

THE UNITED NATIONS



IN SOUTH SUDAN

Helping South Sudan During its First Two Years

This power-point presents the strategic direction of the Agencies, Funds and Programmes on the eve of statehood. With the adoption of SC Resolution 1996 and the establishment of the integrated mission, priority will be given to joining up our collective work by: consolidating a shared strategic vision with UNMISS; aligning our programmes with Government priorities; implementing joint programmes with the mission on the basis of comparative advantage; and delivering as one.

The population is overwhelmingly young, rural, poor and uneducated



The population is young and thinly spread over an area the size of France. More than 9 million people live in the South and over half are under 18. People under 30 make up 72% of the population.



People are largely rural and poor. More than 80 percent of the population live in rural areas and depend on farming or livestock. Constraints are enormous: 4% of arable land is cultivated and only 1% of households have a bank account.



People do not use services. Only 40% of the population above the age of six attends school. Half of the population does not have access to safe drinking water and only one person in five uses a health facility in their lifetime.

South Sudan has some of the worst development indicators in the world



Over 90% of the population is estimated to be income poor

35% of the population in South Sudan is food insecure and requires assistance, even when harvests are good

Less than 10% of children complete primary school

92% of women cannot read or write

One out of every 7 children dies before their fifth birthday

South Sudan has the highest maternal mortality rate in the world (2054 per 100,000 live births)

85% of the population lacks access to basic health centers

A fifteen year old girl living in South Sudan has a higher chance of dying in child birth than completing school

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And yet, in few other places has so much been done by so few in such a short space of time



32 ministries and 17 independent commissions and chambers have been established

A fully functioning legislative assembly is in place, which has passed over 30 pieces of essential legislation

Governor's offices and assemblies have been established in each of South Sudan's ten states



After 24 years of war, the first multi-party polls were held in April 2010 to formally elect presidential, parliamentary and state assembly representatives

Key rule of law institutions have been established including a police service, a prison service, and a judiciary

Over 6,000 kilometers of dirt road have been upgraded linking major cities and towns



Primary school enrollment has quadrupled and the number of school buildings has increased by 20 percent

The South is polio free and Guinea Worm has declined by more than 90 percent



Through its new coordination framework, the UNCT will align with the new Republic's top goals

Humanitarian Action

- Our aim will be to meet the urgent life-saving needs of returnees and IDPs and to prepare for, and respond quickly to, emergencies

Stabilization and Protection

- Our aim will be to help extend state authority into insecure areas and work with partners to protect civilians through prevention

Social Progress and Justice

- Our aim will be to help authorities rapidly improve living conditions, promote inclusive growth, fight impunity and empower people to demand their rights

State Take-Off and Accountability

- Our aim will be to rapidly increase the capacity of state and local governments to execute core functions in an accountable, democratic and transparent way

Humanitarian Action



The humanitarian situation remains fragile



On the eve of independence, more than 30 separate emergency operations are underway in the South

- **Insecurity continues to be the single most important factor impacting the humanitarian situation.** Trends are moving in the wrong direction: tensions are rising along the border, clashes between the SPLA and renegade militia and counter-insurgency campaigns are continuing and inter-communal violence has intensified.
- **So far this year, 330 conflict incidents have been recorded,** more than 2,300 have been reportedly killed and 273,000 people have been displaced.
- **The number of southerners returning from the north is increasing.** Since late October, more than 315,000 people have returned to the south. More than 1,000 people per day are now entering the south. Most are returning to communities that lack services.
- **Recent gains in food security are being reversed.** Commercial blockages imposed by the north are impacting negatively on food availability, particularly along the border. Assessments show that up to 1.4 million people will need food assistance during the lean season.
- **Malnutrition rates are higher than expected.** Assessments done from March to April 2011 confirm that areas in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states have malnutrition levels well above emergency thresholds. Admissions into feeding centers are also increasing.

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2010 was a tough year--millions received food aid and 476,000 people were on the move



