



**The Republic of South Sudan
Joint Defence Board (JDB)**

**ACTION PLAN FOR THE ARMED FORCES
ON ADDRESSING
CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE
IN SOUTH SUDAN**

January 2021 – December 2023



The Republic of South Sudan Joint Defence Board (JDB)

January, 2021

In our capacity as Chairperson and Co-Chairs of the Joint Defence Board (JDB), we are pleased to launch the Action Plan for the Armed Forces on addressing Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in South Sudan. The document consolidates and reinforces commitments enshrined in two action plans which had been issued by the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF) and SPLA in Opposition (SPLA-IO) in March and June 2019 respectively.

Our beloved country has turned the page from a war to lasting peace through the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. The formation of a unified professional national army - which serves the public interest in respect of human rights - is imperative to guarantee peace, stability and prosperity of all citizens. As such, this Action Plan will guide and standardize efforts of the armed forces in preventing and responding to CRSV and subjects all military personnel to its obligations.

The JDB speaks with one voice in reiterating that the military has zero tolerance on CRSV and that those who commit command or condone sexual violence will be held accountable regardless of their ranks. This message is in line with international, regional and domestic legal obligations binding South Sudan, including various command orders. The respect for the dignity of all human beings and the protection

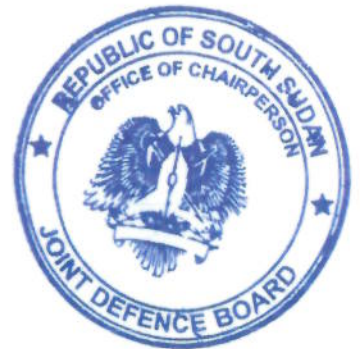
of our women, men, boys and girls, including from sexual violence, lie at the heart of our mission.

We would like to commend the members of the Joint CRSV committee appointed by SSPDF, SPLA-IO, SSOA and the Ministry of Defence and Veterans' Affairs who worked hard and collaboratively towards the development and validation of the Action Plan. Our sincere gratitude also is to the technical support provided by the Office of UNMISS Senior Women Protection Advisor, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the UN Focal Point for the Rule of Law. We count on all national and international stakeholders to support our efforts toward the full implementation of this Action Plan.

Signed

Johnson Juma Okot Jan 2021

Gen. Johnson Juma Okot
Chief of Defence Forces, SSPDF
Chairperson, JDB



Gabriel Duop Lam
25-1-2021

Lt Gen. Gabriel Duop Lam
Co-Chair of JDB, SPLA-IO
DCOGs for Operation, SPLA/M-IO

27 01 2021
Julius Tabuley Daniel

Lt Gen. Julius Tabuley Daniel
Co-Chair of JDB, SSOA

1. Background

Sexual violence has been a pervasive feature of the conflict in South Sudan since the start of the crisis in December 2013. Parties to the conflict have subjected civilians, mostly women and girls although men and boys have also been targeted, to rape, gang rape and other forms of sexual violence, causing long-lasting harm and suffering. Despite clear prohibitions enshrined in relevant international and national laws, armed actors have continued to use sexual violence for purposes such as intimidation, punishment based on perceived political affiliation, and humiliation. Perpetrators often exploited persistent insecurity, the proliferation of arms in communities, entrenched cultural and discriminatory practices¹, permissive/lax command and control structures and widespread impunity to perpetrate sexual violence during and at the margins of military operations.

Since 2014, successive commitments, ceasefire agreements, command orders and communiqués have been signed to prevent and punish sexual violence.² In this regard, on 11 October 2014, President Salva Kiir, in acknowledgement of the scale of the problem and to demonstrate a firm commitment to respond to the situation, signed a Joint Communiqué with the United Nations, aimed at addressing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). In this Communiqué, he committed among others, to develop an Action Plan for the SPLA which would list concrete measures toward the elimination of CRSV. The SPLA, re-named South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF), adopted its action plan on 19 March 2019 during a public ceremony chaired by the Chief of Defence Forces and Minister of Defence and Veterans' Affairs. Similarly, on 29 June 2019, in his capacity as Chairman and Commander-in-Chief of the SPLA in Opposition (SPLA-IO), Dr. Riek Machar Teny launched the SPLA-IO Action Plan which enshrined strategic and operational guidance for members of the SPLA-IO to address CRSV. The action plan was developed pursuant to the Unilateral Communiqué signed by Dr. Machar on 18 December 2014 through which he had strongly

¹ Patriarchal practices, power imbalance between men and women.

² Refer for example to art. 3 (2)(g), art. 6 (b)(c), art. 9 (2) (d) of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (COHA) signed on 21 December 2017. Also, section 2.1.10.2. of Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), signed on 12 September 2018.

denounced the commission of CRSV and committed to remedial actions to end the use of sexual violence by SPLA-IO forces.

