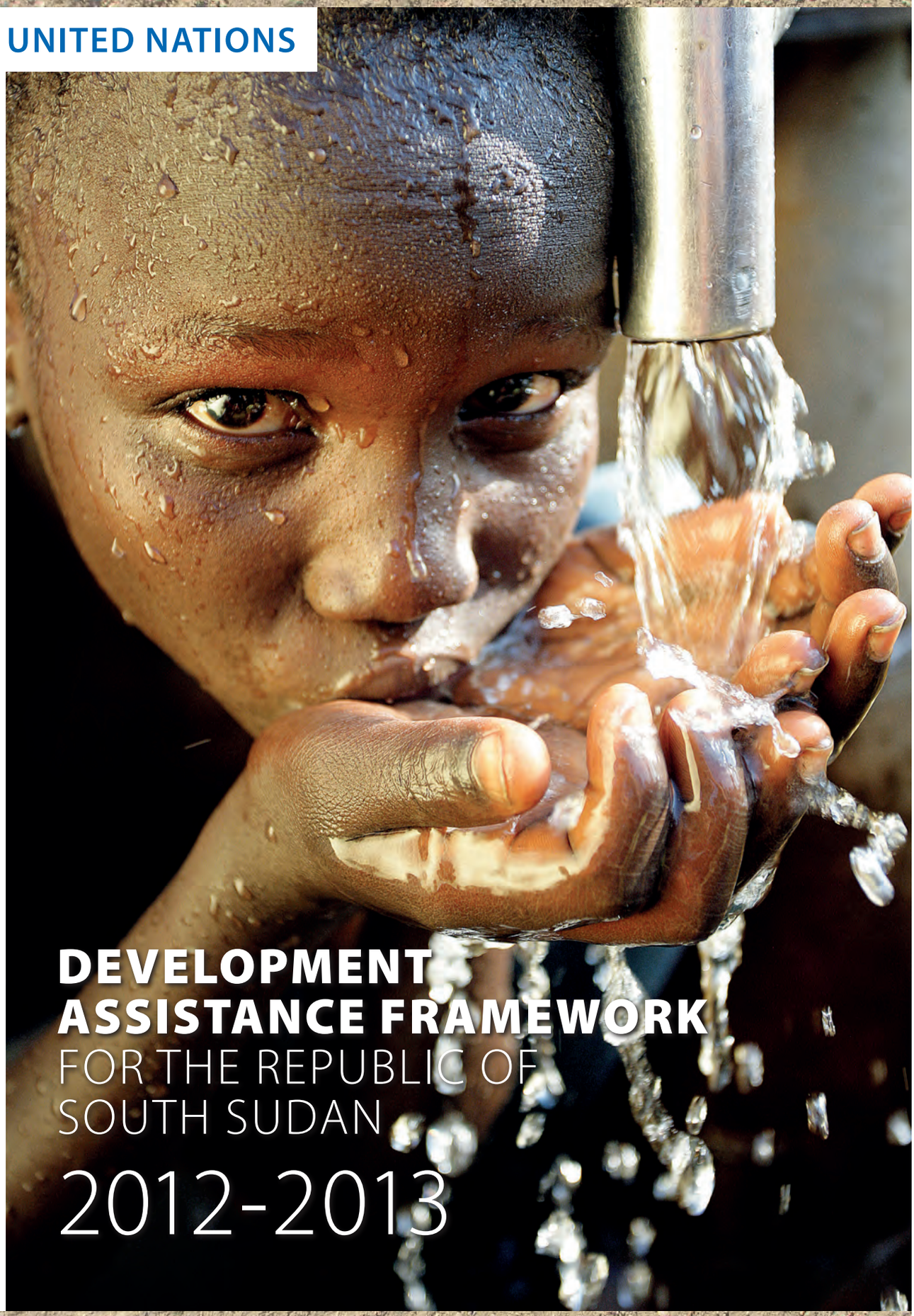
UNITED NATIONS



DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

2012-2013

JANUARY 2012

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Republic of South Sudan 2012-2013

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has been prepared by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in consultation with partners, with the aim of improving the lives of the people of South Sudan, and particularly the most vulnerable, in alignment with the South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) for 2011-2013 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

The priorities in this framework have been identified by the Government and will guide the support to the four pillars of the SSDP which the UN agencies, funds and programmes will provide during the next two years under the leadership of relevant Government institutions. Simultaneous to the implementation of this two-year interim plan, the UNCT will work closely with the Government to prepare a longer-term strategy to coincide with and support the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy and next generation development plan.

By signing hereunder, the participating parties endorse this UNDAF and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goals.

For the Government of the Republic of South Sudan

H.E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny
Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan

For the United Nations Country Team

Ms. Lise Grande
UN Resident Coordinator

Juba, South Sudan
January 2012

SIGNATURE PAGE

By signing hereunder, we, the United Nations Country Team in South Sudan, while respecting each organization's mandates, competencies and decision-making processes, pledge our commitment to a common strategy as a means to foster cooperation and coordination among all our agencies and to enhance the performance and impact of our joint response to development needs of South Sudan.

Lise Grande
UNDP Resident Representative a.i.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the critical first two years following the independence of the Republic of South Sudan, the UN Country Team will stand with the world's newest nation as it puts in place the building blocks of statehood. By 2013, through this UN Development Assistance Framework, the UNCT will assist the Government to take bold steps to reinforce core governance functions, build service delivery systems, improve food security, and reduce community conflict in an equitable way across all ten states. In doing so, the UNCT will give special focus to addressing the acute needs of women in the South Sudan.

