



Country Visit South Sudan

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Brief

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Key Deliverables

Consolidation of UNDP as an honest broker and a partner of choice during the transition period and in the implementation of the Roadmap 2022 extension:

Reaffirmation of UNDP's role as a fundamental, trusted development partner:

For over 55 years operating in South Sudan, UNDP has demonstrated the capacities and operational culture to deliver results in a challenging context. UNDP is the premier partner providing development services to support and accompany structural reform in South Sudan. UNDP enjoys high trust levels from South Sudanese, donors and parties to the conflict and has unrivalled access to the political and policymaking structures of government. The visit by the Regional Director marks the second UNDP high-level visit in three years to South Sudan and puts UNDP on equal footing as other UN agencies working in the country in a time where there is a gradual shift to the humanitarian, peace development nexus.

Further strengthening UNDP's unique influence and support in key areas such as governance, peacebuilding and reconciliation, public service reform, climate change, recovery and stabilization. Specifically, these include:

- **Encouraging implementation the Peace Agreement** to facilitate upcoming critical political processes (constitution-making and elections) reconciliation, economic recovery and the return and resettlement of IDPs, refugees, and ex-combatants.
- **Strengthening public service reform and capacity building of key institutions** that are central to implementation of the peace agreement, with emphasis on enhancing the integrity and accountability systems;
- **Improve social cohesion and community reconciliation** through investment in the prevention and management of local conflicts and creating economic, cultural and social opportunities that ensures communities cooperate rather conflict;
- **Empower youth and women** through the provision of entrepreneurial skills, start-up capital and development of private sector;
- **Support local service delivery** through improvement of the capacity of local revenue generation and sound development management;
- **Continue the strong pitch for the SDGs and advocate for the New Ways of Working** as the country grapples with its peacebuilding, development, and humanitarian challenges.
- Enhancing the resilience of populations against climate change impacts



Key Messages

To Government

Acknowledge the leadership and national ownership of the process of extending the peace agreement/the transition period (Roadmap): The R-ARCSS Parties have agreed to extend the implementation period through a Roadmap for an additional 24 months. The Roadmap has been approved by the Council of Ministers and the Revitalized Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) and soon to be forwarded to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) for ratification. It will provide time for the completion of critical items including the review of the Political Parties Act, reconstruction of the Political Parties Council, the Permanent Constitution, and Amendment of the National Elections Act to conform with the terms of the Permanent Constitution. These, among others, will set ground for the conduct of elections and democratic transition to complete the Transitional period.

Reaffirm UNDP's support to the implementation of the Roadmap which provides additional time for the implementation pending milestones during the transitional period for successful implantation of the peace agreement.

Nevertheless, it is important to note that the Roadmap if not well managed has the potential to erode confidence and trust in holding the already fragile peace, straining ongoing efforts for transitional justice, constitution making and judicial reform. This has already been noted in comments by the civil society and international partners (particularly Troika) during the 2nd RJMEC Extraordinary meeting.

Emphasize the need for the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) to ensure inclusivity in implementation of the Roadmap and strengthen existing partnerships. This includes support for continuous and wider consultations with development partners, international partners/regional organizations, women, youth, persons living with disabilities, traditional and religious leaders, and rural communities among others. The UN should support the Government in reaching out to R-ARCSS guarantors, regional bodies and other stakeholders to ensure continued support in the implementation of the Roadmap.

Commend the President of South Sudan for his unwavering commitment to peace and for demonstrated leadership in building the resilience of people and communities to climate shocks and stresses.

Underscore the need for sustained institutional support for key areas related to the implementation of outstanding milestones under the Roadmap including elections, transitional justice, judicial reform, and permanent constitution-making. UNDP is working with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to roll-out substantive activities of the Commission for Truth, Healing and Reconciliation (CTHR), the enactment of the expected National Elections Act, and permanent constitution. Strategic support has also been extended to the legislative institutions, namely, the bicameral Transitional National Assembly (TNLA and the Council of States) and the 10 state assemblies through the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to strengthen the process and flow of government business between the executive and the legislatures to hold the government accountable. UNDP is developing an electoral assistance project which will, among other, support the National Elections Commission and the Police.