The SSPDF and SPLA-IO action plans represent two milestone documents signalling top-level political commitment to undertake the necessary institutional and behavioural changes to correct the conduct of the SSPDF and SPLA-IO. The implementation of both action plans started soon after their adoption through, for example, the training of over 700 SSPDF officers and 150 SPLA-IO officers on relevant legal frameworks prohibiting the use of sexual violence, as well as on the principle of command responsibility. At the same time, respective senior leaders acknowledged the importance of merging both processes into one unified plan in line with the spirit and the intent of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS).

In fact, pursuant to the revitalized peace agreement, South Sudanese parties committed to the implementation of transitional security arrangements, such as the cantonment, screening, selection and training of government and opposition forces. The creation of a unified professional national army, under one chain of command, requires coherence and harmony in strategic approaches and vision, including the commitment to serve the public interest in respect of human rights. As such, in preparation of a unified army for South Sudan, in late 2019 senior leaders agreed to develop a comprehensive action plan, which would build on the SSPDF and SPLA-IO action plans, and guide and standardize efforts of the national armed forces in preventing and responding to CRSV. As a result, all elements of the unified army, regardless of whether their former commanders had adopted explicit orders denouncing the use of CRSV, would be subjected to obligations stemming from the action plan.

As of December 2020, the SSPDF, the SPLA-IO, the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) and other armed groups remain listed in the annex to the annual reports of the Secretary-General on CRSV,³ as parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape or other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed

³ Available at <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/digital-library/reports/sg-reports/>

conflict on the agenda of the UN Security Council. National organizations have also identified them as key perpetrators of CRSV. The development of this action plan is an important step paving the way toward effective implementation.

The Action Plan and its subsequent matrix of activities will be widely disseminated within the national armed forces and beyond to inform and sensitize commanders and their subordinates of their respective responsibilities. Its implementation will ensure a survivor-centred approach⁴ and also include considerations regarding gender and the best interest of the child.⁵

This Action Plan is developed with technical support from the United Nations through the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). A Joint CRSV Committee appointed in October 2020 by the Chief of Defence Forces, who is the Chairperson of the Joint Defence Board, and the Minister of Defence and Veterans' Affairs, who is the Chair of the Strategic Defense and Security Review Board, has taken the lead in the process of development, consultation and validation of the action plan. The Joint CRSV Committee is comprised of 11 officials and representatives of SSPDF, SPLA-IO, South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA) and the Ministry of Defence and Veterans' Affairs.

2. Legal Framework

The Government of National Unity is committed to holding accountable any member of the armed forces who commit, command or

⁴ At all times respect the wishes of the survivor as she/he identifies them. Explain the risks to the survivor, provide clear information, and do no harm. Ensure the survivor is protected from further harm. Make sure there is access for psycho-social support and medical services do not force the survivor to share details of the event. Be aware of trauma's symptoms that might appear.

⁵ "Best interests of the Child": A holistic understanding of child wellbeing, which is used to guide decision-making. Wellbeing is determined by a variety of individual considerations to include the immediate and long-term physical, social, emotional, and developmental needs of a child, as well as the opinions and wishes of the child/family. Adapted from Article 3 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

condone sexual violence in conflict⁶ in line with applicable domestic and international law.

a) National⁷

- Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (2011)
- Code of Evidence Act (2006)
- Penal Code Act (2008)
- Code of Criminal Procedure Act (2008)
- Child Act (2008)
- SPLA Act (2009)
- SPLA Rules and Regulations (2009)

b) Regional

- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1986)
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003)
- International Conference on the Great Lakes Protocol for the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children (2006)

c) International

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- Geneva Conventions, 1949, and Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, 1977 and 2005
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1981)

⁶ The term "conflict-related sexual violence", as used in the present document, refers to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, enforced sterilization, forced marriage, and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity perpetrated against women, men, girls or boys that is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict. This link may be evident in the profile of the perpetrator, who is often affiliated with a State or non-State armed group, which includes terrorist entities or networks; the profile of the victim, who is frequently an actual or perceived member of a persecuted political, ethnic or religious minority, or targeted on the basis of actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity; the climate of impunity, which is generally associated with State collapse; cross-border consequences, such as displacement or trafficking; and/or violations of the provisions of a ceasefire agreement. The term also encompasses trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual violence and/or exploitation, when committed in situations of conflict (S/2020/487).

⁷ Pursuant to the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, laws expected to be amended include: the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan, 2011; the SPLA Act, 2009; the National Security Service Act, 2014; the Police Service Act, 2009; the Prison Service Act, 2011; the Wildlife Service Act, 2011 and the Fire Brigade Service Act, 2009.

- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)
- United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: Resolution 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2467 (2019).

d) Policy Framework

- Action Plan between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the United Nations regarding Children Associated with the SPLA in South Sudan (2009).
- Revised Action Plan between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the United Nations regarding Children Associated with the SPLA in South Sudan (2012).
- Joint Communiqué of the Republic of South Sudan and the United Nations on addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2014).
- Communiqué of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and Sudan People's Liberation Army on preventing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan (2014).
- National Gender Policy (2014).
- Recommitment agreement between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the United Nations (UN) Regarding the Implementation of the Revised Action Plan for Halting the Recruitment and Use of Children by the SPLA in the Republic of South Sudan (2014).
- Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (2015).
- Ministerial Order No.02/2015, issued by the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs (2015)
- National Action Plan 2015-2020 on UNSCR 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security and Related Resolutions (2015)
- Command Order to prevent and respond to sexual violence crimes within the Sudan's People Liberation Army (2016).
- Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access (2017).

- Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (2018).
- South Sudan People's Defence Forces Action Plan on addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan (2019).
- SSPDF Command Order for the formation of CRSV Oversight Implementation Committee (2019)
- Action Plan on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan to implement the Unilateral Communiqué of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition (2019)
- SPLA in Opposition Command Order to prevent and respond to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan (2019)
- Command Order: Formation of SPLM/A (IO) Committee on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2019)
- Action Plan for the South Sudan National Police Service on addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan (2019)
- Action Plan of the Government of South Sudan regarding children associated with armed conflict in South Sudan (2020)

3) Pillars of the Action Plan

With the purpose of providing guidance to military personnel on prevention and response to sexual violence for a period of three years (October 2020 – September 2023) and ultimately to ensure that no member of the national army commits, commands and/or condones CRSV, the Action Plan has six key pillars translating into practical activities commitments enshrined in the Joint Communiqué and other relevant frameworks.

a) Preliminary Arrangements

The Joint CRSV Committee will have mandate to develop the action plan, oversee its implementation and be responsible for the production of progress reports, under the overall responsibility of the Chair and the Co-Chairs of the JDB. It will receive assistance from the United Nations and other partners.

The Military will appoint focal points in relevant Units (at Headquarters level), Divisions, Brigades and Colleges to work with the Joint CRSV Committee in implementing the Action Plan in their respective Units. Specific terms of reference of focal points are annexed to this Action plan.

b) Pillar 1: Mainstreaming sexual violence considerations in Security Arrangements under the R-ARCSS

The signing of the R-ARCSS in September 2018 was a significant step in the path to returning South Sudan to peace and stability. Pursuant to its Chapter II (“Permanent ceasefire and transitional security arrangements”), a number of structures were established to work towards creation of a national professional security forces. Namely, the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board (SDSRB), the Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC) the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC) which were mandated to design, train and set up structures for the unification and professionalization of the security forces. It is crucial that the work and assessments done by the above-mentioned mechanisms, both at strategic, tactical and operational levels, are informed by considerations and initiatives related to sexual violence prevention and response, grounded in the Action Plan. As such, activities listed under this pillar aim at mainstreaming CRSV perspectives into the creation of the unified armed forces, such as the integration of a comprehensive trainings on sexual violence targeting military personnel. To this end, the Joint CRSV Committee will engage with all the mentioned transitional security arrangements in Juba.

c) Pillar 2: External Communication and Outreach

Effective and regular communication with communities in South Sudan can be of paramount importance in promoting a protective environment from sexual violence. However, owing to years of human rights violations, including CRSV, perpetrated by men in uniform across the country, there is a latent mistrust between the civilian population and armed forces that needs to be addressed to reinforce cooperation including on CRSV prevention and response. Activities under this pillar are meant to foster transparency and dialogue between the armed forces

and communities, facilitate interactions and ultimately build mutual trust. Activities include outreach events to brief the civilian population about prosecution of uniformed personnel who have committed CRSV; the development of outreach material, which include information on who to contact in case CRSV occurs. Various initiatives will promote reconciliation and healing and create an environment conducive for collaboration on CRSV prevention/response between uniformed personnel and communities. Various means will be used (e.g., radio, site visits, internet) to disseminate information on the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan.

d) Pillar 3: Training, Awareness Raising and Sensitization

To eradicate the use of sexual violence by military personnel, activities under this pillar will strengthen and standardize existing training efforts on CRSV prevention and response. This is of particular relevance and importance given that the composition of the unified national armed forces will inherently mirror a diverse spectrum of educational and military experiences as it relates to discipline, knowledge-base, coaching, schooling, including on protection of civilians from sexual violence. As such, it will be the responsibility of Commanders, military judges and military educational institutions, such as Colleges and Academies, to ensure that troops, including female personnel, are trained on the prevention and response to sexual violence in a mandatory, periodic and systematic fashion. Building on lessons learnt during past training efforts, the national army will develop comprehensive training modules that will be used for these trainings in the field as well as in the military training institutions. Methodologies and languages used during sessions will be adjusted according to the audience to maximize understanding. The content is expected to include national and international legal frameworks prohibiting CRSV, survivor-centered responses, root causes and consequences of sexual violence etc.

After having attended sensitization sessions, every commander will sign an undertaking to respect international human rights, humanitarian law, and national laws as they relate to CRSV and will ensure elements under his/her command sign similar undertakings. CRSV Focal Points

embedded at Sector, Division, Brigade, Battalion and Company levels will be instrumental to lead the training of forces.