After more than five decades of near continuous war, and following the six-year interim period of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) was established on 9 July 2011 and formally admitted into the United Nations General Assembly as the 193rd member state on 14 July 2011 and into the African Union (AU) as the 54th member state on 15 August 2011.

Following independence, and as a first step in state-building, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan launched its first South Sudan Development Plan, covering the interim period from independence to the end of 2013. The overarching goal of the SSDP is to "realize freedom, equality, justice, peace and prosperity for all." The Plan identifies key development objectives for the new Republic of South Sudan, including nineteen major priorities, across four priority pillars: (1) Governance; (2) Economic Development; (3) Social and Human Development; and (4) Conflict Prevention and Security.

Given the broad engagement of the UN Country Team in the formulation process of the SSDP throughout 2011, and the pressing need for Government officials to stand up the new state and meet expectations of the public, the Government and UNCT have prepared a "light touch" UNDAF 2012-2013 to support, on the basis of its comparative advantage, key priorities in each of the SSDP's four pillars. The UNDAF outcomes are designed to define the UNCT's contribution to the achievement of the Government's SSDP pillar objectives.

1. **UNDAF Outcome 1:** Core governance and civil service functions are established and operational. This outcome will directly contribute to the main objective of the Governance pillar. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on capacity development and core governance functions.

2. **UNDAF Outcome 2:** Chronic food insecurity is reduced and household incomes increase. This outcome will directly contribute to the main objective of the Economic Development pillar. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on fostering inclusive and pro-poor growth and reducing food insecurity.

3. **UNDAF Outcome 3:** Key service delivery systems are in place, laying the groundwork for increased demand. This outcome will directly contribute to the main objective of the Social and Human Development pillar. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on building delivery systems to expedite the transition from externally provided services and establishing social safeguards for the poorest and most vulnerable.

4. **UNDAF Outcome 4:** Violence is reduced and community security improves. This outcome will directly contribute to the main objective of the Conflict Prevention and Security pillar. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on accelerating DDR and reducing community violence.

5. **UNDAF Outcome 5:** Access to justice and the rule of law improves. This outcome will directly contribute to the priorities identified in the rule of law component of the Conflict Prevention and Security pillar. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on improving access to justice and strengthening the administration of criminal justice.

The current programme is based on lessons learned from previous UNCT cooperation in South Sudan. The key finding of the lessons learned is that the transition in South Sudan is so complex and difficult that the UNCT will need to focus on a handful of transformative programmes that can be done at scale in order to have impact. Working in an unpredictable environment, the UNCT will also need to use tools adapted to the specific context in South Sudan. To be relevant and effective in the first years of statehood, the UNCT must manage extreme levels of fiduciary risk. Agencies must also implement quickly while being prepared to change course and adopt new strategies. With capacity scarce, every effort must be made to reduce transactions costs on counterparts and partners by minimizing complex bureaucratic procedures and programming processes.

INTRODUCTION

South Sudan Development Context

1. After more than five decades of near continuous war, and following the six-year interim period of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) was established on 9 July 2011 and formally admitted into the United Nations General Assembly as the 193rd member state on 14 July and into the African Union (AU) as the 54th member state on 15 August 2011.

2. The achievements of the Government during the CPA period have been impressive, all the more so when the low baseline resulting from decades of marginalization and war is taken into account. Essential executive, legislative and judicial institutions have been established at the central and state levels. More than two million people have returned to the South, including 330,000 South Sudanese refugees from neighbouring countries. The number of children in primary school has doubled and 6,000 kilometres of road have been opened, although not yet upgraded into all-weather routes.

3. Despite these achievements, the challenges facing the world's newest state are overwhelming in both scale and complexity. State structures have only just been established, and delivery systems across all sectors are either absent or dysfunctional. Corruption impacts virtually all levels of Government, and accountability mechanisms, where they exist, have failed to deter misuse and mismanagement of public resources. As a result of decades of warfare, a heavily militarized political and bureaucratic culture continues to exist within the civilian administration. In the absence of broad-based political and social-cultural mechanisms for resolving disputes, violent conflict remains a day-to-day problem.

4. Emerging from war, South Sudan is struggling with the largest capacity gap in Africa. Every single ministry, every single state government and every single spending agency suffers from a debilitating lack of qualified, competent staff. Nearly half of all civil servants in South Sudan have only a primary education. Noting this, significant capacity does exist within the Diaspora and South Sudanese society which is not being adequately harnessed.

5. Marginalized for decades, South Sudan is entering statehood as one of the most under-developed countries in the world. None of the public infrastructure required for growth is in place. The road grid is wholly inadequate. In one of the region's largest countries, there are only a handful of all-weather roads, and a single bridge links the east and west banks of the Nile. Up to 60 per cent of remote locations are inaccessible during the rainy season. The railroad serves only a few towns in one of the ten states of South Sudan. There is no electricity grid and no nationwide energy system. Airports are is substandard, and there is no civil aviation capacity. Although mobile telephone coverage is improving, connectivity is already at capacity. Many areas are insecure because they are inaccessible, and state structures, including law enforcement, have little if any capacity to access or intervene when conflict occurs.

6. Some of the worst social indicators globally are found in South Sudan, particularly among women. At least 80 percent of the population is income-poor, living on an equivalent of less than USD 1 per day. More than one third of the population is food insecure and even in a good year, 20 percent of households cannot support themselves. Less than 40 percent of the population has access to any form of health care. While some progress has been made in the area of immunization, the proportion of fully immunized children is only 5.8 percent. Half of all children do not attend school. Eighty-five percent of the South Sudanese population is illiterate. The maternal mortality rate is the highest in the world and gender based violence and rape devastates both individuals and communities. A fifteen year old girl in South Sudan has a higher chance of dying in child birth or during pregnancy than finishing secondary school.

