



**Advocacy and Implementation of SCR
1325 Workshop in South Sudan
(27 – 29 June 2012, Juba – South Sudan)**

REPORT

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1. Introduction

EVE Organization was founded with the aim of empowering women and addressing challenges that hinder women's progress in South Sudan. Empowering women involves advocating for their peace and security, socio economic stability, and their participation/inclusion in decision making.

Vision of the Organization

Peaceful, Empowered and Developed Women in South Sudan

EVE Organization, in partnership with Operation 1325, has since 2008 been engaged in training and raising awareness of women on SCR 1325 in different parts of Sudan and South Sudan. This has been one of EVE Organization's core programme.

Operation 1325 is a Non-Governmental Organization made up of six women's organizations based in Stockholm, Sweden. Operation 1325's projects in South Sudan are financed by the Swedish government through the Folke Bernadotte Academy.

EVE Organization, working in partnership Operation 1325, has the objective of training and assisting civil society in South Sudan in the monitoring the implementation of resolution 1325. EVE Organization would like to see the civil society take active role in the development of a national action plan (NAP) on 1325.

The monitoring project in South Sudan contains the following components:

- I. A workshop for civil society on monitoring, advocacy, and engagement in the NAP process
- II. Research/data collection and the delivery of a South Sudan civil society monitoring report on 1325 to the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) in August 2012.
- III. Launch of the monitoring report in South Sudan in November 2012. A seminar will be organized where the findings will be presented.
- IV. The civil society actors participating in the workshop will be given necessary training/skills to participate in the NAP process and to lobby the government.
- V. The civil society actors participating in the workshop will undertake advocacy initiatives to push for the adoption of a NAP that is inclusive as well as to push for the implementation of the resolution.

2. Background

I. National Action Plan

Since UNSCR 1325 was adopted by the Security Council in 2000, 37 states have adopted national action plans (NAPs) for the implementation of the resolution. However, South Sudan does not have a national action plan for the implementation of 1325. Regina Lullo from the Ministry of Gender recently attended a three weeks training in Sweden organized by Indevlop and Sida on resolution 1325. After the training which was conducted in June 2012, Ms. Lullo announced that the process of developing a NAP for South Sudan would soon begin. Although, the announcement of the process of development of a NAP is excellent news, it is important that civil society be included for the NAP process to be inclusive.

II. Monitoring

To date no comprehensive civil society monitoring has taken place in South Sudan to determine to what extent UNSCR 1325 has been implemented. This year, approximately 16 states will take part in the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) civil society monitoring project. Data collection and analysis will be conducted in order to produce monitoring reports which will be handed over to the GNWP. The reports will be launched at the UN in New York on the anniversary of the adoption of the resolution on October 31.

3. Workshop Overview

The Advocacy and implementation workshop on SCR 1325 held in Juba, South Sudan brought together Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) from five (5) states in South Sudan namely Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Jongolei, and Western Bahr el Ghazal States. The timing of the workshop was well planned to coincide with the announcement made by the Ministry of Gender regarding the starting of the process of a NAP for South Sudan. It was therefore crucial that CSOs be prepared and well equipped to effectively contribute to the process of the development of the NAP. The workshop also provided a good platform for the CSOs working on women's peace and security issues to meet, learn and network, to get to know each other, and also to provide key updates on the activities that they are engaged in.

To prepare for the workshop, EVE Organization, Operation 1325, and the Global Network of women peacebuilders (GNWP) had been consulting each other and had proposed various topics of interest for discussion. These formed the basis for the development of the agenda.

The workshop was held at South Sudan Hotel in Juba, South Sudan

This report is a summary of the issues discussed during the workshop.

4. The workshop

Operation 1325 and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) in partnership with Eve- Organization for Women Development co-facilitated a workshop on monitoring and implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Juba, South Sudan from June 27-29, 2012. The workshop consisted of three main parts:

- I. The national action plan process
- II. Monitoring
- III. Advocacy.

The workshop's objectives were to:

- Train civil society actors the role the CSOs can play in the development of a NAP for South Sudan.
- Train civil society actors in data collection/research techniques in order for South Sudan to participate in the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders 2012 global civil society monitoring project and the monitoring of the implementation of UNSCR 1325.
- Train civil society actors in developing advocacy strategies and an advocacy campaign.

Facilitators:

The facilitators of the workshop were: Mavic Cabrerea-Balleza (GNWP), Emmicki Roos (Operation 1325), Selamawit Tesaye (GNWP) and Rita Martin (EVE).