Parallel to organized sessions, the sensitization of elements on CRSV prevention and response will be carried out regularly during command council meetings, unit meetings, general parade, briefings, and debriefings to highlight responsibilities in preventing sexual violence as well as the consequences. Sensitization sessions will be intensified prior to the deployment of units to areas of operation.

Prevention efforts foreseen under this pillar also include: the development and airing of audio and video messages by senior officials of the national armed forces on obligations to prevent and respond to CRSV in close collaboration with the United Nations, service providers etc.; and the translation, printing and dissemination of this Action Plan to ensure every military personnel is made aware of her/his obligations.

e) Pillar 4: Accountability and Oversight

Activities under this pillar embody the belief that any military personnel found to have committed, commanded or condoned CRSV should be held accountable regardless of rank, and survivors have the right to access to justice and remedies. Despite encouraging efforts by the civilian and military criminal justice systems, the prosecution of perpetrators of CRSV in South Sudan remains the exception rather than the norm. As such, strategic interventions listed under this pillar focus on strengthening internal institutional frameworks related to accountability such as the review/amendment of existing command orders which will expressly prohibit the commission of sexual violence crimes. The orders will also instruct commanders on what precise disciplinary and administrative actions to take in case of breach.

Measures are envisaged to also target institutional frameworks related to the recruitment of military personnel, such as strengthening vetting procedures meant to exclude perpetrators of sexual violence crimes from the recruitment into the national armed forces. Also, the adoption of targeted measures to enhance the recruitment and retention of women in the force will be crucial to the promotion of gender equality within the South Sudanese society as well as the prevention of CRSV.

The Directorate of Recruitment will ensure regular consultations with the Directorate of Military Justice and other relevant sources in the recruitment and promotion processes.

Furthermore, the planning for all military operations and civil-military interactions must take into consideration the prevention of sexual violence. Military commanders must use all available indicators and seek legal advice to assess the risk of sexual violence and generally any risks that would increase the vulnerability of the civilian population. Similar considerations should also apply beyond the conduct of military operations as CRSV often occurs at the margin of operations *per se*. In this risk analysis, commanders must ensure that steps are taken to prevent attacks against the civilian population and to respect international human rights and humanitarian law, and national laws. All Unit commanders will have to ensure that the civilian population is protected against sexual violence committed by their troops and other armed groups. As such, the creation of localized early warning mechanisms will be instrumental to the ultimate protection of communities in South Sudan.

Reporting of sexual violence cases and allegations by military commanders and their troops shall be mandatory and the work environment conducive to reporting allegations, free from any form of intimidation. Commanders are expected to denounce all acts of sexual violence committed within their units, facilitate the arrest of all perpetrators and present them before the military justice system prior to their transfer to the competent courts and detention authorities. The Action Plan envisages a number of activities aimed at strengthening the internal reporting systems as well as the cooperation between military and civilian judicial authorities.⁸ For example, joint monthly meetings to discuss cooperation, challenges, and the status of investigations and prosecutions; and mobile joint civilian and military justice mechanisms to address sexual violence cases in the field. As such, commanders are expected to respect and implement judicial decisions issued by military justice and other competent authorities; support investigations, and apply administrative measures against any military personnel who is

⁸ The cooperation is particularly relevant as, pursuant to section 37 of the SPLA Act, civilian courts should assume the jurisdiction over offences perpetrated against civilians.

reported to have committed sexual violence, as well as any other staff who directly or indirectly interferes in the administration of justice.

The Action Plan acknowledges that accountability for sexual violence is not limited to formal justice but includes the provision of individual or collective reparations for survivors such as rehabilitation (e.g., access to adequate and timely mental and physical health services). Given the vital importance of the provision of comprehensive services for survivors of sexual violence, including the urgency for some of them (e.g., medical), military personnel should facilitate access to services by victims and witnesses in all zones under their control. Commanders should remove any impediments to the work of service providers within areas under their control. At the request of victims/survivors, commanders should orientate them to service centres and ensure a close collaboration with service providers in line with the do no harm principle. The Action Plan envisages close collaborations between military personnel and relevant partners who have expertise to support and build survivors' resilience.

f) Pillar 5: Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Judicial Actors

The Armed Forces in close collaboration with relevant authorities such as SSNPS, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Ministry of Health, shall take all necessary measures to provide full protection to victims, witnesses and other judicial actors or parties who either directly or indirectly play a role in the judicial process so that they can report incidents of CRSV, including testifying during court proceedings, without fear of reprisals if they wish to do so. Commanders shall put in place a conducive environment favorable to reporting incidents of sexual violence to relevant authorities. Activities under this pillar envisage the identification and adoption of practical measures to protect the victims and witnesses from any potential threats to their life and implementation of immediate action if these threats are made towards the families of the victims and witnesses. All interventions shall be guided by the survivor-centered approach, thus prioritizing the rights, needs, safety, and wishes of survivors, as identified by the survivor herself/himself. Activities acknowledge the need of close collaboration between the police and relevant factors such as service providers, NGOs, the UN etc. who are mandated to provide concrete support and

protection to victims, witnesses and judicial actors (e.g., medical support, legal aid, safehouses, relocation programs).