7. The prolonged conflict between the north and South Sudan has left South Sudanese society highly militarized, fragmented and characterized by a proliferation of arms and armed groups. The conflict has undermined traditional social structures and community coping mechanisms and has had widespread psycho-social impact on affected communities. Inter-communal conflicts remain prevalent, resulting in large numbers of casualties and mass displacement, disproportionately affecting women. In 2011 alone, more than 3,000 people have died from violent conflict within South Sudan, and 350,000 people have been displaced. In the lead-up to independence, more than 300,000 Southerners who had been living in the north returned to the south, in addition to the more than two million who had already returned since 2005, often to rural communities lacking livelihoods, infrastructure, water, schools and health posts. Southerners continue to return in record numbers, exacerbating competition over scarce resources. On-going tensions between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan have resulted in border skirmishes and restrictions on the free movement of people and goods.

8. Although South Sudan represents the single largest state-building challenge of our generation it is a country with impressive natural resources, oil in particular. The challenge is for the Government to tap and distribute the wealth of the country in a way that benefits the population and reverses the legacy of warfare and marginalization. While there is no question about the length and difficulty of the transition confronting South Sudan, there are very real questions about ensuring that the right kind of strategies and programmes are in place to overcome the deficits the new state is facing.

Lessons Learned From Previous Programme Cycle (2009-2011)

9. It is because the deficits facing South Sudan are so great that the UNCT has undertaken a thorough lessons learned exercise. Prior to independence, UNCT programmes in South Sudan were implemented within the overall national programming frameworks covering the Republic of the Sudan as a whole. During the CPA period, this included the 2002-2006 UNDAF, an interim bridging programme covering 2007-2008, and 2009-2012 UNDAF for the Republic of the Sudan. With independence on 9 July 2011, the current UNDAF ceased to serve as the basis of UNCT programming in South Sudan.

10. In the lead-up to independence, the UNCT reviewed implementation of the 2009 Sudan UNDAF focusing on the four key programmes areas: Governance and Rule of Law, Livelihoods and Productive Sectors, Basic Services, and Peace-building — in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and the sustainability of interventions. The review confirmed that significant achievements had occurred as a result of UNCT programming. In particular, essential functions and systems had been established under the auspices of the core governance initiative; capacity development had accelerated through the placement of surge capacity; and the delivery and uptake of services has expanded in the education and health sectors.

11. In other areas, progress has been much more mixed. Support from partners for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) did not meet expectations, leading to a complete reorganization of the programme. Evaluations also found that the marginal benefits to individual households and communities of livelihood support programmes have not been transformative nor have they contributed to jump-starting local economies.

12. Implementation has been inhibited by a number of factors. The development agenda has been repeatedly overtaken by pressing emergency and humanitarian needs, particularly as a result of violent conflict, the massive influx of returnees, and crop failures resulting in food insecurity. Interventions have been concentrated at the central government and have not adequately addressed lower levels of government. Security and the lack of absorptive capacity have adversely affected programme sustainability. Importantly, while some progress has been made in establishing delivery systems, the bulk of basic services continue to be provided outside of Government systems and structures by international partners including non-governmental organizations, particularly in the health and water sectors.

13. The key finding of the lessons learned is that the transition in South Sudan is so complex and difficult that the UNCT will need to focus on only a handful of transformative programmes that can be done at scale in order to have impact and durability. Working in an unpredictable environment, the UNCT will also need to use tools adapted to the specific context in South Sudan. To be relevant and effective in the first years of statehood, the UNCT must manage extreme levels of fiduciary risk. Agencies must also implement quickly while being prepared to change course and adopt new strategies. With capacity scarce, every effort must be made to reduce transactions costs on counterparts and partners by minimizing complex bureaucratic procedures and programming processes.

South Sudan Development Plan and UNDAF Process

14. Following independence, and as a first step in state-building, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan launched its first South Sudan Development Plan, covering the interim period from independence to the end of 2013. The overarching objective of the SSDP is to ensure "South Sudan is a united and peaceful new nation, building strong foundations for good governance, economic prosperity and enhanced quality of life for all." The Plan identifies key development objectives for the new Government, including nineteen major priorities, across four priority pillars: (1) Governance; (2) Economic Development; (3) Social and Human Development; and (4) Conflict Prevention and Security.

15. The SSDP stresses the overarching imperative of maintaining peace and security as the necessary foundation for development and progress. The Plan focuses on building the strong institutions required to promote a transparent and accountable state and improving capacity at all levels of government to manage natural resources and public revenues and deliver public goods. The Plan also emphasises the importance of delivering basic services and promoting private sector-led economic growth as ways of reducing poverty.

16. Given the intense engagement of the UNCT in the formulation process of the SSDP throughout 2011, and the pressing need for Government officials to stand up the new state and meet expectations of the public, the Government and UNCT have kept the UNDAF process as light as possible. The UNCT has formulated this "light touch" UNDAF 2012-2013 to support, on the basis of its comparative advantage, key priorities in each of the SSDP's four pillars.

17. In addition to interventions planned in the context of the UNDAF, the UNCT will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to South Sudan through the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). The two processes are complementary to each other to ensure that modalities for an effective transition from relief to development are being put in place. As part of its commitment to overall system coherence, the UNCT will closely cooperate with the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in areas of common priority between Security Council Resolution 1996 and the UNDAF 2012-2013, notably in the areas of conflict prevention, rule of law, and DDR. In order to ensure clarity on roles and responsibilities joint work plans will be prepared between relevant UNCT agencies and UNMISS on mandated activities. In addition, the UNCT will promote normative obligations within the UN, including the provisions of Security Council Resolutions 1612, 1860, 1882 and 1960.