Participants:

Initially the idea was to have 25 participants, but in the end more than 40 members of civil society participated in the workshop. Participants came from Juba and other states in South Sudan.

Training:

The 3-day workshop (June 27-29) was opened on the June 27 with speeches delivered by the Minister of Agriculture, Betty Agwaro, Regina Lullo from the Ministry of Gender, Mr. Lawrence Korbany of the Human Rights Commission, and Rita Abraham from Eve- Organization for Women Development.

On the first day (June 27) the workshop focused on introduction to UNSCR 1325, conflict analysis in the context of South Sudan, and the development of a national action plan for South Sudan. The introduction to the resolution was an important element since not all participants were familiar with it. The level of understanding of the resolution and all its components varied greatly. The participants also undertook

a conflict analysis of the conflict/conflicts in South Sudan which provided the background/context of the need of a NAP in South Sudan. During the sessions on developing a NAP, facilitators presented NAP models from different countries and explained what a NAP should contain. The process of developing a NAP as well as the role of civil society in the process was also covered. The participants were also divided into three groups and asked to formulate an outline for a South Sudanese NAP.

On day two (June 28) the focus of the workshop on this day was data collection methods for monitoring. Methods covered include: interviews, document review, surveys, and focus groups. In the afternoon the facilitators also explained the 11 indicators for this year's GNWP monitoring project covering participation, prevention/protection, and the integration of a gender perspective. The methods for data collection and a good understanding of the indicators will increase the CSOs capacity to produce a 2012 monitoring report and other reports in the years to come.

On day three (June 29) the focus of the workshop was on advocacy with sessions on: introduction to advocacy, designing an advocacy campaign, and evaluation of an advocacy campaign. The facilitators explained the basics of advocacy and strategies that might be useful. In the afternoon the civil society participants discussed a civil society monitoring/NAP plan which was presented before the closure of the workshop. The monitoring/NAP plan provided the next steps to be taken by civil society.

5. Workshop Outcomes

Monitoring

A committee for monitoring SCR 1325 in South Sudan was formed. This committee is made up of 15 members. The committee is tasked to do the following:

- Collect data for the report
- Compile the report
- At least make one focus group to discuss the findings
- Validate the report
- Final report sent out

The committee will make sure that a monitoring report on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in South Sudan will be delivered to the GNWP in New York in August 2012. After the report has been delivered the committee will continue to monitor 1325 implementation and take part in the GNWP monitoring project for 2013.

The committee appointed EVE Organization to be the coordinator for the monitoring committee. The following are the members of the monitoring committee of UNSCR 1325.

1. Rita Martin EVE Organization; Coordinator
2. Lona James Elia Voice for Change
3. Suzan ONAD
4. Zainab SWAN
5. Sarah Jonathan South Sudan Women Lawyers Association
6. Oci Geoffrey; GADET
7. Dolly; Skills for South Sudan
8. Peter Lasu; National Parliament
9. Alice Aleya, CEPO
10. Placia; WRDRO
11. Perez Ide, SWEFA
12. Atong; SSWEN
13. Rose Juan, SSGWA
14. Kiden Elmasir Newspaper
15. Hellen Dudu, Women Union CES

Key features agreed upon by the participants for the development of a good NAP for South Sudan

- I. Clarity of purpose
- II. Partnership – should be inclusive, i.e. comprehensive government approach (to include ministry of Gender, Justice, Interior and defense), CSOs including groups from the grassroots
- III. Champions at national level
- IV. Strong links regionally and internationally to share best practices, challenges and lessons learnt
- V. Broad awareness, political will, strong constituency
- VI. Monitoring and use of locally applicable and acceptable indicators
- VII. Dedicated funding

National Action Plan Process

The participants proposed to undertake the following steps in the South Sudan 1325 NAP process:

- I. Formation of a NAP 1325 Steering Committee or Consortium composed of the Peace Commission, Ministry of Gender; CSOs; donors; UN agencies.

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture Betty Agwaro was requested to serve as Convener of the Steering Committee/Consortium. However the Ministry of Gender will be requested to serve as the Secretariat and spearhead the process.