Encourage GoSS engagement with the UN and civil society on the adoption of the Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus as a means of integrating and phasing climate action and DRM in humanitarian engagements, leveraging the climate early warning system and EOC established with UNDP support, and in influencing the allocation of humanitarian funding to support climate change and environmental protection.

Implement Public Finance Management (PFM) reforms necessary for sustainable development through transparency, accountability, and aligned resource allocation to development priorities is important for service delivery. Weak human and institutional capacities and poor, uncoordinated, and fragmented financial architecture are the existing bottlenecks in South Sudan's public finance system.

Encourage strengthening efficient mobilization of oil and non-oil revenue as key to attaining sustainable peace and development in South Sudan.

To Partners

The diversified support UNDP has received from development partners has enabled the office to successfully implement its flagship programmes, without interruption, in Access to Justice, Peace and Community Cohesion, Strategic Governance and Economic Management, Public Financial Management, Livelihoods and Youth Empowerment, with a portfolio of over \$100M annually in South Sudan.

During the transition to triple nexus, UNDP is expanding partnerships under our convener and integrator roles, which demand strong collaboration with government counterparts, development/donor partners, the UN Country Team and UNMISS.

Meeting Briefs





H. E. President Salva Kiir Mayardit

H.E Salva Kiir Mayardit (born 13 September 1951), also known as Geeneral Salva Kiir, is a South Sudanese politician, from the Dunka Community, who has been the President of South Sudan since its independence on 9 July 2011. Prior to independence, he was the President of the Government of Southern Sudan, as well as First Vice President of Sudan, from 2005 to 2011. He was named Commander-in-Chief of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in 2005, following the death of John Garang.

Meeting with 1st Vice President H.E Dr. Riek Machar Teny Dhurgon



His Excellency Dr. Riek Machar Teny Dhurgon was re-sworn in as first Vice President of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) in the Republic of South Sudan in February 2020 following a revitalised peace agreement signed in September 2018. He is also the head of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-In Opposition SPLM- IO that was founded in 2014 following the 2013 war outbreak.

The 27th son of chief of Avod and Leer, Machar was born in Leer, Unity State. He was brought up as a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Dok section of the Nuer Bentiu people. Machar obtained a PhD in strategic planning in 1984 and then joined the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army during the Second Sudanese Civil War (1983-2005). He fell out with the SPLM/A leader John Garang in 1991 and formed a splinter group, the SPLM/A-Nasir. In 1997, he made a treaty with the Government of Sudan and became head of the government-backed South Sudan Defense Force (SSDF).

Talking Points

Acknowledge the support of the Office of the FVP in the work of UNDP and facilitation of its programming in South Sudan. The Office of the FVP has been a key enabler of UNDP's work which falls under the Governance Cluster that the FVP oversees. His unwavering support for the Governors Forum, supported by UNDP, since its resumption in 2021 has significantly contributed to inter-governmental coordination between the national and state governments.

Recognize the FVPs leadership that has facilitated UNDP's work in Access to Justice and Rule of Law programming; peacebuilding and social cohesion and capacity building for key governance institutions including the Ministry of Presidential Affairs, Cabinet Affairs, Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Interior, Peace Building, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Parliamentary Affairs, and Federal Affairs.

Congratulate the Presidency and Parties to the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) for national ownership of the process of extending the peace agreement/the transition period (Roadmap); and **Encourage the Parties** to utilize the time provided by the Roadmap to complete critical items including reconstruction of the Political Parties Council, Constitution-making process, amendment of the National Elections Act, and transitional justice and reconciliation. These, among others, will set ground for the conduct of elections and democratic transition to complete the Transitional period.

Affirm UNDP's continued support to the Government and people of Sudan in the implementation of the Roadmap through existing and new programmes in the governance

sector: support to the Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) and the police, transitional justice and peacebuilding, constitution-making and elections.