1.1 UNDAF OUTCOMES

18. In the critical first two years following the independence of the Republic of South Sudan, the UN Country Team will stand with the world's newest nation as it puts in place the building blocks of statehood. By 2013, through this UN Development Assistance Framework, the UNCT will assist the Government to take bold steps to reinforce core governance functions, build service delivery systems, improve food security, and reduce community conflict. The UNCT will decentralize support in an equitable way across all ten states, and take steps to expand programming at county and community levels. In doing so, the UNCT will give special focus to addressing the acute needs of women in the South Sudan.

19. The five outcomes in this section, and the programme areas under each of them, represent the substantive contributions of the UN agencies, funds and programmes to the achievement of the objectives of the Government as specified in the SSDP. In support of the Government's commitment to human rights, gender equality, youth, HIV/AIDS, environmental sustainability, results-based management and capacity development, all of the UNDAF outcomes and programme areas are fully aligned with the targets and recommendations in the SSDP chapter on cross-cutting issues.

2.1 GOVERNANCE

UNDAF Outcome 1: Core governance and civil service functions are established and operational.

20. This outcome will directly contribute to the main objective of the Governance pillar, and to the Government's Medium Term Capacity Development Strategy. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on capacity development and core governance functions, across the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government. Specifically, the UNCT will concentrate on four areas where it has a substantial comparative advantage at both national and international levels.

21. Oversight and Accountability: In support of Government efforts to reduce corruption and improve good governance, the UNCT will help national and state legislatures contribute effectively to the identification of development priorities, oversight of public expenditure and elaboration and dissemination of pro-poor and gender sensitive laws, including those related to freedom of association and the media. The UNCT will help to strengthen individual capacities to exercise existing oversight powers and will provide technical expertise to the National Legislative Assembly. The UNCT will also help to strengthen key accountability institutions including the Anti-Corruption Commission and Audit Chamber as well help to build the capacity of media institutions. Together with UNMISS, specific support will be provided during the development of a permanent constitution with a key focus on human rights principles and monitoring mechanisms. The UNCT will support Government to ratify target international treaties and instruments to which South Sudan will become

party and to comply with normative obligations related to women and children. The UNCT also stands prepared to provide technical and logistical support, together with UNMISS, to electoral institutions established under the Transitional Constitution.

22. Civil Service Capacity and Public Sector Reform: In support of Government efforts to bridge the capacity gap, the UNCT will help to foster the development of national capacities for the public sector in the medium term by supporting related legislative, policy and structural reforms, including putting in place a code of conduct for the civil service and by providing guidance on the elaboration of gender-responsive norms and standards for the recruitment and management of civil servants. The UNCT will seek to rapidly accelerate human capital development by deploying civil and public servants to mentor and coach South Sudanese public servants, in partnership with regional organizations including IGAD and the African Union. Specific support will be provided to help bring back and place civil servants from the Diaspora. Special focus will be placed on building civil service capacity at the state and county levels, where the capacity deficit is the most acute. The UNCT will assist the Government during implementation and monitoring of the medium-

term capacity development strategy and in the formulation of a comprehensive, long-term strategy for national capacity development.

23. Pro-poor and Equity-based Planning and Budgeting: In support of Government efforts to allocate resources transparently, and equitably across the ten states in South Sudan, the UNCT will help to establish policies and systems that facilitate the equitable use of public resources at all levels of government (national, state and county) through pro-poor planning and budgeting, and supporting the development of mechanisms to better distribute wealth. The UNCT will provide assistance in the formulation of transparent resource allocations and strengthen accountability institutions to ensure results-oriented expenditure. Specific support will be provided to help elaborate tax policies, regulatory frameworks and business and cooperative registration processes at national and sub-national levels. The UNCT will also provide technical support to Government institutions mandated to collect, analyse, validate and store gender-disaggregated development data. The UNCT will support the elaboration of basic social and economic gender-sensitive development indicators and the publication, dissemination and use of regular reports by policy makers, civil society and the media to enhance evidence-based policy and public dialogue on development priorities.

24. Decentralisation and Intra-government Coordination: In support of Government efforts to decentralize functions effectively, the UNCT will help to elaborate and put in place national policies and systems for decentralized service delivery at state and county levels, improved resource mobilization and allocation, and coordination and communication between the different levels of Government. The UNCT will support fiscal decentralization by providing frontline technical and capacity support to state and county offices tasked with the management and oversight of public expenditure.

2.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UNDAF Outcome 2: Chronic food insecurity is reduced and livelihood opportunities increase.

25. This outcome will directly contribute to the main objective of the Economic Development pillar. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on fostering inclusive and pro-poor growth and reducing food insecurity. Specifically, the UNCT will concentrate on four areas where it has significant programming experience and a proven track record.

26. Food Security: In support of Government efforts to reduce food insecurity, the UNCT will support initiatives that increase crop production and improve livelihoods of small-holder farmers and conflict-affected people, in particular women and returnees. The UNCT will help formulate gender-sensitive policies and strategies for sustainable agricultural and rural development, including mechanized agricultural schemes, as well as provide technical and material assistance through providing agricultural inputs and strengthening extension services. In addition, the UNCT will help to improve animal disease control, and increase fish production. Specific support will be provided to establish a strategic grain reserve.