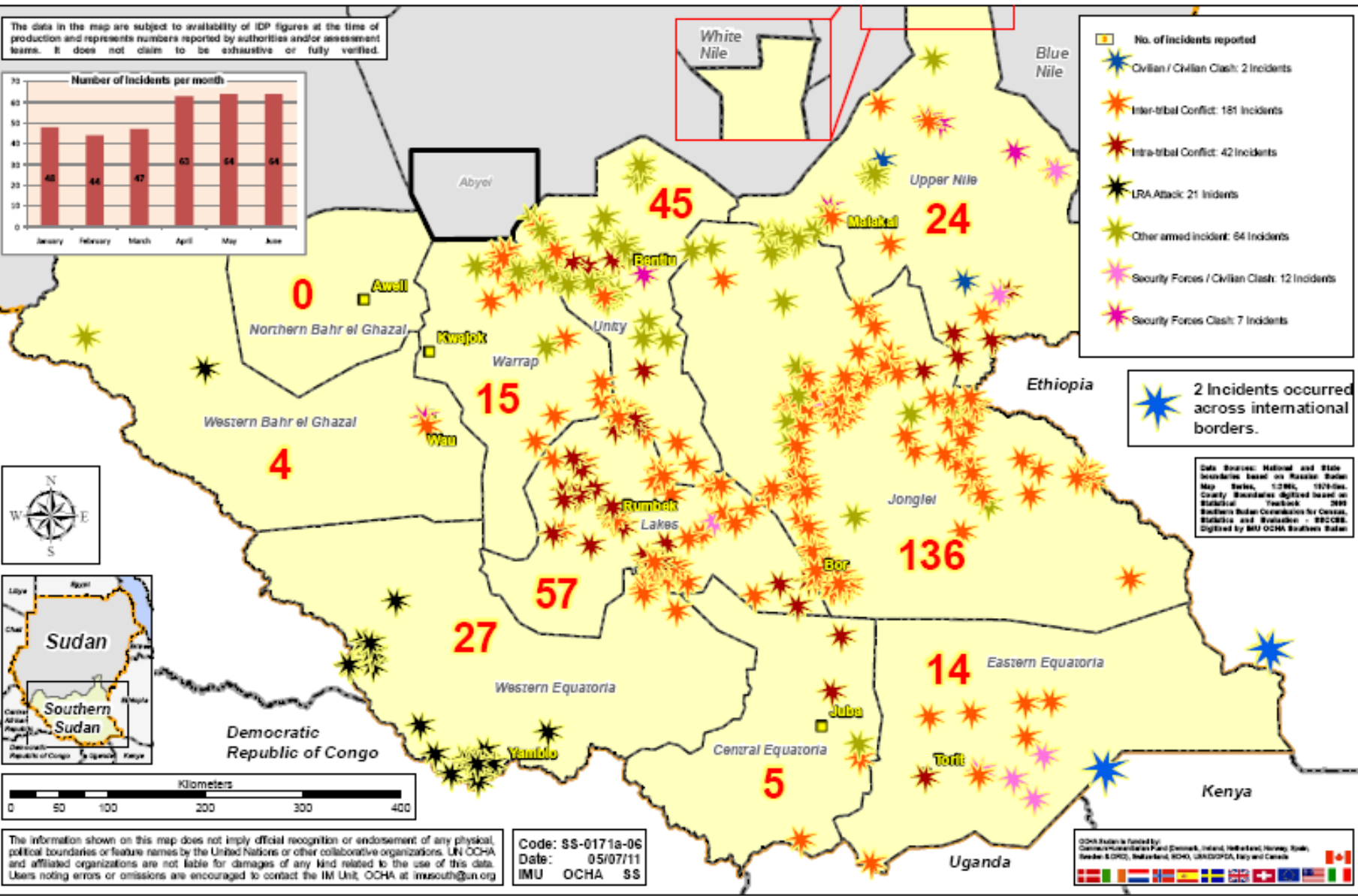
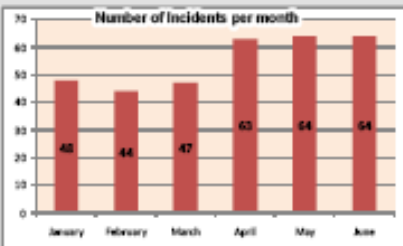
Humanitarian actors stood-up an entirely new coordination structure to deal with the situation

- **Close to half the population received some kind of aid:** WFP was forced to massively scale-up its operation, reaching 2.4 million people at the height of the hunger gap and pre-positioning stocks in more than 100 hubs as part of the south's humanitarian contingency plan. Fortunately, food insecurity eased at the end of the year largely because of favourable rains.
- **Malnutrition was worse than expected.** Admissions into nutrition programmes doubled in the months leading up to and during the hunger gap and remained high in pockets even during the harvest.
- **275 incidents of communal fighting** or other forms of insecurity with a humanitarian impact were reported during 2010.
- **Humanitarian access became a serious problem.** Partners reported 139 incidents of harassment and interference in relief operations. Violence against humanitarian personnel and confiscation of assets accounted for the majority of cases.
- **45,000 people in Western Equatoria fled attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army.** Agricultural production in this key food-producing state were curtailed as a result.
- **Seasonal flooding was worse in 2010,** with more than 140,000 people in all 10 states affected and in need of assistance.

Cumulative figure of conflict incidents reported in 2011 - Status 30/06/2011: 330 Incidents



The data in the map are subject to availability of IDP figures at the time of production and represents numbers reported by authorities and/or assessment teams. It does not claim to be exhaustive or fully verified.