Call on the Presidency and Parties to the Agreement to ensure inclusion of all South Sudanese in political processes through nationwide consultations and outreach to communities including those in the remote areas that have been left behind in past public and decision-making processes. This will give every South Sudanese a voice in the public affairs and decision-making.

Express thanks to the FVP for hosting the delegation and always keeping his door open for UNDP – a gesture that has been invaluable in facilitating the CO's work. UNDP remain an available and ready partner to work with the Government and people of South Sudan for peace and development.

Meeting with H.E 5th Vice President - Gender and Youth Cluster, Rebecca Nyandeng De Mabior



H.E Rebecca Nyandeng De Mabior has been one of the Vice Presidents in the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) of South Sudan since February 2020. She served as the Minister of Roads and Transport for the autonomous government of Southern Sudan and as an advisor on gender and human rights from 2007 to 2014. Rebecca Nyandeng de Mabior is the widow of Dr John Garang, first Vice President of Sudan and President of the South Sudan. Born in Bor, mama Rebecca travelled to Cuba for military training in 1986. Since the death of her husband Dr John Garang in 2005, she has continued to be an advocate for the implementation of the Peace Agreement in South Sudan.

Talking Points

Commend the Vice-President for her commitment and leadership to the development and empowerment of women and youth that has led to stability, renewed hope, and increased engagement of youth and women in economic recovery and nation-building. Highlight that while much has been achieved in partnership with UNDP on skills development and channeling of vulnerable youth towards productive undertakings (jobs, livelihoods, and private sector development), a lot remains to be done. Her Excellency's effort to mobilize and partner with development actors and donors towards a common approach and building on proven, successful actions on the ground has led to the formulation of the SEED4Youth Project and the scaling-up of initiatives on skills development linked to economic empowerment and political engagement.

Reaffirm the commitment of UNDP to support the GoSS in the development and implementation of the **National Youth Service** in order to reach a broader range and number of youth to promote transformational change through empowerment and promotion of social movements, skills and talent development, and exploitation of entrepreneurial potential;

- Relevant info: Refer to fact sheets on achievements on women and youth and the SEED4Youth Project
- Youth make up 73% of the population
- Development of South Sudan National Youth Service under development with UNDP support

Express concern that the humanitarian situation in South Sudan is continuing on its downward trajectory. That with the continuing trend of displacement, food insecurity, etc. over

several years, humanitarian funding cannot cope and can no longer maintain the same level of support (especially given many other global emergencies). There is need to integrate the Triple Nexus approach in both peace, humanitarian and development programming to ensure the achievement of collective outcomes and the seamless transition from humanitarian to development.

Emphasize that the delivery of humanitarian assistance is made more challenging as access is constrained and humanitarian workers are targeted with impunity, and no one held accountable. There is need for humanitarians to be protected and for accountability mechanisms (investigation capacity and administration of justice) to be established.

- Relevant info: South Sudan situation is the largest displacement crisis in Africa with 4.2 million people displaced (1.9 million IDPs and 2.3 million refugees);
- 9.4 million people (76% of population) in need of humanitarian assistance and protection – an increase of 4% from 2022. Majority are women (2.2 million) and children (4.9 million);
- 63% or 7.8 million people facing acute levels of food insecurity (Crisis/Phase 3 level and worse), making South Sudan one of the worst food insecurity emergencies globally
- This is as a result of the impact of displacement and under development resulting from conflict and insecurity, climate-induced disaster (flooding), the macro-economic crisis, and low agricultural production aggravated by the massive effect of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Please refer to Annex 1 for more details.

Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare

Minister - Hon. Aya Benjamin Warille

Hon. Aya Benjamin Libo Warille holds M.Sc. Animal Production-University of Aberdeen -Scotland and B.Sc. Hons Animal Production- University of Juba – South Sudan. She previously worked with Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries-Government of South Sudan as Deputy Director of Animal Production, VSF-Suisse as Gender Advisor, Consultant with UNDP on Sustainable livelihoods in Pibor County – South Sudan: Dealing mainly with Livestock component, Livestock Officer (Intern) FAO/OLS in Thiet and Yambio-South Sudan, Teaching Assistant University of Juba in the College of Natural Resources and Environmental studies, Community Health Visitor at Angola Clinic, MSF-France and Community Health Promoter (Displaced Camp) ADRA.



Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports

Minister - Dr. Albino Bol Dhieu.

Albino Bol Dhieu is a South Sudanese politician and the incumbent Minister of Youth and Sports in South Sudan since 12 March 2020. He is a member of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement.

On Women and Youth in South Sudan

Like many other African countries, South Sudan is seriously challenged by the youth bulge - Approximated at 74% of the total population. Youth destitution and lack of empowerment, especially the widespread absence of productive capacities and income generation opportunities, are among the principal factors sustaining the ongoing conflict in South Sudan.

Townhall Meeting

South Sudan CO meeting with the Regional Director

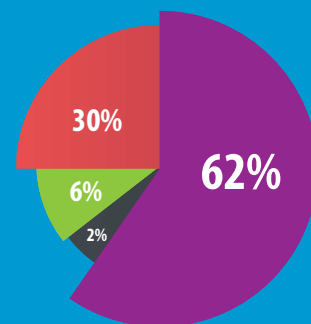
Talking Points

- **Appreciate** the contribution of all staff in the CO in the implementation of the country programme
- **Congratulate** the CO leadership and staff for the high-quality delivery of 126% and 115% resource mobilization over target in 2022. This is unprecedented for the CO and it reinforces UNDP's image as a trusted partner for South Sudan
- **Appreciate** the CO's excellence in people management and its recognition as one of the best in actualization of the People 2030 Strategy and staff welfare.
- **Encourage** the CO and Staff Association to utilize the People 2030 prize (US\$ 5,000) to improve the working environment for staff welfare
- **Congratulate** the CO for being among the pioneers in the Pilot Talent Review Project and encourage staff to uphold their excellent performance for personal growth and development.
- **Appreciate** the support of donors and partners in the work of the CO that enabled outstanding performance in 2022.
- **Affirm** continued RBA support for the CO and staff in 2023 with the commencement of the new CPD

- **Encourage** all staff to take time to fully understand Quantum to avoid implementation delays and maintain good performance in 2023.
- **Express** condolence for the demise of Joseph Ohide who served the UN in South Sudan from 2008, starting as volunteer and growing professionally into an experienced and dependable colleague

UNDP South Sudan Workforce

Total Personnel: 228



PSA - 162
FTA - 66
UNV - 14



Juba Vocational Training Center

Visit to the Juba VTC Brief

UNDP has helped set up vocational training centres in prisons to strengthen the rehabilitation, reform, and reintegration of inmates and contribute to reducing reoffending. Since 2016, we have established three vocational training centres in Juba, Wau and Malakal Central Prisons where training programme in 12 disciplines is provided by a group of skilled instructors and accredited by the Ministry of General Education.

The programme has imparted both inmates and officers with practical skills in Agriculture, Mechanics, Plumbing, Carpentry, Tailoring, Electrical, Culinary, Computer Studies, Bakery, Hair Dressing, Building Constructions, Welding and Metal Fabrication over the past 6 years.

Juba VTC is currently training the 8th cohort, Wau VTC is training the 4th cohort while Malakal VTC began its 2nd cohort this year. Overall, a **total of 1,943 (305F)** trainees have benefitted, with 1,643 being inmates and 300 prisons personnel. Amongst the inmates approximately 60% were juveniles majority of whom have been released with no history of reoffending. Efforts to trace the inmates after release have shown that many have excelled in their businesses or under employed by both the private sector and International NGOs. Four have since been further trained and are now deployed as instructors in the three VTCs.

The rehabilitation programme has a significant contribution to the National efforts to ensure safety, security and peace by addressing the observed surge in the youth delinquency and involvement in community violence through by tackling reoffending.