27. Natural Resources and Environment: In support of Government efforts to better manage South Sudan's natural resources, the UNCT will help with the elaboration, enactment, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based environment and climate change bills, policies, strategies and sustainable forest management plans and facilitate partnerships with international and regional environmental financial institutions. The UNCT will support tree planting, reforestation and forest protection and will help to build government capacity in the areas of land administration and management of water resources. The UNCT will also support civil society and women's' groups that seek to influence climate change and environmental management at all levels.

28. Private Sector Development: In support of Government efforts to generate productive, remunerative and decent employment, the UNCT will help to elaborate the regulatory framework for economic development, including labour laws, and promote micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in key growth sectors including agriculture, with a specific focus on enhancing the access of women to the private sector. The UNCT will also promote inclusive economic growth by helping to build business skills among vulnerable populations, especially women, and introducing innovative forms of saving and credit. The UNCT will also help with the formulation and implementation of gender-sensitive trade policy and trade promotion services.

29. Basic Social Infrastructure: In support of Government efforts to rapidly expand basic social infrastructure, the UNCT will help to increase the proportion of the South Sudanese population that has access to improved water sources, improved sanitation facilities, and more sustainable waste management systems. Specific support will be provided for the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads, trunk roads and bridges, in line with the Government's national transport plan. In addition, the UNCT will continue to clear landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The UNCT will also help to build capacity for urban planning, informal settlement upgrading, shelter options for vulnerable groups, and the reintegration of returnees in urban areas.

2.3 SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

UNDAF Outcome 3: Key basic service delivery systems are in place, laying the groundwork for increased demand.

30. This outcome will directly contribute to the main objective of the Social and Human Development pillar. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on building Government delivery systems to expedite the transition from externally provided services, establish social safeguards for the poorest and most vulnerable. Specifically, the UNCT will concentrate on four areas where it has significant programming experience and a proven track record.

31. Health and Maternal Mortality: In support of Government efforts to manage and deliver an essential package of health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services and to reduce maternal and child mortality, the UNCT will help to construct health infrastructure and expand and reinforce the pharmaceutical and vaccine supply chains. The UNCT will also help to rapidly accelerate human capital development through placement of midwives and health professionals and in-service training and management of health workers and volunteers, as well as development of related institutional systems, such as referral systems for emergency and obstetrics services. Specific support will be provided to expand the Health Information Management System at the state level. The UNCT will provide reliable technology, equipment, essential medicines and antiretroviral drugs, nutrients and therapeutic food and vaccines to support health programmes. The UNCT will also support non-health components of HIV prevention, including community based prevention, and relevant communication and behaviour development programmes in order to transform community practices. To address the issue of early pregnancy and early marriage, the Y-PEER youth-to-youth reproductive health approach will be scaled-up in stages to become a county-wide initiative.

32. Education: In support of Government efforts to expand access and improve the quality and relevance of general education, the UNCT will help to rapidly accelerate capacity development through the training of teachers, head teachers, and education managers. The UNCT will help to construct and equip child-friendly schools and learning spaces, as well vocational training centres and will provide teaching and learning materials. The UNCT will help to review existing policies and develop a relevant curriculum for general education and vocational training, as well as addressing students with special needs and disabilities. The UNCT will also help to strengthen the capacity of the Government to elaborate and manage a strategy for technical vocation education. Specific support will be provided to expand the Education Management Information System (EMIS) at the national and state levels. The UNCT will help to accelerate the enrolment and completion of basic education for children, through school-based food safety net programmes, with a particular focus on girls noting the significant gender gap in enrolment and completion rates. The UNCT will additionally expand education opportunities for youth and women through literacy and numeracy campaigns.

33. Social Protection: In support of Government efforts to provide a minimum safety-net for the population, the UNCT will help to develop a social protection institutional framework. Support will be provided for the introduction of a child benefit cash transfer and the establishment of a civil registration system. Nutrition support will be provided for children and women to prevent and treat malnutrition. The UNCT will also help to establish a Payam Youth Service that will increase job opportunities for youth and to provide vocational training for returnees, youth and unemployed people.

34. Local Development: In support of Government efforts to improve living conditions in rural communities, the UNCT will assist in management and delivery of services at the community and county level, particularly services for women, youth and returnees. The UNCT will advise on models for financing integrated local development, help to strengthen state and county planning capabilities, and build the institutional and human resource capacity of county administrations, particularly in conflict-affected counties, to manage local development, improve livelihoods, strengthen cultural industries and enhance economic opportunities.

2.4 CONFLICT PREVENTION AND SECURITY:

UNDAF Outcome 4: Violence is reduced and community security improves.

35. This outcome will directly contribute to the main objective of the Conflict Prevention and Security pillar. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on accelerating DDR, reducing community violence and improving access to justice. Specifically, the UNCT will concentrate on three areas where it has significant programming experience.

36. Reintegration of Ex-combatants: In support of Government efforts to right-size the army, the UNCT will work closely with UNMISS to help design, launch and implement a new DDR programme for South Sudan. Based on lessons learned from the first phase of the DDR process in the CPA period, this programme will apply improved strategies

and approaches, including psycho-social support, to reintegrate demobilised ex-combatants, including those with disabilities, and women and children associated with armed groups, into civilian life. Specifically, the UNCT will help to develop infrastructure in host communities intended to increase the economic and social well-being of both ex-combatants and local residents.

37. Community Security and Peace-building: In support of Government efforts to reduce community insecurity, the UNCT will help to address the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The UNCT will also help to de-mine infested areas and remove explosive remnants of war. Specifically, the UNCT will support efforts to extend state authority into insecure areas and will support reconciliation and dialogue efforts among conflict-affected groups, including women, in order to support the Government and civil society actors to better understand and address the causes of root causes of violence. In addition, the UNCT will help the Government to launch initiatives that address conditions inside South Sudan's cattle camps including a Pastoralist Advisory Unit. Importantly, the UNCT will continue to support initiatives to combat sexual and gender-based violence taking into account deeply entrenched social-cultural behaviours.