This pillar also addresses the need to train commanders in existing protection guidelines and survivor-centered approaches to ensure that interactions with victims and witnesses abide existing protocols and principles, including 'do no harm'.

g) **Pillar 6: Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

The unified national armed forces, with assistance of the United Nations, will monitor and evaluate the status of implementation of this Action Plan through various tools (e.g., regular data-collection from the field, visits, consultations with relevant actors including CRSV Focal Points, questionnaires). The Joint CRSV Committee will submit quarterly reports to the senior leadership of the JDB as well as to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

4) Resources

Institutional and policy reforms and enhancements in the prevention and response to CRSV envisaged in the Action Plan during the next three years require substantial resources to generate the expected behavioral change. An estimated projection of the costs is reflected in the budget enclosed in the SSPDF action plan and a yearly cost plan will be developed and tailored to each activity. While the primary responsibility to implement and fund this Action Plan lies with relevant national institutions, technical and financial support from national institutions and organizations as well as international partners will be key to its successful implementation.

5) Structural arrangements

The following structures will be put in place in order to plan and execute the activities under this Action Plan:

- The **Joint CRSV Committee** will consist of senior officials of SSPDF, SPLA-IO, SSOA and Ministry of Defence and Veterans' Affairs mandated to lead the process of development, consultation and validation of the unified action plan. Once the Action Plan is endorsed by the Chief of Defence Forces, the Joint CRSV Committee will be the key body to oversee the implementation of the Unified Action Plan. Its role is to track and report on progress and gaps in the implementation of the plan. The Joint CRSV Committee will be based in Juba and meet regularly. To discharge its duties, it will liaise with various stakeholders within the national armed forces across the country and external actors. Detailed terms of reference will be developed.
- The **CRSV Focal Points** will be designated among the existing Divisions, Brigades, Battalions and Companies as well as relevant Units at Headquarters. Their overall role is to track progress and gaps in the implementation of this Action Plan within their respective area of responsibility and to inform relevant hierarchy accordingly, including the Joint CRSV Committee (terms of reference annexed to this Action Plan).

Annexes:

1. Matrix of Activities
2. Terms of Reference of CRSV Focal Points
3. Joint Communiqué of the Republic of South Sudan and the United Nations on addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, dated 11 October 2014
4. Unilateral Communiqué of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLM/SPLA) on preventing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan, dated 18 December 2014
5. Command Order to prevent and respond to sexual violence crimes within the Sudan's People Liberation Army, dated 1 November 2016
6. SPLA-IO Command Order to Prevent and Respond to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan, dated 3 February 2019

7. SPLA-IO Order: formation of SPLM/A (IO) Committee on conflict-related sexual violence, dated 6 February 2019
8. SSPDF Order for the formation of CRSV Oversight Implementation Committee, dated 5 August 2019

Annex 1: Matrix of Activities:

Output	Preliminary arrangements					
	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Responsible Party ⁹	Timeline		
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Output 1: Preliminary arrangements in place to facilitate development and implementation of the CRSV Action Plan and Matrix of Activities	Activity 1.1: Engagement between SPLA-IG, SPLA-IO and SSOA to discuss the consolidation of Action Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear timeline and framework agreed for consolidation of Action Plans. • Identification of senior officials who will develop and validate the Action Plan 	SSPDF / SPLA-IO/SSOA (Army)	X		
	Activity 1.2: Appoint membership of the Joint CRSV Committee comprised of members of SSPDF, SPLA-IO, SSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command order issued appointing new members to the Joint 	Senior leadership of SSPDF, SPLA-	X		

⁹ Multiple stakeholders – military as well as civilian - have a role to play in the implementation of each activity. Those listed bear the primary responsibility to lead implementation efforts. The list is by no means not exclusive.

and Ministry of Defence to develop and oversee the implementation of the Action Plan	CRSV Committee	IO, Ministry of Defence and Veterans' Affairs and SSOA		
Activity 1.3: Develop the terms of reference for the Joint CRSV Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of reference for the Joint CRSV Committee developed 	Joint CRSV Committee	X	
Activity 1.4: Equip members of the Joint CRSV Committee with necessary knowledge on CRSV and expected tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the Joint CRSV Committee are trained 	Joint CRSV Committee with support from UNMISS /SRSG SVC ToE	X	X
Activity 1.5: Appoint focal points in every Area Command; Division;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focal points appointed. Command 	Army (Moral Orientati	X	