Talking Points

1. Express gratitude for the partnership between UNDP and the Government of South Sudan and particularly for the dedication to rehabilitation of inmates that the prisons service has demonstrated with the support of UNDP.
2. Appreciate that, through the long-standing partnership, through UNDP's Access to Justice, Security and Human Rights Strengthening Programme, the programme has successfully engaged 1,943 trainees (305 female) build their livelihoods and improve their prospects for the future. Appreciate that among these trainees, 486 trained inmates have been released without reoffending and many of them are doing well in their various trades and employment to take care of their families.
3. Reflect on the importance of the in- prison vocational training that provides an invaluable chance for the inmates to receive the same expertise offered in the mainstream vocational training centres without fear of prejudice.
4. Appreciate the strong partnership and generosity of the People of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for their diligent support to the programme among other very notable activities that they have supported the justice chain reforms through UNDP including the establishment of the GBV and juvenile court in Juba; the Mobile courts deployment and the pilot paralegal scheme that is at its implementation stage.
5. Conclude by expressing gratitude to the Minister of Interior- Hon. Mahmoud Solomon Agok Tur and the leadership of the National Prisons Service under the Gen. Henry Kuany- the Director General for sustaining the infrastructure and allowing the inmates and prisons personnel in Juba, Wau and Malakal to benefit from the project.

ONAL DIALOGUE

ING THE GAP:
NG CHANGE
LLABOR
EBUILDIN

Fireside Intergenerational Chat:

Inspiring Young Women on Transformational Leadership Brief

Background: Youth in South Sudan constitute 74% of the population, play a major role as drivers of the (in)formal economy in South Sudan and agents of social transformation. Yet, many youths suffer from exclusion in leadership and decision-making positions, minimal consultation on decisions that affect their lives, and minimal means for livelihood and self-development. Because of the above, they are also easily mobilized to violence through acts such as cattle raiding, child abduction, and joining of rebel/fighting groups as they are promised jobs in uniformed forces or quick money.

Young Women face marginalization and exclusion due to their age, gender, socio-economic standing, and education, amongst others. Young women have experienced heightened levels of trauma due to conflict and many lost their childhood to child marriage. Many who are also survivors of sexual violence, often suffer silently. Furthermore, due to lack of education and cultural barriers, they have limited economic opportunities and are politically disempowered compared to seasoned/older women and young men.

UNDP's Response: UNDP in partnership with NTLI, rolled out a transformational leadership program in 2020 aimed at empowering women, youth, and persons with disabilities to increase their engagement and influence in peace and leadership processes at the national level and community level. The program trains, mentors and coaches participants to be transformative leaders. The mentorship and coaching is done by experienced women leaders from all sectors who draw lessons from their leadership journey to inspire others. So far, 170 youth (44%F) have gone through the mentorship and coaching program.

Key Highlights

- With 74% of the population being youth, (50%F) they are key stakeholders in the peace - and decision-making process in SSD.
- Youth should advocate for their right to be heard.
- How do they identify opportunities for engagement? Advocacy, movement building and social and political engagement are important.
- Education and empowerment are key if the youth have to be leaders of today, not tomorrow.
- Create social movement for peace. Make a stand, say no to violence.

Key questions

- What are the drivers behind the intergenerational disconnect among young women?
- What challenges do young women face in getting into the leadership space and how can they overcome these challenges?
- How can both generations support each other to bridge the intergenerational gap and foster socio-economic development?
- How do youth see the role of elders and vice versa in violent conflict in SSD?
- What do the young women need from the older/experienced women leaders to help them fully participate in society?
- What are some of the leadership tips for young women?



Central Africa Business Group:

Women Economic Empowerment Brief

The Central Business Africa Group is owned and run by women. It operates one agro-processing facility that grinds sorghum. This is complimented by event management activities that includes equipment rentals (chairs, plates, tables etc.).

The group also has an active Village Savings and Loans facility where members can contribute money and then loan out to members with interest, to collect a profit.

Central Africa Business Group is a women's group that was formed in 2021.

The group is made up of 30 members who are all women conducting small scale businesses in the Gudele residential area of Juba.

Through UNDP's Women Empowerment project, the members of the business group received training on entrepreneurship skills and value chain processes.