At the same time, women's organizations and other civil society groups will form a CSO NAP 1325 Coordinating Committee. This will be coordinated by the Eve Organization. The members are:

1. Rita Abraham EVE Organization – Coordinator
2. Lona James Elia, Voice for change
3. Oci Geoffrey, Gadet
4. Alice Oleya, CEPO
5. Suzan Onad
6. Zainab SWAN

II. Training of Trainers (ToT) - Following the establishment of the NAP 1325 Steering Committee/Consortium, training of trainers on SCR 1325 and 1820 will be organized at the national and state levels. SCR 1325 and 1820 are still largely unknown in South Sudan even among key stakeholders such as government officials. The pool of trainers who will be formed after the ToT will serve as resource persons to enhance the capacity of CSOs and government actors to develop and implement a NAP on SCR 1325 & 1820.

III. Consultations on the content of the NAP – Broad-base consultations will be organized in all states, i.e, county, payam, and boma levels to gather inputs for the national action plan. The following key question will be asked during the consultations: Why does South Sudan need a NAP?

IV. Drafting of the NAP – South Sudan's NAP on SCR 1325 & 1820 will be drafted based on the inputs collected during the public consultations.

V. Validation – The draft will be presented to key stakeholders from government, CSOs, UN and others to validate its content and to solicit comments and suggestions for improvement.

VI. Finalization – Based on the comments and suggestions gathered during the validation workshop, the NAP 1325 & 1820 will be finalized.

VII. Presentation to the Cabinet Council – The NAP 1325 & 1820 will be presented to the Cabinet Council for approval.

VIII. Presidential Decree – The participants at the Operation 1325-GNWP workshop proposed that a Presidential Decree be written to accompany the

approval of the NAP 1325 & 1820 in order to make it a stronger policy document.

6. Participant Evaluation

Evaluation analysis is based on 35 evaluation forms filled in by the participants.

Training Objectives

1=excellent 2=very good 3=good 4=poor 5=very poor

To what extent has the workshop achieved its objectives in enhancing your skills to:

1. Become a good data collector/researcher using the indicators **1.71**
Analyze data and research results **2.1**
2. Use this information for effective advocacy on 1325 etc. **2.0**
3. Develop advocacy strategies **2.22**
4. Greater understanding of the role of civil society in the NAP process **1.77**
5. **Average objectives: 1.96**

Overall Impressions

1=strongly agree 2= agree 3=somewhat agree 4= disagree 5= strongly disagree

1. Workshop content was appropriate **1.45**
2. Handout materials were clear and useful **1.57**
3. Group activities were effective **1.57**
4. Facilitators were effective and clear in getting ideas across **1.48**
5. I can apply knowledge/experience gained in my research/advocacy work **1.57**
6. **Average overall impressions: 1.52**

Evaluation Summary:

- All participants taking part in the evaluation of the workshop were generally positive about the achievement of the objectives and had a positive overall impression of the workshop
- Some participants expressed that 3 days was not enough and would have liked for the workshop to last 5 days or more.

- A small number of participants thought that the handouts were difficult to understand. Some participants expressed that there were not enough copies for everyone.
- Some participants expressed that UNSCR 1325 was a new concept for many. One participant thought it would have been a good idea to have two workshops, one on 1325 (introduction) and another on monitoring and NAP.

Additional comments:

“Standard of workshop was high and fruitful”

“It has been an eye-opener for me”

“The number of days for the workshop needed to be 5 days not 3.”

“Was educative and the facilitators were cooperative”

“Thank you for coming, it was different”

“Please need more emphasize on strategies of advocacy”

“Some terminologies were too difficult for people attending for the first time. Some participants were big headed specially during group discussions which made it difficult to participate.”

“It will help me for my work”

“Well, thank you for coming to our country and giving us that excellent workshop. In the beginning I was afraid that I am not going to understand what 1325 is, but your good knowledge I feel like I know everything about it and about monitoring, data, and survey etc. Thank you for giving us your time and knowledge.”

“As a researcher I think and believe I really got the best training. Now I am a better researcher.”

“Hopefully have more workshops following up the project”

“Really the workshop was very important. We need more of it. Also we need English course.”

“Not everybody got the handout and most of what we got was not that clear.”

“It is a very good workshop and it covers all what women want to know or want to be.”

“The workshop of 1325 need more time. 3 days is not enough, 5 days for this workshop is okay.”

“It will be very useful if all material is e-mailed to us.”

“EVE, GNWP, and Operation 1325 it was just a joint and thoughtful initiative for women in South Sudan on 1325. “

“Has been good”

“It seem necessary to me we need fulfillment of resolution 1325. The encouragement of women at all levels is strongly needed”

“The facilitators were clear but very fast by the way”

“Please this workshop is not enough for us women in South Sudan. We need more training.”

“In future if Eve, GNWP, and Operation 1325 lobby for funds workshop should be extended to the states, counties, payams, and bomas.”

