution of South Sudan(2011)** as amended has progressive provisions for women's participation in article and the Bill of Rights
- 2. The National Gender policy and its strategic plan 2013-2018** , serves as a frame work and provides guidelines for mainstreaming principles of gender equality in the national development process
- 3. Local\_Government\_Act\_2009**, stipulates local govt councils shall promote women's participation in public life, enhance their participation in executive and legislative organs with a minimum of 25% representation, provide maternity, child and medical care



# Participation cont.

4 . **Education Act 2012** and Girl-child Education policy are commitment undertaken to promote girl child education in South Sudan

5. . **The National Election Act 2012**, promotes women's participation in election as voters and as candidates for different political positions and has too provided representation in geographical, party list and women's list.

5. **Civil Service Act 2011**

6. **The Political Parties Act 2012**

7. **The Labor Act 2017**





# Percentage of women occupying decision-making positions in political and civil service

Positions	Male	Female	Total	%M	%F
Ministers	24	6	30	80%	20%
Permanent Secretaries	28	4	32	87%	12%
Heads of Com Missions	18	2	20	90%	10%
Members of Parliament	289	111	400	72%	28%
Governors	32	0	32	100%	0%




# Measures adopted to promote women's participation in political processes

1. The 25% affirmative action adopted for representation of women in the Executive and legislative organs of the government
2. Representation of women in various national steering committees/taskforce and delegations and through the 25% affirmative action



# Percentage of women in the security institutions

- Military: 10%
- Judiciary: 38% of legal assistants, 21% of second grade county judges, 10% of first grade county judges and 10% of high court judges are women
- Police/immigration : over 25%
- Prisons, wild life and fire brigade: yet to obtain accurate data
- National intelligence/security: likewise to the NS




# Measures taken to encourage women to join the security forces

- 1. Recruitment in the security forces is open to all
- 2. Changing of cultural perceptions which hinder women from joining the security institutions through awareness raising
- 3. Consideration of age and competency among women officers allow for enrollment and promotion
- 4.



# Percentage of women involved as

- **Negotiators:** 6 women from both side
- **Mediators: in the 2015 peace process,** there were no female mediators but now IGAD had considered women mediators in the High level Revitalization Forum
- **Technical experts:** 8 women and 24 men according to IGAD secretariat
- **Observers:** More women were present in the 2015 peace negotiation with representation from CSOs, FBOs, political parties and youth.
- **Peace Agreement Signatory:** Women's bloc representing the rights of women became direct stakeholders to the negotiations and eventually signed the agreement on behalf of women



# PROTECTION-Legal and policy frame works protecting women from SGBV

1. The child Act 2008, provides for the protection of the girl- child from sexual abuse and exploitation
2. The prisons Act 2011, the rights of female prisoner
3. Local Government Act 2009, calls for the enactment of legislations to combat harmful customs and traditional practices that undermine the status and dignity of women
4. The girl-child education policy and the Teachers Code of Conduct provides for protection of girls from sexual and gender based violence





# Measures taken to prepare security forces to protect women and girls from SGBV

1. Development of the SPLA Code of Conduct and Rules and Regulation, which define the military role to provide civilian oversight
2. Disciplinary procedures in place for any individual soldiers who misbehaves
3. Establishment of military local courts in every division to oversee measures towards disciplining of forces
4. Continuous awareness raising among the security forces on SGBV e.g. 500 police officers train on GBV supported by UNFPA, 20 officers train by UNPOL on how to respond on GBV cases
5. Standard operating procedures for GBV developed and dissemination is on-going
6. Development of a training Manual on investigation and prosecution of SGBV



# Measures established to respond to women and girls survivors of SGBV

- ▶ Establishment of special protections Units in the police stations has provided support to GBV survivors
- ▶ One Stop center called Family protection center is established in November 2017 at Juba Teaching Hospital, where integrated services are offered under one roof to survivors. Efforts are underway to scale up such a model in 3 other facilities before the end of 2018
- ▶ Clinical Management of rape; ministry of health with support from UNFPA, continue to ensure post rape Kit and capacity for clinical management of rape is available to provide life-saving interventions to survivors



# Measures taken to protect women in refugee and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps from GBV

- ▶ Establishment of static and mobile women and girls friendly space through the collaboration of the ministry and the GBV sub-cluster. This has managed to offer immediate life-saving support to women and girls affected by conflict in the camps
- ▶ The piloting of mobile response team has facilitated timely access to women and girls especially in new areas of displacement with critical life-saving GBV services



# RELIEF AND RECOVERY

- ▶ Gender Sensitive 2015 Peace Agreement: Gender sensitive security sector transformation roadmap, substantive inclusion of women in the strategic defense and review Board and the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements and Monitoring Mechanisms- shaping security architecture
- ▶ Devoted article 7 under chapter 4 on financial, Economic and Resource Management for the establishment of Enterprise Development Fund, Section 7.1.5 specifically called for the Women Enterprise Fund
- ▶ Affirmative action for women representation is now agreed from 25 to 35% in the recent **HLRF**
- ▶ **NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN POSITION OF DECISION-MAKING IN RELIEF AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES YET TO BE OBTAINED**



# RELIEF CONT.

- ▶ South Sudan continue to face complex humanitarian crisis with 1.9 millions IDPs, and more than 2 million refugees making 85% of the affected women and children
- ▶ ARCISS has called for the establishment of Special Reconstruction Fund, yet to be established that take into account women's concerns
- ▶ FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR GENDER EQUALITY
  1. USD 10 million out of total USD 535 million for projects on gender with the World Bank
  2. UNFPA allocated USD 1,127,328 IN 2016 for gender equality
  3. African Development Bank allocated, 1,000,000 USD for women Economic Empowerment projects from 2017-2018





# RELIEF CONT.

- ▶ Ministry of gender is the least funded institution under the social cluster.
- ▶ Gender Sensitive DDR
- ▶ 12,232 soldiers were disarmed by the DDR Commission out of 49% were women, needs assessments were done, women were provided with separate spaces and facilities, sanitary kits and female re-integration packages were given, child care was provided in the center to allow women participation
- ▶ Now due to lack of funding most of the DDR programmes are on hold
- ▶ Shrinking resources for recovery and development in favor of humanitarian work
- ▶ Lack of gender responsiveness in the humanitarian response
- ▶ Need to ensure recovery and resilience through humanitarian assistance





# WPS IN EMERGING SECURITY THREATS

- ▶ Continuous rebellion of our forces and personalities causes insecurity and instability to women , peace and security agenda in particular and to south Sudan in general
  - ▶ Seasonal threats of drought and floods which are likely to cause insecurity to livelihoods
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