The Centra Africa Business Group also received support in the form of a milling machine used for sorghum processing, chairs for the event management business, and \$500.00 VSL grant. The milling machine is the group's main source of income complimented by other individually owned small scale businesses. To date they have earned a profit of \$7,000.00 from their businesses.

Key Highlights

- Received funding from: UNDP Women Empowerment Project in 2021
- Serves the community of Gudele, Juba
- Works to support 28 farmers and 30 women of the business group.



National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) and National Blood Transfusion Services (NBTS)

Global Fund Projects at NPHL and NBTS

1. National HIV Refence Laboratory (NHRL)
2. National TB Reference Laboratory (NTRL)
3. National Blood Transfusion Services (NBTS)
4. Green Energy Project for the NPHL and NBTS

Key Results

1. Viral Suppression (84% of 47,440 PLHIV in 2021, 85% of 52,592 PLHIV in 2022)
2. Modelled Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) rate (29.6% in 2021, 15.6% in 2022)
3. Laboratories showing adequate performance in external quality assurance for smear microscopy (89% out of 123 Laboratories)
4. South Sudan needs to collect an estimated 120,000 units for its population of approximately 12.9 million people (from 30% of the population), but only 3% of the population donates blood (ref NPHL). With support from UNDP GF, WHO and partners, the country continues to advocate for blood transfusion through blood donation campaigns.

Talking Points

As a trusted, long-term partner of The Global Fund, UNDP's value proposition lies in providing an integrated package of development solutions to strengthen institutions to deliver health services.

UNDP's provision of integrated policy, implementation and capacity development support to countries has yielded significant health and development results in challenging operating environments.

In South Sudan, UNDP has been the PR of the Global Fund grants on behalf of the Government of South Sudan since 2004. Since then, working in partnership with the Ministry of Health and national stakeholders, technical partners and donors, UNDP has been managing the Global Fund HIV, TB and Health Systems Strengthening grants in South Sudan.

UNDP is also the main PR for the Global Fund Covid-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM) launched in April 2020. The Global Fund grants aim at providing TB and HIV services, building resilient and sustainable systems for health, and mitigation of the impact of Covid-19 and pandemic preparedness.

Through the C19RM grant, the Global Fund approved over \$6.2 million to set-up green energy systems in 26 high volume health facilities including the NPHL/NBTS, plus 20 new GeneXpert Laboratories. For the NPHL/NBTS, UNDP installed 100kWp in the last quarter of 2022. The NPHL/NBTS system currently operates from 6pm to 7am daily until high consumption ACs have been replaced to avoid power fluctuations when specialized laboratory tests are being conducted.



Breakfast meeting with UNCT

UNDP key role in UNCT

Talking Points

Acknowledge the strong partnership and coordination demonstrated by the UN family through the UNCT and **commend** them for the establishment of a functioning integrated office.

Congratulate the UNCT and particularly DSRSG/HC/RC for working in an integrated manner and supporting UNDP to fulfil its role as convener. This has enabled UNDP to develop and implement joint programmes with the Mission and other UNCT members including WFP, UNICEF, IOM, and UN Women.

Emphasize UNDP's commitment to participate actively in UNCT structures that enhance coordination and inter-agency dialogue including the Programme Management Team (PMT), Operation Management Team (OMT), Security Management Team (SMT), and the Senior Management Group (SMG). UNDP also leads and remains an active member of UNCT Working Groups and Clusters including Procurement Working Group, Human Resources Working Group and the Economic/Development Cluster.

Acknowledge the strategic role of the UNCT in the Heads of Cooperation (HOC) structure, which is co-chaired by the DSRSG/HC/RC and Canada. This mechanism has enabled UNDP to provide technical support to the Ministry of Finance for better coordination of government and donor support to South Sudan. Of particular importance is the establishment of the 10 thematic groups co-chaired by the Government, UNCT and donors.

Note the prioritization of the Triple Nexus principle (Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus) in the new UNSDCF. This will set South Sudan on the road to recovery from the current dire humanitarian situation to peace and development. The establishment of the Partnership for Peace, Resilience and Recovery has provided collaboration among partners to provide needed support and response to emerging issues.