UNDAF Outcome 5: Access to justice and the rule of law improves.

38. This outcome will directly contribute to priorities identified in the rule of law component of the Conflict Prevention and Security pillar. At the request of the RSS, the UNCT will focus on improving access to justice and strengthening the administration of criminal justice. Specifically, the UNCT will concentrate on the following areas where it has significant programming experience and comparative advantage.

39. Access to Justice, Rule of Law and Human Rights: In support of Government efforts to improve access to justice and strengthen adherence to human rights standards, the UNCT will support the development and promulgation of an essential legal framework including relevant national legislation. The UNCT will support efforts to expand the availability of legal aid and information and mediation services at the state and county levels and will also help to improve the administration of the criminal justice system

and adherence to human rights standards through systematized training, improved coordination mechanisms and the deployment of institution-specific case management systems. The UNCT will support the harmonization of the statutory and traditional justice systems through structural reform and targeted training, dialogue and sensitization initiatives, including gender and human rights training at the county level. Specifically, the UNCT will support the deployment of a fully functional professional police service, based on modern concepts of international policing, which is responsive to community needs and is sensitive to human rights and the special protection needs of women and children. The UNCT will also support the creation of functional and secure prisons at national, state and county levels and will help promote the rights of prisoners, including women and juvenile detainees. The UNCT will support border control mechanisms, including Customs Services in order to facilitate the legal movement of persons and goods across South Sudan's borders.

3. ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

40. Below is a summary overview of the estimated resources that will need to be mobilized to support the South Sudan UNDAF 2012 – 2013 in USD:

UN Agency	UNDAF Priority 1 Governance	UNDAF Priority 2 Economic Development	UNDAF Priority 3 Social & Human Development	UNDAF Priority 4 Conflict prevention and Security	TOTAL	Funds Available	Resources to be mobilised
FAO	-	101,550,000	-	-	**101,550,000**	57,710,215	43,839,785
ILO	1,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	-	**10,000,000**	1,000,000	9,000,000
IOM	3,000,000	5,500,000	5,000,000	67,460,000	**80,960,000**	16,960,000	64,000,000
OHCHR	-	-	-	300,000	**300,000**	-	300,000
UNAIDS	-	-	504,100	-	**504,100**	391,100	113,000
UNDP	84,600,000	28,400,000	49,300,000	115,400,000	**277,700,000**	85,300,000	192,400,000
UNEP	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	**TBC**	TBC	TBC
UNESCO	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	**2,500,000**	200,000	2,300,000
UNFPA	1,165,000	-	14,619,160	250,000	**16,034,160**	6,000,000	10,034,160
UNHABITAT	-	19,000,000	-	-	**19,000,000**	-	19,000,000
UNHCR	1,000,000	7,000,000	16,500,000	7,000,000	**31,500,000**	-	31,500,000
UNICEF	5,000,000	7,000,000	76,000,000	6,000,000	**94,000,000**	38,000,000	56,000,000
UNIDO	-	3,000,000	2,000,000	-	**5,000,000**	-	5,000,000
UNMACC	720,000	36,000,000	9,645,000	5,000,000	**51,365,000**	-	51,365,000
UNODC	-	-	-	1,750,000	**1,750,000**	1,750,000	-
UNOPS	23,000,000	35,000,000	96,000,000	36,500,000	**190,500,000**	71,500,000	119,000,000
UN Women	8,930,000	4,445,000	1,288,500	3,448,300	**18,111,800**	2,697,800	15,414,000
WFP	-	178,000,000	74,000,000	-	**252,000,000**	13,000,000	239,000,000
WHO	-	-	35,000,000	-	**35,000,000**	15,750,000	19,250,000
TOTAL	**128,915,000**	**429,395,000**	**384,856,760**	**243,608,300**	**1,187,775,060**	**310,259,115**	**877,515,945**

4. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

41. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the arrangements for implementation, coordination, monitoring and reporting of the SSDP will be used to monitor UNDAF achievements. In the same spirit, the majority of UNDAF indicators have been selected from the indicators included in the SSDP. As part of its commitment to harmonisation, the UNCT will help the Government to ensure the SSDP indicators are MDG-based and that the monitoring framework is not overly burdensome and is in accordance with internationally recognized standards and good practice. The UNCT will provide technical assistance and support for national surveys that capture MDG data during the SSDP period, including the national surveys planned by the National Bureau for Statistics including the Agricultural Survey and Welfare and Labour Force Survey. In accordance with its commitment to build national capacities, the UNCT will use national systems and implementation modalities to the greatest extent possible during implementation including grant-making to local non-governmental and community-based organizations.

42. Reporting on UNDAF progress will be done under RSS leadership through several existing coordination mechanisms including the annual High-Level Partnership Forum (HLPF) chaired by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning and the quarterly Government-Donor Forum (QGDF). In addition, specific sector outputs will be monitored through existing Sector Working Groups (SWGs) which include spending agencies and Development Partners working in the sector. Regular, in-depth and independent assessments to evaluate progress against indicators will be conducted by the UN agencies, funds and programmes and to ensure that activities are being undertaken as planned.

43. Within the UN, the Resident Coordinator and UNCT retain primary coordination responsibility for UNDAF implementation, supported by the UN Programme Management Team (PMT) and the Resident Coordinator Support Office. The PMT will be responsible for organizing the Annual (2012) and End-Cycle (2013) Reviews of the UNDAF. The PMT will also be responsible for identifying implementation obstacles and bringing these to the attention of the UNCT for prompt action. Theme Groups will be selectively established in accordance with the needs of joint programmes. Lessons learned from this UNDAF will be reviewed regularly to inform the preparation of the 2014-2018 UNDAF, which will align with the Government's next five-year planning framework.