	Brigade; Specialized Unit, and College to work with the Joint CRSV Committee in implementing the action plan in their respective areas of responsibility	order is issued.	on Directorate)	
	Activity 1.6: Train focal points on their terms of reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focal points trained 	Army (Moral Orientation Directorate)	X
Pillar 1: Mainstreaming Sexual Violence in Security Arrangements under the R-ARCSS				
Output	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Responsible Party	Timeline
Output 2: Sexual violence concerns mainstreamed into security arrangements under the R-ARCSS	Activity 2.1: Present the CRSV Action Plan to the Strategic Defense and Security Review Board (SDSRB) for its integration into security sector policy documents. Activity 2.2: Advocate for the Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC) to integrate comprehensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Plan mainstreamed into national security policy documents Inclusion of required sexual violence 	Chair of SDSRB / Army	Year 1 Year 2 Year 3
			Chair of the JTSC / Army	X

	trainings on sexual violence,	trainings and mitigating measures in training curriculum				
	Activity 2.3: Advocate for the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC) to incorporate essential elements of the Action Plan in its work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient mitigating measures are included in structures of cantonments to eliminate CRSV and screening of personnel has clear criteria on sexual violence 	Chair of the JMCC / Army	X		

Pillar 2: External Communication and Outreach

Output	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Responsible Party	Timeline		
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Output 3: Capacity of the national armed forces to ethically and	Activity 3.1: Organize a workshop to discuss how to communicate effectively and ethically with communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive relationship between the Army and 	Army (Information and Public	X		

effectively communicate with affected communities enhanced.	about sexual violence.	affected communities based on perception surveys	Relations Directorate)			
	Activity 3.2: Develop a communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications Strategy developed 	Army (Information and Public Relations Directorate)	X		
	Activity 3.3: Train Army personnel on approaches to community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Army personnel trained 	Army (Information and Public Relations Directorate)	X	X	X
	Activity 3.4: Develop and produce communication and outreach materials (Liberator Magazine; TV program; Army Radio; Newspaper)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of communication and outreach materials developed 	Army (Information and Public Relations Directorate)	X	X	X
	Activity 3.5: Organize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of 	Army	X	X	X

<p>outreach events (meetings, music; dramas; billboards; banners) to promote reconciliation and healing and create environment conducive for collaboration on CRSV prevention/response between uniformed personnel and communities</p> <p>Activity 3.6: Communicate the status of sexual violence and other cases to affected communities and the public at large (protecting confidential information)</p>	<p>outreach events organized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community members benefiting from the outreach • Number of meetings, radio broadcasts, news and TV programs 	<p>(Information and Public Relations Directorate, Division/Brigade commanders)</p> <p>Army (Information and Public Relations Directorate, Division/Brigade commanders)</p> <p>Army (Information and Public Relations Directorate)</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>
<p>Activity 3.7: Regular consultations with communities to enhance cooperation in addressing sexual violence as well as reconciliation and healing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings, radio broadcasts, news and TV programs 	<p>Army (Information and Public Relations Directorate)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

Output	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Responsible Party	Timeline		
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
			te, Moral Orientation Directorate)			
			Army/CRSV Joint Committee	X		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints mechanism and referral system established 				
	<p>Activity 3.8: Establish a complaint mechanism to receive allegations of sexual violence crimes and a referral system for referral of survivors/victims to service providers</p>					
Pillar 3: Training, Awareness Raising and Sensitization						
Output	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Responsible Party	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<p>Output 4: Capacity of the national armed forces to train on the prevention and response to sexual violence enhanced</p>	<p>Activity 4.1: Develop and produce training modules and sensitization materials on preventing and responding to sexual violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training modules and Sensitization materials developed and produced 	Army (Training Directorate, Staff Colleges)	X	X	X
	<p>Activity 4.2: Integrate training modules and sensitization materials on preventing and responding to sexual violence into</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training curriculum updated with new training 	Army (Training Directorate)	X		

military curriculum	modules and sensitization materials				
<p>Activity 4.3: Train focal points on human rights law, international humanitarian law, including sexual violence, relevant national laws, undertakings, Command Orders, guidelines and disciplinary procedures, indicators and mitigating measures to address sexual violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number trained • Assessments before and after training to assess training effectiveness • Follow up after training 	<p>Army (Training Directorate), CRSV Joint Committee</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Activity 4.4: Train sector, division, and brigade commanders as well as general military personnel on human rights law, international humanitarian law, including sexual violence, relevant national laws, undertakings, Command Orders, guidelines and disciplinary procedures, indicators and mitigating measures to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number trained • Assessments before and after training to assess training effectiveness • Follow up after training 	<p>Army (Moral Orientation Directorate, Training Directorate)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