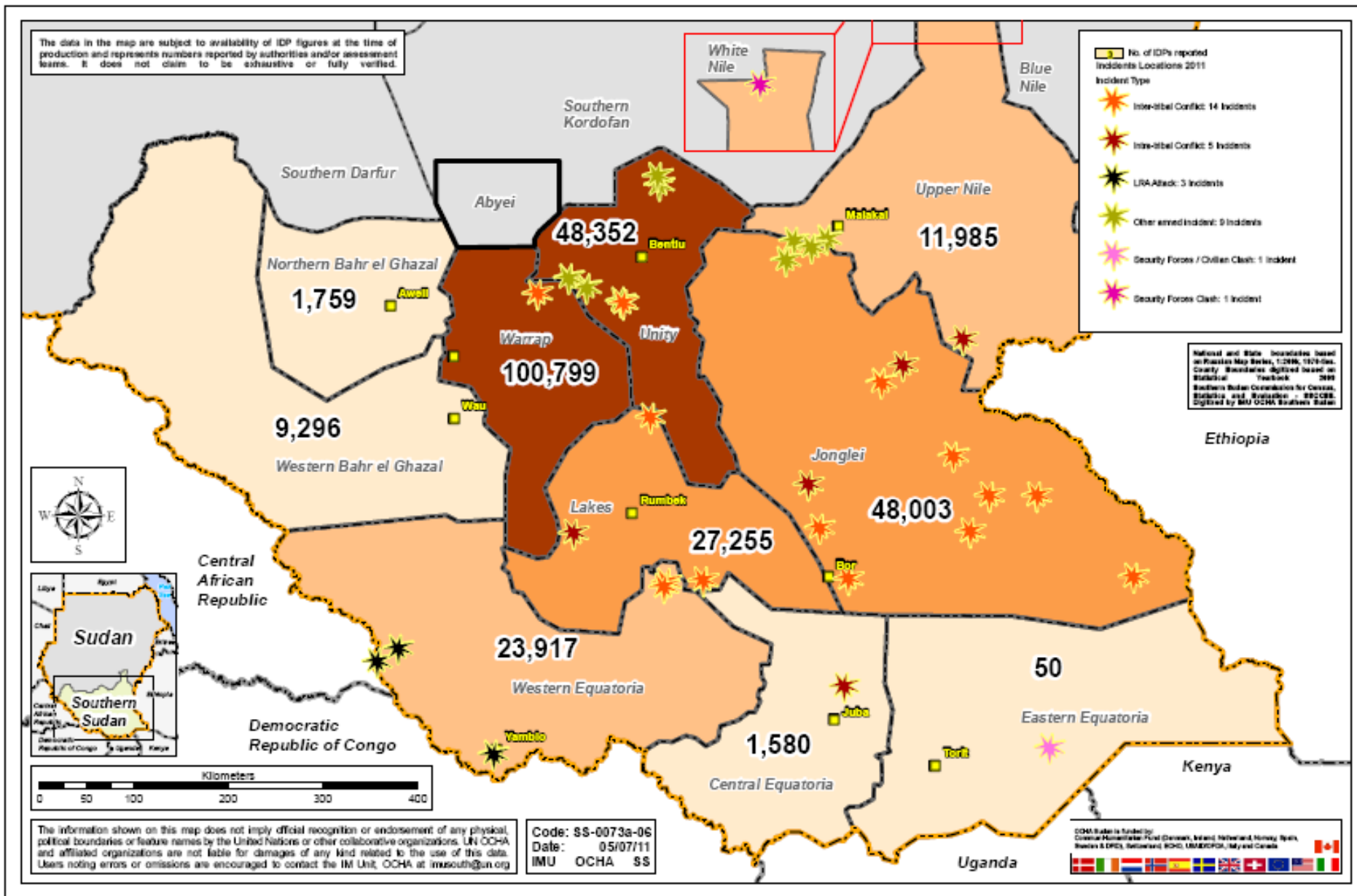


Data Sources: National and State authorities based on Russian Border Map Series, 1:250,000, 1979-04. County boundaries digitized based on Statistical Yearbook - 2009 Statistical Bureau Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation - SSCCEB. Digitized by IMU OCHA Southern Sudan

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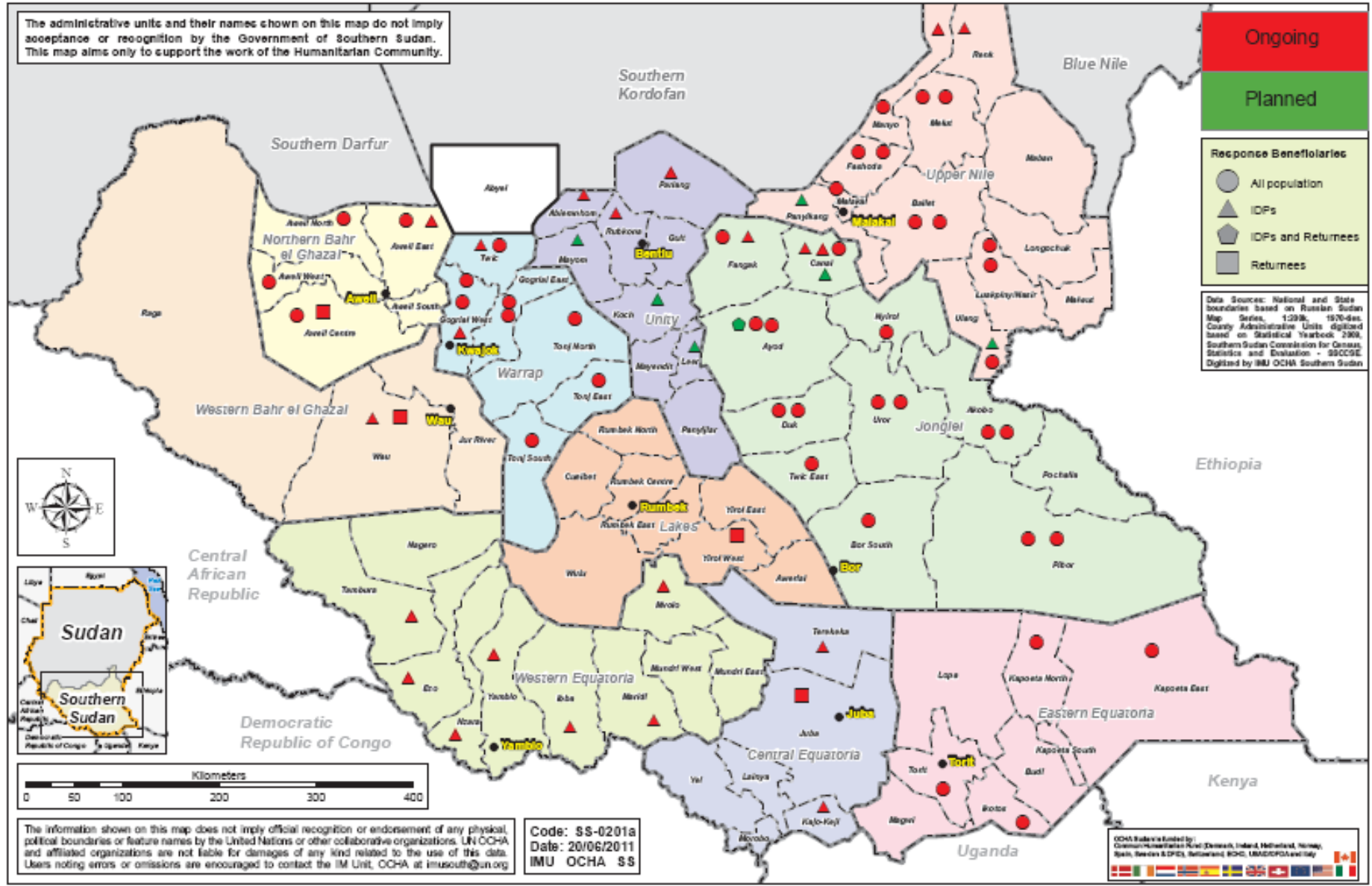
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Ongoing and planned humanitarian response by county

The administrative units and their names shown on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of Southern Sudan. This map aims only to support the work of the Humanitarian Community.