5. RESULTS MATRIX

1. South Sudan Development Plan Objective for Governance: To build a democratic, transparent and accountable government, managed by a professional and committed public service, with an effective balance of power among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
Core governance and civil service functions are established and operational. **Outcome Convener:** UNDP **Contributing Agencies:** ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNMACC, UN Women	**1. Oversight and Accountability** **Indicator:** % of tabled bills which are enacted per parliamentary session **Baseline:** (2011): 50% **Target:** (2012): 60%; (2013): 75% **Indicator:** % of targeted international instruments and compacts ratified **Baseline:** (2011): Nil **Target:** (2012): 30% (2013): 60% **2. Civil service capacity and public sector reform** **Indicator:** % increase of public administration policies and structural reforms adopted **Baseline:** (2011): 4 major policies **Target:** (2012): 40%; (2013): 75% **3. Pro-poor planning and budgeting** **Indicator:** % of pro-poor spending in national and state level budgets **Baseline:** (2011): 17% **Target:** (2012): 21%; (2013): 25% **4. Decentralization** **Indicator:** % of national budget allocated to state governments **Baseline:** (2011): 20% **Target:** (2012): 24%; (2013): 28%	• Parliamentary bulletin (Hansard) • MoJ bulletin • MoFA tracking • MoLPSHRD tracking • MoFEP national and state budget analysis • MoFEP pro-poor budget analysis • MoGSW gender budget analysis • National budget • MoFEP national and state data • FFAMC reports	**Assumptions** • Full parliamentary sessions per annum • Availability of Hansard • High level political commitment to anti-corruption agenda • Available technical capacity for debate and adoption of public sector reform policies • High level political commitment for public sector reform – including removal of "ghost workers" • Timely availability of budget outturns data • Availability of annual National Audit Report • Fiscal decentralization policy and laws enacted **Risks** • Volatility of oil prices further impacts pro-poor spending • Political challenges distract from reform efforts	• The Government will focus on establishing basic principles of accountability, transparency, integrity, inclusion and professionalism in its operations. • UN agencies will provide technical and advisory support, programme assistance, and will promote adherence to regional and international norms and standards. • Regional organizations will support deployment of civil servants, and regional governance standards. • Bilateral donors and international financial institutions will support fiscal management and decentralization through funding and advisory services. • UNMISS will support the constitutional process.	USD 128,915,000

2. South Sudan Development Plan Objective for Economic Development: Diversified private sector-led economic growth and sustainable development that improves livelihoods and reduces poverty					
Outcomes	**Indicators, Baseline, Targets**	**Means of Verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**	**Role of Partners**	**Indicative Resources**
Chronic food insecurity is reduced and household incomes increase. **Outcome Convener:** FAO **Contributing Agencies**: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMACC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, UNESCO	**1. Food Security** **Indicator:** % increase in cereal crop production **Baseline:** (2011): 0.695 million MT **Target:** (2013): 1.0 million MT **Indicator:** % of food-secure HH among residents and conflict affected populations **Baseline:** (2011) 56% **Target:** (2013): 65% **2. Natural Resources and Land** **Indicator:** Number of international environment treaties / partnership frameworks committed **Baseline:** (2011): 0 in 2011 **Target:** (2012) 4; (2013) 8 **3. Private Sector Development** **Indicator:** Number of policy frameworks for PSD **Baseline:** 4 in 2011 **Target:** (2012) 6; (2013) 8 **4. Social Infrastructure** **Indicator:** Km interstate/feeder roads constructed to engineered standards **Baseline:** (2011): 363km **Target:** (2012): 2,000km **Indicator:** % of HH using Improved Drinking Water Source **Baseline:** (2011): 34% **Target:** (2012): 40%	• Joint Food Security and Nutrition Surveys • MoA Annual Crop Assessments • Joint Annual Needs and Livelihood Analysis/ FSMS • MoFA records • MoCIT records • Welfare and Labour Force Survey • MoGSW gender analysis of policy frameworks • MoRB records • National population census (2012)	**Assumptions** • Adequate budgetary provision • Strong political commitment on national food security • Political will to integrate environmental management principles and methodologies • Government commitment to signature/ratification of major environment conventions • Availability of sufficient and technically competent staff at national and local level **Risks** • Occurrence of natural disasters affecting food supply and production • Political and security situation could hamper UN operations and accessing of improved services • Fragmented nature of current institutional arrangements and structures for coordinating national response	• The Government will focus on enhancing policies, developing the capacity of sector institutions and improve the transport infrastructure to enhance food production, natural resource management, access to markets and promote private sector development (PSD). • UN agencies will provide technical and advisory support, programme assistance, including support to strengthen food production, and feeder road construction. • Bilateral donors and international financial institutions will continue to support private sector development including business linkages, SMME development and PPP in power, health and agriculture.	USD 429,395,000

5. RESULTS MATRIX (continued)

3. South Sudan Development Plan Objective for Social and Human Development: To promote the well-being and dignity of all the people of South Sudan by progressively accelerating universal access to basic social services.