“The workshop should have been 5 days or more because some of us are new on 1325 concept.”

“Please come again to give this wonderful workshop to other people.”

“There was not enough material for everyone.”

“Generally it had been a very fruitful workshop since many concepts were new and especially on the monitoring and advocacy. Therefore this workshop has been of great importance.”

“I understand that the participant’s knowledge of 1325 was unknown before the workshop. As much as it would have been difficult to foresee what would and would not have been an appropriate content. In the end some materials seemed too advanced. Since the awareness of 1325 varies, some participants may not have always understood some of the ideas. This seemed to improve as the workshop progressed and the facilitators adapted. It almost seemed as if there should have been two workshops – An introduction to 1325 and then another on monitoring & the NAP. Of course, time and other resources are always short. I very much enjoyed myself and was honored to participate.”

“Good facilitation skills and clear explanation.”

“This has been what I was looking for, now I am well equipped to utilize the knowledge and experience.”

“More people (women and men) to be trained on UN resolution 1325 to have a friendly constitution of our great nation the Republic of South Sudan. Well done the team from Operation 1325, GNWP, and EVE org.”

“Really the workshop was very good and enjoyable, educated.”

“It has been able to highlight the most important aspects of UNSCR 1325 and its implementation into the national action plan of South Sudan. It has broadened our mind and has given us skills on research and data collection using the 1325 indicators. “

“It is so encouraging and open doors for South Sudanese women to participate in future decision making at all levels.”

“Because not everybody knows about 1325 so the knowledge I got will be beneficial to the rest of the women.”

“This workshop is just one of the best so far. Long live Eve organizations, long live the women of South Sudan.”

7. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

| SN | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|----|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Sarah Jonathan | SSWLA |
| 2 | Neni Philip Mayik | Military Justice |
| 3 | Ester Morris Konyi | JSWA |
| 4 | Nyanuba Morris | JSWA |
| 5 | Lucy I. Quinco | COSWYA |
| 6 | Alawiya Tafaon | COSWYA |
| 7 | Jane Dongo George | EVE |
| 8 | Asunta Bango | MRDA |
| 9 | Cecilia A. Bona | MRDA |
| 10 | Suzan Nyokabi | WORHH |
| 11 | Perez Ide Wani | SSWEFA |
| 12 | Sarah Abeja | SSWEN |
| 13 | Atong Luis Alier | SSWEN |
| 14 | Lona James Elia | VFC |
| 15 | Leila Osman | SSTV |
| 16 | Bethel Simbe | SSTV |
| 17 | Alfred Soka | CRN |
| 18 | Laurin Adiel Esdoro | Almasier News |
| 19 | Kiden Jmaes Yagoub | Almasier News |
| 20 | Suzan Simon Lado | ONAD |
| 21 | Clement Locho | Gurtong |
| 22 | Lawrence Korbany | HR Commission |
| 23 | Wafaa H. Onyalla | University of Juba |
| 24 | Faida James | CEPO |
| 25 | Alice Oleya | CEPO |
| 26 | Suzana Aping | SSWGA |
| 27 | Rose Juan | SSWGA |
| 28 | Laura Chappel | DFID |

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|----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 29 | Belinda Volans | British Embassy |
| 30 | Merekaje Lorna | SUDEMOP |
| 31 | Barry Parkinson | IQD |
| 32 | Akinyi Walender | Cordaid |
| 33 | Zaitun Mahmud | Women Union |
| 34 | Hellen Dudu | Women Union |
| 35 | Zeinab Yassin | Land Commission |
| 36 | Hellen Martin | Civil Society |
| 37 | Oci Geoffrey | GADET |
| 38 | Peter Lasu | National Assembly |
| 39 | Raiel Paulino | SSTV |
| 40 | Esther Liberato | Lumuthu |
| 41 | Mavic Cabrera | GNWP |
| 42 | Regina Lullo | MOGCSWF |
| 43 | Zeinab Osman | SWAN |
| 44 | Angela Elia | SSWLA |
| 45 | Dolly Anek | Skills for SS |
| 46 | Ayite Muna | Skills for SS |
| 47 | Gloria Nyoka | EVE |
| 48 | Munera Osman | SSWLA |
| 49 | Tasada Awad | University of Juba |
| 50 | Lavina Phaniel | EVE |
| 51 | Emmicki Roos | Op.1325 |
| 52 | Selamawit Tesfaye | GNWP |
| 53 | Rita Martin | EVE |