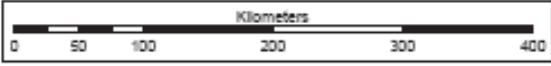
Ongoing

Planned

Response Beneficiaries

- All population
- ▲ IDPs
- ⬠ IDPs and Returnees
- Returnees

Data Sources: National and State boundaries based on Sudan Sudan Map Series, 1:500,000, 1970-80s. County Administrative Units digitized based on Statistical Yearbook 2009, Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation - SSC/CSSE. Digitized by IMU OCHA Southern Sudan



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Although hoping for the best, partners are preparing for the worst



- **In May, the worst case scenario was revised** to reflect increasing tensions between the north and south and the failure to reach agreement on post-independence arrangements.
- **Partners calculate that in a worst case scenario, up to 2.3 million people may need food aid**, 2.2 million may need help accessing water, 3.2 are likely to require emergency health support, 2.3 may need seeds and tools, 1.5 may need non-food items and shelter and up to 4 million could require some form of protection.
- **Partners are rushing to be ready.** The South's contingency plan has been revised to include the steps that will need to be taken in the advent of a mass influx from the north. The plan also includes steps being taken to: a) replenish and pre-position the six core emergency pipelines; b) boost the capacity of front-line partners; c) negotiate an access framework for cross-border operations; and d) open two new east-west transit corridors. A consolidated funding request for the revised contingency plan is being issued in July.
- **Faced with serious funding shortfalls**, the HCT has: a) submitted two CERF requests; b) prepared the first Consolidated Appeal for South Sudan; and c) started consultations on establishing a Common Humanitarian Fund for the south.



Southerners are returning in one of the largest semi-peacetime movements

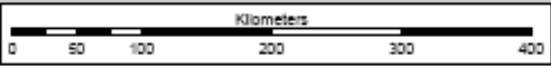
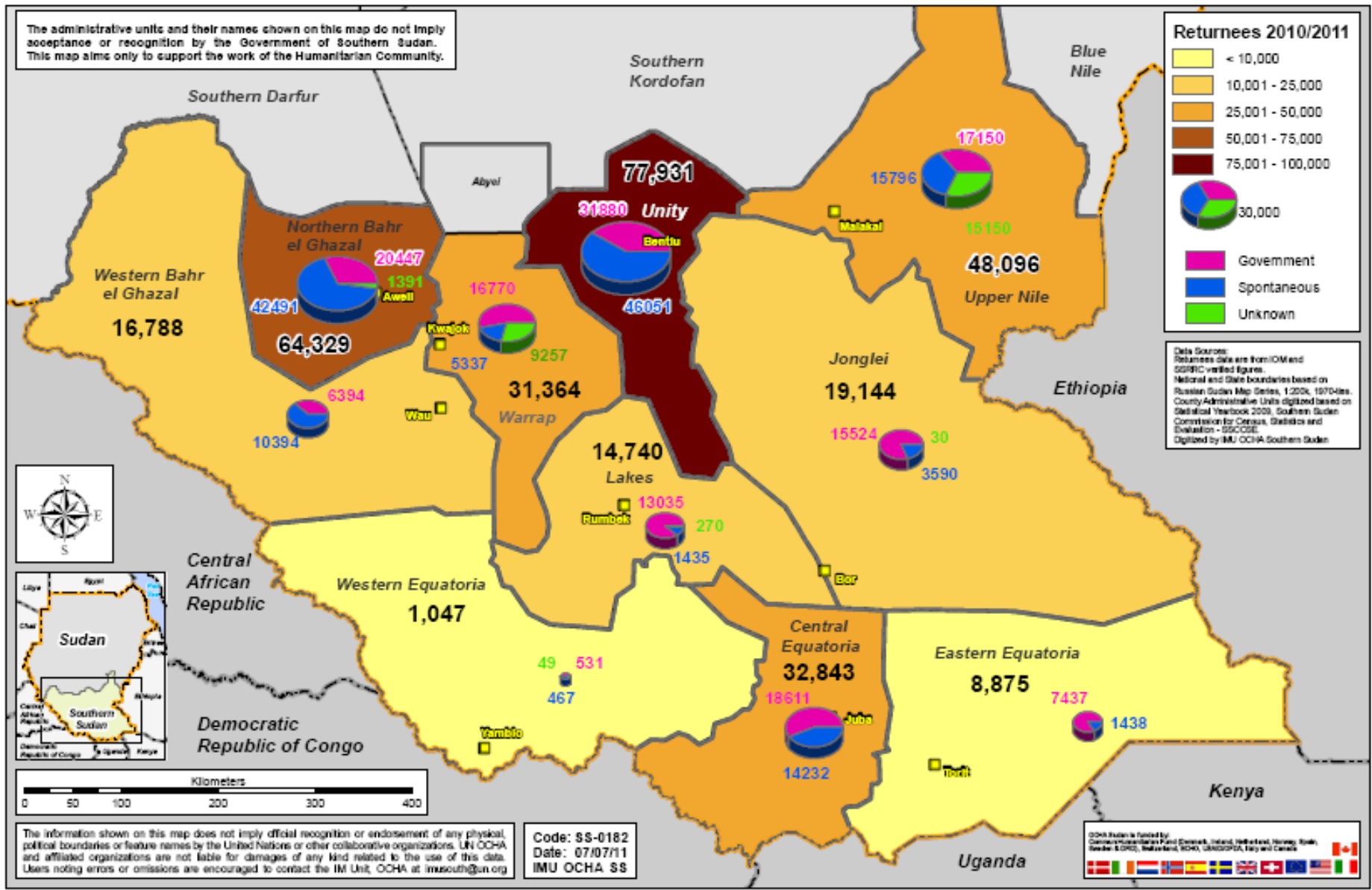


The Government requested USD 60 million for priority reintegration activities at a donor roundtable in May

- **Southerners are returning in record numbers.** Since the end of October, close to 315,000 people have returned. The largest number of returnees are concentrated in Unity, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap at their final destinations.
- **More than 1,000 people per day are now arriving,** entering South Sudan through Renk in Upper Nile, which is the only open corridor.
- **Partners are providing short-term emergency assistance** for in-transit and stranded groups and a reinsertion package in final destinations, based on assessed needs. Through the Emergency Returns Sector, led by IOM and UNHCR, vulnerable groups are being monitored including unaccompanied minors and people returning to areas infested with landmines.
- **The Government has issued procedures covering all aspects of the return process** and Return Committees have been established in every state, chaired by the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.
- **State Reintegration Plans have been drafted** on the basis of assessments in 56 counties and 163 payams. Nine of the south's ten state governments are providing funding for these plans, which cover livelihood, health, education, water and policing in return communities.