Express thanks to the DSRSGs (Humanitarian and Political) for their collaboration and support in the organization of the 6th Governors' Forum and their continued engagement for the implementation of the Forums' resolutions and recommendations by the national and state governments.

Acknowledge UNCT support, in partnership with UNMISS, for the implementation of the Peace Agreement and subsequent Roadmap and call for continued support to the government for implementation of pending milestones to ensure a successful Transition Period and the upcoming elections.

Appreciate the support of UNCT in the ongoing International Women's Conference under the leadership of the DSRSG/RC/HC and their commitment to key Agenda 2030 principles of broad partnership and leaving no one behind.

STARR Project Funding Commitment Signing : *SEED4Youth Project*

Talking Points:

The Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands has been a steadfast partner of UNDP in nurturing peace and recovery in South Sudan through the adoption of a multifaceted approach to reduce vulnerabilities, build resilience, and enhance institutional capacities.

The success of UNDP South Sudan's programme on youth and women skills development, employment, and empowerment is to a large extent attributed to the support of the Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Netherlands-supported Youth Employment and Empowerment through Private Sector and Agriculture Value Chain Development (YEPP) Project tapped into the huge human resource of the country – the youth – transforming them from a tool of violence and conflict, into a force for good that is fuelling economic revival, peace, and social cohesion.

The YEPP validated the huge demand and aspiration of young people for opportunities to develop new skills, providing pathways for them to apply their skill sets in their chosen field of profession and their potential in business and agricultural development. In less than 36 months, UNDP in partnership with the Office of the Vice-President, the Ministry of Labour, state governments, and civil society organizations were able to develop the skills of about 22,000 youth and women in at least 22 trades; provided employment to more than 18,500 youth and women; advised and mentored almost 10,000 youth in their respective careers; and established 1,863 MSEs and Coops. 70% of those who benefited from these interventions are women!

We have established and institutionalized systems, curricula (we reviewed and updated curricula in 19 trades), and capacitated and equipped institutions to deliver on these services nationwide. We have undertaken labour market analysis and comprehensive agricultural value chain studies to ensure informed decision-making and actions. These significant achievements are solid foundations for UNDP, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Government of South Sudan and its partners to raise the level of ambition and scale-up this transformative initiative through the SEED4Youth Project.

By increasing ambition and scaling-up, we meant at least doubling the direct beneficiaries that we will reach out to and increasing our geographical coverage. We will continue to do what we do best on skills development, employment generation, job placement, and private sector development. But we will ensure to exceed the 51,000 youth and women we target and deliver these services to 3 more states, ensuring that we have at least an 80% coverage of South Sudan.

We are confident that the SEED4Youth Project will continue the momentum in the transformation of local economies and upliftment in the well-being of vulnerable youth and women. By focusing on the essential and widening the geographic coverage in the delivery of these critical services (from 5 to 8 states) it will not only benefit more vulnerable youth and women.

Lunch meeting with SRSG

Appreciate the SRSG's leadership that has enabled UNDP and the whole UN system to continue working in South Sudan with the support of the Government, donors and other partners.

Acknowledge the strong partnership between UNDP and UNMISS in support for the implementation of the R-ARCSS and Roadmap. This concerted effort has enabled the implementation of key strategic actions including the Governors' Forum, parliamentary support, peacebuilding, establishment of a Secretariat for the Judicial Reform Committee (JRC), preparation of cabinet memo for constitution-making, and electoral support through the Integrated UN Electoral Assistance Programme, among others.

Note the effective coordination between UNDP and UNMISS through the different mechanisms including the support of the DSRGs (Political and Humanitarian), and Technical Committees and Working Groups (Security Sector Reform, Access to Justice & Rule of Law, Constitution Making, Transitional Justice, Elections, Parliamentary Support, and Climate Security).

Affirm continued partnership for South Sudan peace process and other engagements with UNMISS and UNCT.