<p>Output 5: Capacity and awareness of all military personnel to appropriately prevent and respond to sexual violence enhanced</p>	<p>address sexual violence</p> <p>Activity 5.1: Awareness raising sessions for military personnel during morning parades, commander conference, briefing and debriefing, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number briefed • Increase in level of awareness 	<p>Army (Moral Orientation Directorate, Information and Public Relations Directorate, Division / Brigade Commanders)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
	<p>Activity 5.2: Development and airing of audio and video messages by senior military officials to army personnel on obligations to prevent and respond to CRSV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of messages developed and aired 	<p>Army (Information and Public Relations Directorate)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
	<p>Activity 5.3: Translate, print and disseminate copies of the Action Plan on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan translated into Arabic 	<p>Army/ (Information and</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

	addressing CRSV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 copies of the Action Plan printed and distributed among military personnel 	Public Relations Directorate)			
Pillar 4: Accountability and Oversight						
Internal Oversight and Accountability						
Output	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Responsible Party	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Output 6: Internal oversight and accountability of the national armed forces strengthened	Activity 6.1: Develop and issue command orders expressly prohibiting the commission of sexual violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing command orders reviewed, revised and re-issued upon need 	Army / Joint CRSV Committee / Chief of Defence Forces	X		
	Activity 6.2: Review, revise and re-issue the Army Code of Conduct, including disciplinary measures for sexual violence crimes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code of Conduct revised and re-issued 	Army Legal advisor, Joint CRSV Committee	X		

<p>Activity 6.3: Review guidelines and procedures to ensure all aspects and forms of sexual violence are promptly and appropriately addressed in Army Rules and Regulations and Rules of Engagement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules and Regulations and Rules of Engagement revised • Number of actions against perpetrators taken 	<p>Army Military Justice</p>	<p>X</p>	
<p>Activity 6.4: Translate, print and disseminate command orders as well as precise disciplinary and administrative actions to be taken in case of breach of command orders prohibiting the commission of sexual violence crimes through the chain of command</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of copies of command orders published and distributed 	<p>Army (Information and Public Relations Directorate)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Activity 6.5: Translate, print and disseminate undertakings requiring respect for international human rights, international humanitarian, and national</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of undertakings disseminated 	<p>Army (Information and Public Relations Directorate)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>

laws as they relate to sexual violence to be signed by military personnel								
Activity 6.6: Military personnel sign undertakings alongside training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of undertakings signed by military personnel 	Army personnel	X	X	X			
Activity 6.7: Undertakings stored within HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking tracking system established 	Army Archive	X	X	X			
Activity 6.8: Develop an early warning system to predict, identify, mitigate and respond to situations that may result in the commission of sexual violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early warning mechanism developed 	Army (Military Justice Directorate, Division / Brigade commanders	X	X	X			
Activity 6.9: Develop a monitoring system to track sexual violence incidents and perpetrators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring system developed at Division and HQ levels 	Division / Brigade commanders, CRSV Focal	X					

	<p>Activity 6.10: Develop guidelines and protocols for the mandatory reporting by military personnel of sexual violence cases committed by the Army and other parties to the conflict</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines and protocol for mandatory reporting developed and disseminated 	<p>Points, Joint CRSV Committee</p> <p>Army (Training Department, Military Justice Directorate)</p>	<p>X</p>
	<p>Activity 6.11: Develop guidelines, policies, and procedures for the screening of candidates for recruitment into the national armed forces and promotions to ensure they have not been implicated in the commission of violations of international human rights, international humanitarian, or national laws, including sexual violence crimes</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines developed and implemented in the screening of military personnel 	<p>Army (Human Resources Department, Military Justice Directorate, Female Affairs Department)</p>	<p>X</p>

	<p>Activity 6.12: Hold regular consultations with the Directorate of Military Justice and other relevant sources before, during and after the recruitment/promotion process to identify perpetrators of sexual violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultations between staff of Human Resources with Military Justice and relevant sources 	<p>Army (Human Resources Department, Military Justice Directorate)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
	<p>Activity 6.13 Integrate the recruitment, retention and deployment of military personnel with targeted measures to promote greater gender inclusivity and undertake measures to increase women's representation in the national armed forces at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of targeted measures • Number of female military personnel 	<p>Army (Female affairs' Department; Human Resources Department)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Violence						
Output	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Responsible Party	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Output 7: Capacity of the	Activity 7.1: Undertake a capacity needs assessment	• Needs assessment	Army (Military)	X		

national armed forces to investigate and prosecute sexual violence crimes strengthened	of Military Justice investigators and prosecutors to identify areas of training and support					
	<p>Activity 7.2: Develop training strategy on CRSV for military justice investigators and prosecutors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training strategy developed 		X	Army (Military Justice Directorate, Training Directorate)		
	<p>Activity 7.3: Train and mentor military justice investigators and prosecutors on the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence crimes</p> <p>Activity 7.4: Develop a case tracking system for sexual violence investigations and prosecutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of military justice investigators and prosecutor trained • Case tracking system established 		X	Army (Military Justice Directorate)	X
	<p>Activity 7.5: Enhance mechanisms that facilitate access by military justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of command order that 		X	Army / Criminal Justice	

personnel and other investigators, including civilian investigators, to military personnel wherever the personnel is situated	gives access to military justice personnel	System)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of military personnel prosecuted by military or civilian authorities for sexual violence crimes 			
<p>Activity 7.6: Enhance mechanisms to ensure military authorities, particularly commanders, respect and implement decisions by military justice and other competent civilian authorities on cases of sexual violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commanders abide by military justice systems or decisions 	Army (Military Justice Directorate, Office of the CDF)	X X X