Cumulative No. of Returnees, by Type, Arriving 30 Oct. 2010 - 05 Jul. 2011: 315,157 total returnees.  OCHA

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The humanitarian operation is in good shape but we need to have a clear sense of where we are going



First and foremost, given current trends, we need to ensure that humanitarian assistance continues and that we don't cut off funding or programming too quickly

Secondly, we need to expand OCHA's field presence in the short term to deal with the depth and breadth of the emergency operation

Thirdly, we need to strike a balance between making sure, on the one hand, that agencies have sufficient resources to provide basic services and, on the other, that the humanitarian modalities which are currently being used to provide these services-- including the CHF and clusters--do not crowd out transition initiatives or slow the pace of reform

Fourth, we need to expand stabilization programmes in insecure areas and quickly improve food security so that we can establish a credible, realistic exit strategy from the emergency operation

Fifth, we need to help the Government establish a disaster management system so that it can deal with emergencies in the future without relying on OCHA and other partners

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Stabilization

The UNCT has ramped up its stabilization work, building on lessons learned



Partners know that they have to take chances and manage risks in a way they wouldn't in other contexts. This means:

Being quick and simple: Complex, synergized programming isn't delivering results quickly enough—partners need to “keep it simple” and fight the tendency to load and complicate programmes.

Providing direct support to the state governments: Partners need to push the fiduciary envelope by providing direct budget support to state actors so that the state can actually take control, rather than undermining state authority by having NGOs and contractors be seen to provide the assistance.

Funding coordination: Past efforts have resulted in too many projects and not enough capacity to coordinate them to ensure impact—partners need to put money behind this.

Fielding experienced staff: Junior political and programme officers do not always have the requisite political judgement.

Scaling-up and focusing: Partners need to saturate conflict-prone areas with support—limited scope is producing limited results.

Akobo is one of the few stabilization success stories



Considerable progress has been made in Akobo through supporting responsible local leaders, but support cannot be shallow or short-term

By mid 2009, Akobo in Jonglei was one of the most unstable counties in the south. Hundreds of people had been killed and more than 100,000 people had been displaced. Within six months, Akobo was known as the “hungriest place in the world” with one of the largest, most complex emergency operations in the whole of the south.

In late November 2009, the Akobo County Commissioner, supported by USAID and a group of UN agencies and NGOs, developed a strategy aimed at ‘flipping’ the county from being a disaster to being relatively secure and stable. The Commissioner focused on simple activities that “protected the vulnerable” and “implicated the perpetrators”.

- Youth from opposing cattle camps were brought into Akobo town where they produced bricks that were used to rebuild the town’s new municipal centre.
- The SPLA and SSPS were deployed preemptively to protect communities undergoing forced disarmament.
- Women from opposing villages were brought together to work in communal vegetable gardens.



The UNCT focuses on the people and institutions which can change the equation



As part of a focused effort to help stabilize the new state, agencies aim to:

- **Involve youth** because they are the engines of progress or discontent
- **Give women** a prominent role because they are the glue that binds together communities
- **Promote responsible leadership** because spoilers can de-rail hard-won progress
- **Elevate local peace-builders**, particularly the church and civil society, because they have unique roles in South Sudan
- **Extend state authority** into conflict-endemic areas because improving accountability while restoring order is the key to stability
- **Reintegrate returnees** economically because people coming home can help to jump-start local economies
- **Keep former combatants** busy and disarm civilians
- **Finance restitution** activities because communities need to see that perpetrators have given back to society
- **Finance basic services** because communities need to receive dividends worth fighting for



The UNCT is already moving forward on important stabilization initiatives including:



Our approach addresses underlying conflict drivers through Government-led programmes in security, governance, livelihoods and basic service delivery

- **The Sudan Recovery Fund**, a multi-donor trust fund, which is currently implementing state-driven stabilization programmes in four states, with plans to expand to two others.

- **UNDP's Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC)**, which is recognized as one of the most innovative and successful efforts for addressing local violence in South Sudan, having garnered the support of numerous donors.

- **UNICEF's water and sanitation programme** which addresses key resource deficits in insecure areas.

- **Initiatives by UNWOMEN and UNFPA** for empowering women and reducing gender-based violence.

- **The ILO-led UN joint programme** involving eight agencies that pilots innovative employment schemes for youth in unstable urban and rural areas