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
Key service delivery systems are in place, laying the groundwork for increased demand. **Outcome Convener:** UNICEF **Contributing Agencies:** ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMACC, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, WHO, WFP	**1. Health and Maternal Mortality** **Indicator:** Maternal Mortality Rate **Baseline (2006):** 2054/100,000 **Target:** 1640/100,000 **Indicator:** Under-five Mortality Rate **Baseline: T:** 105/1000 live births **Target:** 84/1000 live births **2. Education** **Indicator:** Primary Net Enrolment Rate **Baseline:** (Primary): T:46%; B:53%; G: 39%. **Target:** (Primary): T: 63%, B/G - TBD **3. Social protection** **Indicator:** % eligible families accessing cash transfers **Baseline:** 0 (2011) **Target:** (2012) 10%; (2013) 20% **Indicator:** Number of youth (Male and female) enrolled in Youth voluntary service **Baseline:** (2011) zero **Target:** (2013) 1,000 youth (50% Female at all levels) and 100 payams **4. Local development** **Indicator:** Number of counties directly managing funds for service delivery **Baseline:** 0 (2011) **Target:** (2012) 5; (2013) 10	• HHS indicators from Welfare and Labour Force Survey (WLFS) • HHS indicators from Welfare and Labour Force Survey (WLFS) • Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) • Cash transfer programme M&E reports • Payam Youth Service M&E reports • Local Government Board records • State MoFEP records	**Assumptions** • Government allocates resources commensurate to the needs of the social priority programmes w/ appropriate use of oil revenues • Insecurity and conflicts will decrease • INGOs delivering basic health services will maintain their assistance until the public sector is able to take over • Donors' attention to South Sudan sustained **Risks** • Volatility of oil prices • Disparities not reduced due to inequitable share of resources among states and absence of disaggregated targets for the SSDP priorities. • Continuous insecurity and conflicts • Limited private sector potential investment and collaboration for the delivery of services and goods • Limited job opportunities especially for the youth • Partners' efforts diverted to humanitarian needs	• The Government will focus on increased access and utilisation of quality basic services and developing a social protection framework that gives the poor and marginalised a stake in the economy. • UN agencies and other partners will provide technical support and services that reduce two with human development indicators – maternal mortality and under-five mortality. • Bilateral donors will provide advisor services, engagement and advocacy, funding partnerships. • NGOs will continue to play a key role in the delivery of the services at health facilities and communities through extension/outreach work until Government is able to assume responsibility for service delivery. • UNMISS will provide support to enabling county level development through County Support Bases (CSB)	USD 384,856,760

4. South Sudan Development Plan Objective for Conflict Prevention and Security: To defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of South Sudan, uphold its constitution and secure the dividends of peace by seeking to prevent the resurgence of conflict, providing equitable access to justice and maintaining law and order through institutions that are accountable, adequate, affordable and appropriate in their structures and humane in their actions.

Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
Violence is reduced and community security improves. **Outcome Convener:** UNHCR **Contributing Agencies:** IOM, OHCHR UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMACC, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women,	**1. Reintegration of Ex-combatants** **Indicator:** Number of ex-combatants accessing reintegration services (F/M) **Baseline:** 12,525 ex-combatants demobilized during CPA period **Target:** (2013): 13,500 additional ex-combatants **2. Community security and peace-building** **Indicator:** Number of counties assessed as insecure **Baseline:** (2011): 32 **Target:** (2012): 28 (2013): 16 (50%) **Indicator:** Number of areas contaminated with landmines and ERW **Baseline:** (2011) 798 open hazards **Target:** (2013) 700 hazardous areas	• DDR Programme Monitoring and Verification reports • OCHA, UNMIS and DSS conflict incidence tracking • UNMACC and SSDA assessments	**Assumptions** • Political support and engagement with RSS • South Sudan remains peaceful and stable, allowing accessibility for to implement activities throughout the country. • Required funding is mobilized **Risks** • Unstable political and security environment preventing access to implement programmes • Weak capacity of the beneficiaries to absorb programmatic activities	• The Government will provide overall leadership in policy, strategy, programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the areas of DDR and community security. • Regional bodies and bilateral donors will provide support on advocacy, strategy, and resource mobilization. • CSOs / FBOs will be involved in advocacy and M&E. • UNMISS will provide technical and advisory support on demobilization and disarmament, as well as engagement on conflict management, and small arms and light weapons.	USD 243,608,300
Access to justice and the rule of law improves. **Outcome** **Convener:** UNHCR **Contributing Agencies:** OHCHR, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women	**1. Access to justice, rule of law and human rights** **Indicator:** Number of Counties with Ministry of Justice Legal Aid Offices **Baseline:** 0 **Targets:** 10 in 2012, 20 in 2013 **Indicator:** Number of counties with functioning Police Community Relationship Centres **Baseline:** (2011) 43 counties. **Target:** (2012): 60 counties; (2013) 79 counties	• Parliamentary bulletin (Hansard) • MoJ bulletin • MoJ / SSPS data • UNPOL and UNDP state reports • Female/male police recruited	**Assumptions** • Infrastructure construction and rehabilitation will enable extension of law enforcement and rule of law into remote areas. **Risks** • Weak capacity of the beneficiaries to absorb programmatic activities	• The Government will provide overall leadership in policy, strategy, programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the areas of rule of law. • UN agencies will collaborate with UNPOL on capacity development of police. • Regional bodies and bilateral donors will provide support on advocacy, strategy, and resource mobilization. • UNMISS will provide technical and advisory support on rule of law and arbitrary detention.	

ANNEX1: TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CPA	Consolidated Peace Agreement
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
GIS	Geographic Information System
HLPF	High-Level Partnership Forum
HRIS	Health Management Information System
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
QGDF	Quarterly Government-Donor Forum
RSS	Republic of South Sudan
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SSDA	South Sudan Demining Authority
SSDP	South Sudan Development Plan
SWG	Sector Working Group
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNMACC	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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