Collaboration between military and civilian justice						
Output	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Timeline			
		Responsible Party	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1300 1377 1348 1523">Year 1</td> <td data-bbox="1300 1523 1348 1668">Year 2</td> <td data-bbox="1300 1668 1348 1814">Year 3</td> </tr> </table>	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				

Output 8: Coordination between military and civilian justice enhanced at national and subnational levels	Activity 8.1: Establish a mechanism for engagement between military justice and civilian justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings established 	Army / Criminal Justice System	X		
	Activity 8.2: Organize joint monthly meetings to discuss cooperation, challenges, and the status of investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings conducted 	Army / Criminal Justice System	X		X
	Activity 8.3: Develop / clarify guidelines to facilitate the joint investigation by civilian and military investigators into incidents of sexual violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on joint investigations adopted 	Army / Criminal Justice System	X		
	Activity 8.4: Develop / clarify guidelines to facilitate cooperation between civilian and military justice regarding cases of sexual violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on cooperation adopted 	Army / Criminal Justice System	X		
	Activity 8.5: Military prosecutors to regularly undertake field visits to engage with field commanders on specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of field visits conducted 	Army Military Justice Directorate	X	X	X

Cases		Support Joint Mobile Civilian mechanism	Army / Criminal Justice System	X	X	X
Activity 8.6: Contribute to mobile joint civilian and military justice mechanisms to address sexual violence case in the field						
Pillar 5: Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Judicial Actors						
Output	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Responsible Party	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Output 9: Capacity of armed forces, in coordination with SSNPS and the Ministry of Justice, to ensure the security of victims, witnesses and judicial actors enhanced	Activity 9.1: Develop measures to protect victims, witnesses and judicial actors or parties who either directly or indirectly play role in the judicial process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and safety measures developed and adopted Laws protecting judicial actors implemented 	Army (Military Justice Directorate, Office of the CDF)	X		
	Activity 9.2: Disseminate and train commanders on the protection guidelines and survivor-centered approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of protection guidelines by Commanders 	Army (Moral Orientation Directorate, Military	X	X	X

				Justice Directorate)			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victim and witness protection measures in place 	Army (Military Justice Directorate)	X		
	<p>Activity 9.3: In partnership with civilian justice and other relevant partners, institute practical measures to protect victims and witnesses from any potential threats to their life</p>						
Pillar 6: Monitoring and Evaluation							
Output	Activities	Indicator of Achievement	Responsible Party	Timeline			
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Output 10: Capacity of the Army to monitor and report on progress in addressing sexual violence enhanced	<p>Activity 10.1: Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework which will constitute the main tool for reporting progress on the implementation the Unified Army Action Plan.</p> <p>Activity 10.2: Produce and submit quarterly reports on the implementation of the Unified Army Action Plan to the senior leadership of the JDB and to the Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation framework established Number of quarterly reports produced 	Joint CRSV Committee	X	X	X	

	of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict					
--	---	--	--	--	--	--

Annex 2: Terms of Reference of CRSV Focal Points

The CRSV Focal Points (CRSV FPs) will be designated among the existing Divisions, Brigades, Battalions and Companies as well as relevant Units at Headquarters. The overall role of CRSV FPs is to track progress and gaps in the implementation of the Action Plan on addressing CRSV within their area of responsibility and to inform relevant hierarchy of the armed forces accordingly. As such, the Focal Points will work closely with respective senior officers and with the Joint CRSV Committee that oversees the implementation of the Action Plan.

Tasks

- Disseminate information enclosed in the Action Plan on addressing CRSV within respective Units, Divisions, Brigades, Battalions and Companies.
- Report progress on the implementation of Action Plan through submission of monthly reports to the Joint CRSV Committee covering activities under all pillars of the Action Plan.
- When emerging circumstances require, promptly submit *ad hoc* reports to the Joint CRSV Committee
- Include CRSV considerations in all planning and operational processes of the armed forces at Division, Brigade, Battalion, Company and Platoon levels as well within Units at HQ.
- Organize regular awareness-raising sessions on CRSV at all levels within the armed forces in line with the Action Plan.
- Provide advice to commanders at all levels on addressing CRSV cases.
- Collect, document and report CRSV cases involving military personnel to the Joint CRSV Committee in line with existing ethical guidelines.
- Refer cases directly to existing referral mechanism (referral pathway).
- Update mapping of service providers on a regular basis.
- Act as the entry point between the community and the armed forces on CRSV to enhance early warning mechanism and response for survivors, through regular consultations with communities, elders, religious leaders, women's groups etc.

- Regularly attend meetings organized by UNMISS, humanitarian actors and other stakeholders and provide inputs and feedback.
- Collaborate with the Military Justice authorities at Division, Brigade, Battalion and Company level.
- Ensure inclusion of gender perspectives in all decision-making processes of the armed forces at Division, Brigade, Battalion and Company level.
- Advocate and facilitate unhindered humanitarian access.
- Facilitate the dissemination of the communication strategy among communities on the handling of CRSV cases.