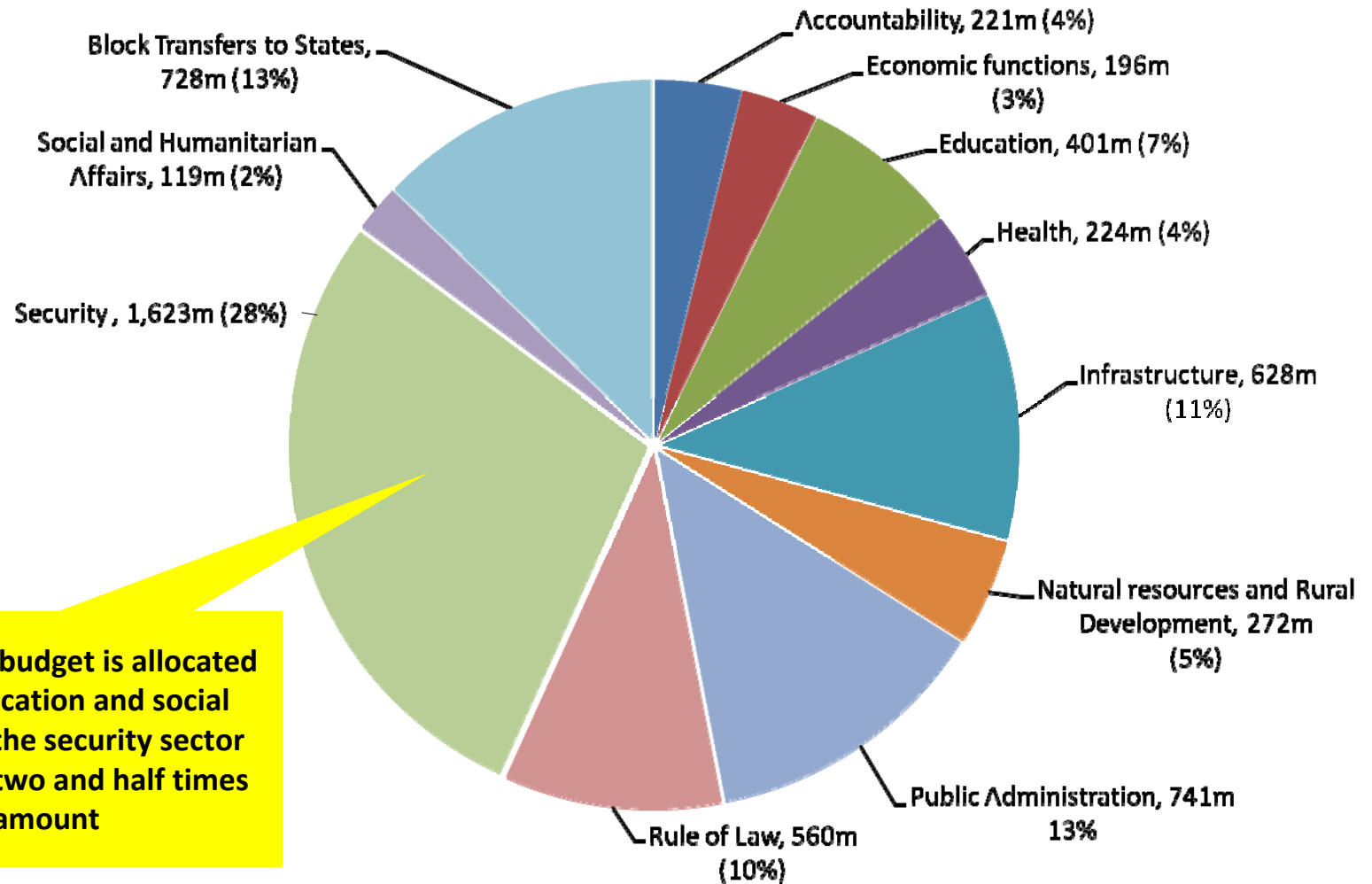
Through the South Sudan Development Plan, new initiatives are scheduled to come on line during the first years of statehood including a Payam Youth Service, a redesigned DDR programme and an accelerated civilian disarmament campaign.



Social Progress and Justice

Social services receive insufficient public funds: this will have to change quickly

Composition of GoSS budget for 2011



14% of the 2011 budget is allocated for health, education and social services, while the security sector receives nearly two and half times that amount

The people of South Sudan deserve a realistic New Deal



Cash transfers are an innovation from the Global South. They are now received by 110 million families in 44 countries and delivered by a wide range of methods, including mobile cash points, cell phones and market stalls.

The South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) is being used to set ambitious goals. During the first three years of statehood, the Government hopes that:

- Gross enrolment in primary school will reach 75%
- Maternal and under five mortality will decline by as much as 20%
- At least 20% of households will receive cash transfers

A major national literacy campaign is under discussion. The idea is to create a Payam Youth Service which would mobilise South Sudan's educated young men and women. The first campaign of the new Service would be a mass literacy drive, based on similar initiatives in Ethiopia and Mozambique.

A child benefit cash transfer linked to birth registration is one of the "big ideas" in the SSDP. Research shows that transfers benefit the next generation through better nutrition and higher education. They also help to jump-start local economies since money is spent within the community. Using the social infrastructure established during the referendum, a birth registration campaign can be launched during the next dry season upon which the cash transfer system will be built.

Each day in South Sudan, families try to decide how to spend their one dollar

Will the family use their dollar to:

Buy a second meal?

Buy wood for the family stove?

Buy thatching for the roof?

Buy anti-malarials for their ill child?

Buy school uniforms and materials?

Pay bribes at the market checkpoint?

Buy agricultural inputs?

Our approach to social progress and justice is based on reducing the seven “deadly decisions” that the average family makes every day



Programmes need to be transformative, simple and at scale



South Sudan is part of the OECD/DAC Fragile States Dialogue—many of the “big ideas” that the UNCT will be supporting have been successfully implemented in countries facing similar conditions

As part of their support to the three-year South Sudan Development Plan, the UNCT will develop a “light development framework” with counterparts and partners aimed at rapidly improving living conditions. Priority will be given to programmes that have low transaction costs, reach across all ten states and are evidence-based. Work is already underway to:

- Launch a birth registration campaign after the rains
- Introduce a child benefit cash transfer
- Distribute cash grants to poor farmers
- Open 3,000 kilometres of feeder roads
- Support mechanised agricultural schemes
- Train 5,000 youth for the Payam Youth Service
- Launch a “national solidarity” programme in every county
- Train village mid-wives from every boma
- Distribute bed-nets to every household
- Launch literacy campaigns in all ten states
- Train 10,000 teachers and build 6,000 classrooms



State Take-Off and Accountability

South Sudan represents the single largest state building challenge of our generation



The scope and complexity of the capacity building task in Southern Sudan is almost unimaginable

South Sudan's capacity deficit is the highest in Africa. The lack of capacity is one of the single most important challenges facing the new nation. Despite enormous progress during the interim period in standing up ministries and administrative systems from scratch:

- Half of all positions in ministries remain unfilled.
- Only 50% of public servants have early education and only 5% have a graduate degree or higher.
- Informal reviews indicate that many of the current staff lack necessary work experience and have major difficulties in English communication, the official language of government.
- Every single office in every single ministry and in all ten state governments requires training, technical assistance and long-term support.

Addressing the capacity gap is one of the key elements of the Republic of South Sudan's new three-year Development Plan which includes pillars in: 1) governance, 2) economic development, 3) social and human development and 4) conflict prevention and security.



75% of all post-conflict countries return to conflict after 5-7 years



A medium-term capacity building strategy is included in the Government's three year Development Plan

A key aim of the UNCT is to help ensure that South Sudan falls into the 25% of countries that succeed after conflict by rapidly building capacity and providing targeted support to democratization. A number of initiatives are currently underway including:

- **Harnessing support for and facilitating the implementation of core governance functions.** This initiative aims to ensure that 37 essential governance systems and mechanisms are in place in the immediate period following independence.
- **Improving access to justice and developing rule of law institutions** in the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, the Judiciary, the Police and Prisons Services, and the South Sudan Human Rights Commission.
- **Strengthening executive leadership including** the Office of the President, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
- **Enhancing the capacity of each of South Sudan's ten state governments.** Areas of focus include: strengthening organizational and financial systems and supporting policy design and implementation.

“Surge” initiatives aim to build capacity in the fastest possible way

To help meet the pressing demands for experienced personnel and build capacity for the long term, three complementary initiatives are under way:

1. The Rapid Capacity Placement Initiative focuses on deploying capacity in state governments to build more effective, responsive, and accountable state institutions. Supported by UNDP, up to 150 International UN Volunteers (including from the Diaspora) are being rapidly identified and embedded in key institutions. These men and women work provide on-site mentoring and coaching to the South Sudanese counterparts. Assistance is adapted to the particular needs of the state. In a parallel initiative, UNFPA is helping to facilitate the placement of 22 midwives and tutors in nursing and midwifery.

2. The IGAD Regional Capacity Enhancement Initiative focuses on deepening regional cooperation and integration and boosting capacity by twinning 200 experienced civil servants from three IGAD member states (Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda) with South Sudanese counterparts for a period of up to two years.

3. The Africa Union Initiative will provide 1,000 technical experts from AU Member States to the civil service to work in the areas of public administration, agriculture, infrastructure, energy development, health, education and local government. As a long-term strategy, the initiative proposes the setting up of civil service training institutes to drive forward South Sudan’s *Public Sector Reform Programme*. It will also provide post-graduate study opportunities for South Sudanese civil servants.



The Surge initiative is one of the most popular assistance programmes in the South

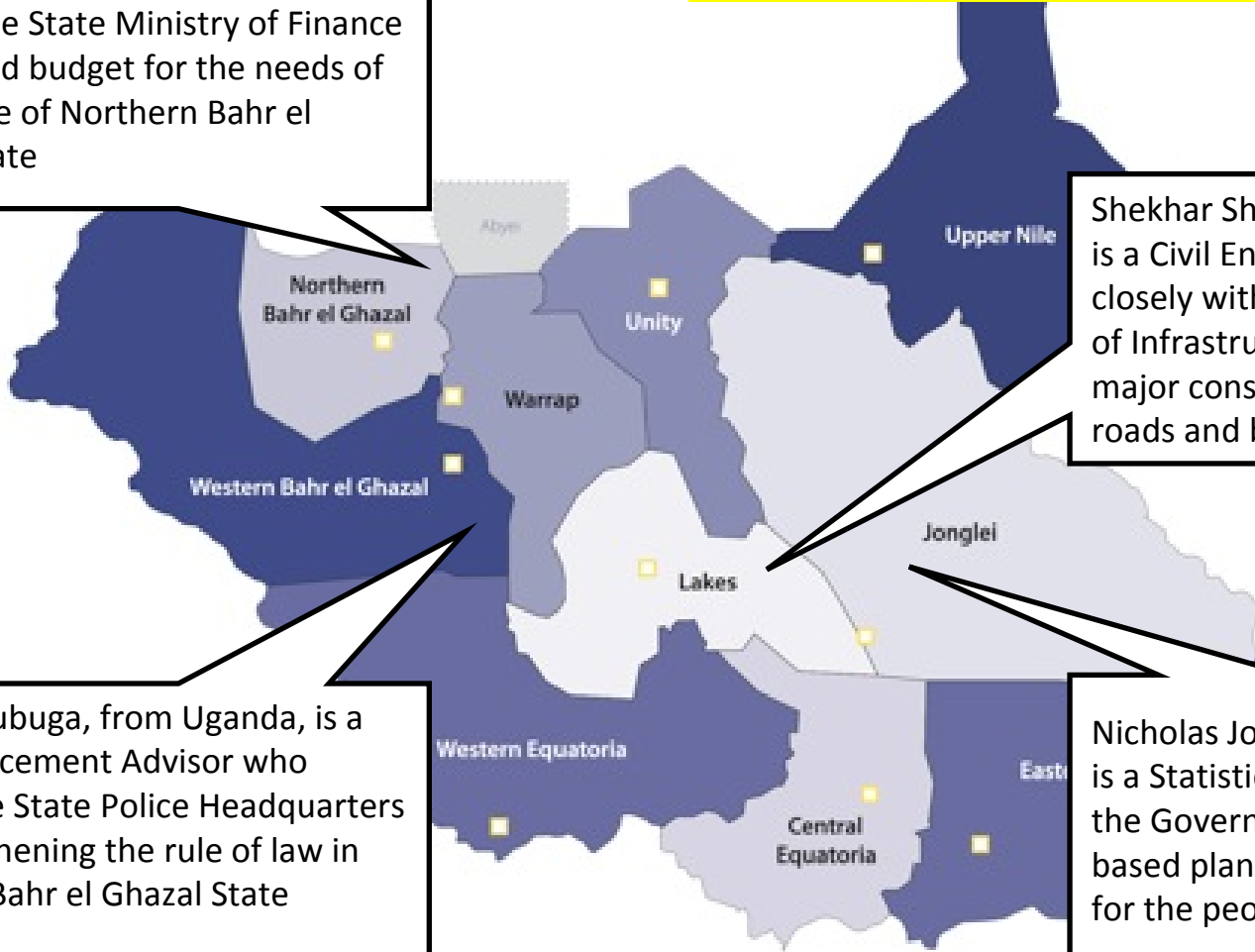
'Surge' initiatives have successfully been used in Botswana, East Timor and Afghanistan

Ephrem Israel, from Ethiopia, is a Development Planning Specialist helping the State Ministry of Finance to plan and budget for the needs of the people of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

Shekhar Shrestha, from Nepal, is a Civil Engineer working closely with the State Ministry of Infrastructure overseeing major construction works on roads and buildings

Simeo Nsubuga, from Uganda, is a Law Enforcement Advisor who assists the State Police Headquarters in strengthening the rule of law in Western Bahr el Ghazal State

Nicholas Jonga, from Zimbabwe, is a Statistician working to assist the Government with evidence-based planning and budgeting for the people of Jonglei State



Corruption is a major impediment to national progress



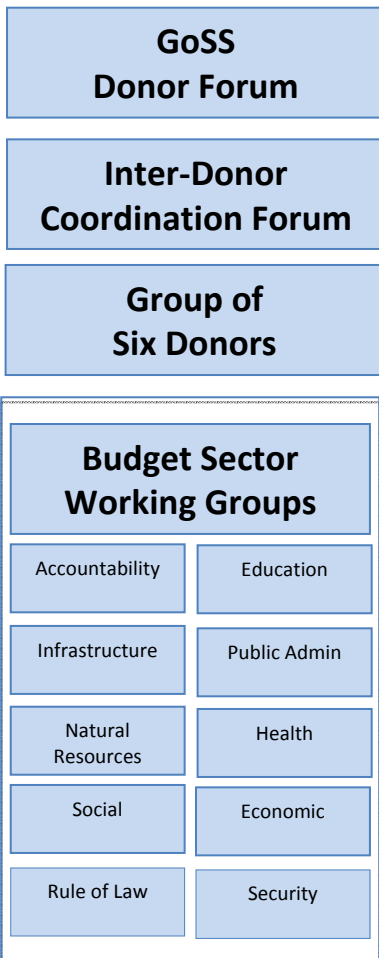
On the day the new Republic was born, President Salva Kiir committed to fighting corruption at all levels. “Transparency and accountability,” he said, “shall form the basic foundation of the new leadership.”

Partners are promoting transparency and accountability through a number of possible initiatives:

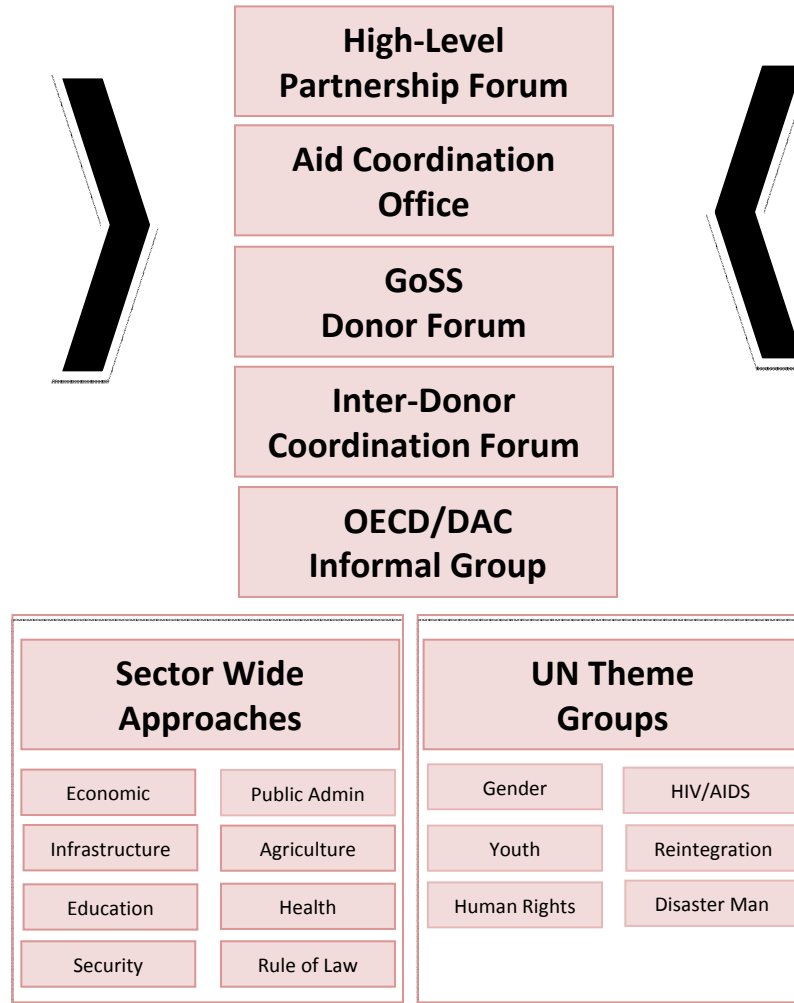
- **A ‘second generation’ anti-corruption framework** which reasserts the importance of good governance through partnership.
- **Targeted capacity development support to key oversight institutions** such as the Anti-Corruption Commission; the Audit Chamber; the Legislative Assembly; and the Judiciary of Southern Sudan.
- **Support to Security Sector Reform**, specifically military and police justice, through the drafting of laws and procedures and training.
- **The development of local media capacity** through the roll out of a standardised accreditation programme and the passage and implementation of legislation to promote press freedom.
- **Outsourcing of key functions**, such as the Chief Justice, the Governor of the Central Bank and revenue administration, have been shown to reduce leakage in other countries.

Coordination structures will be evolving over time to better manage risks and ensure alignment with the new Republic's priorities

Current Coordination Structure Development Aid



Possible Future Coordination Structure



Current Coordination Structure Humanitarian Aid