Dinner meeting with Government Counterparts



Appreciate continued partnership and cooperation that has made it possible for the CO to work and serve the people of South Sudan

Call for continued cooperation and support for implementation of the Peace Agreement and Roadmap by all counterparts working with the CO in various areas (Justice and Security Sector, Constitution-making, Transitional Justice and reconciliation, election, etc)

Appreciate government support for UNDP's work that has contributed to UNDP being valued as a trusted government partner (noted in the remarks of the Presidency in the 6th Governors Forum supported by UNDP in Nov. 2022).

Note UNDP's support for the ongoing International Women's Conference on Transformational Leadership in Juba and commitment to support women, girls and other marginalized groups, and

Pledge continued UNDP support for the peace and development of South Sudan.

Dinner meeting with donors and ambassadors

Appreciate the contribution, support and engagement of donors and partners with UNDP.

Mention the magnitude and effect of our partners' support: UNDP CO Budget from 2018 – 2022 was US\$ 470.62 Million, enabling provision of services and goods to South Sudanese in all the 10 states and 3 Administrative Areas.

Call on partners' continued support in the implementation of the new CPD (2023 – 2025) especially with the upcoming key political and reconciliation processes (Constitution-making, elections, judicial reform, security sector transformation, and transitional justice and reconciliation).

Affirm UNDP's continued partnership for implementation of the peace process and the SDGs through the Peace-Humanitarian-Development nexus.



Country Overview





Political Highlights

Now in its 12th year of independence, South Sudan has continued to witness violence including two civil wars (2013 – 2015 and 2016 – 2018) that have worsened the humanitarian, economic, social and political situation of the young nation. The signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018 was a critical step that provided a pathway for peaceful co-existence and progress. Nevertheless, sub-national violence persists in many parts of the country resulting in displacement and loss of lives and livelihoods. Women and children constitute the majority of those negatively affected by this violence.

The R-ARCSS initiated a transitional period that was to culminate in democratic elections sixty days before the end of the transitional period in February 2023. However, owing to delays in implementation, it has been extended for an additional 24 months (up to 22 February 2025) to provide space for greater political engagement and completion of critical milestones such as the reconstruction of the Political Parties Council, formulation of a Permanent Constitution, and amendment of the National Elections Act to conform with the terms of the Permanent Constitution. Key issues relating to the implementation of the R-ARCSS include:

Approval of the Roadmap:

On 4 August 2022, the R-ARCSS Parties agreed on a 24-month Roadmap to extent the Transition Period. In accordance with the R-ARCSS provision on its amendment (Article 8.4), the Roadmap was presented to an Extraordinary meeting of the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) held on 1 September 2022, which approved it and was later passed by the Transitional National Legislative Assembly in November 2022. While this provides a new opportunity to fully implement the R-ARCSS, there are concerns among partners (including Troika - US, UK, and Norway) and civil

society on the existing political will to ensure compliance. They called upon the Government to show commitment to the Roadmap by ensuring inclusivity and dedicating requisite resources for its implementation and urged partners to monitor progress.

Graduation of Unified Forces:

While seeking additional time through the Roadmap, efforts towards implementation of some of the key security and governance provisions of the R-ARCSS have improved. All members of the 1st Phase of the of the Necessary Unified Forces (53,000 out of the expected total of 83,000) have graduated, since 30th August 2022, to join the national security, police, prison and wildlife services. It is expected that training for the 2nd Phase will be initiated within the first quarter of 2023 to fully achieve this key milestone and improve security across the country.

Continuous sub-national communal violence:

Persistent insecurity, compounded by weak governance, especially at sub-national level, threatens functioning of institutions and delivery of humanitarian, recovery and peace interventions in South Sudan. Regular reports of fighting between communities for land and other resources, revenge, and rival armed groups are further deepening the country's fragility. The last quarter of 2022 witnessed increased conflict between government and opposition as well as within rebel factions in parts of Unity, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria. On the eve of the Ecumenical Peace Pilgrimage by Pope Francis, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Moderator of the Church of Scotland to South Sudan, at least 27 people were killed in Kajo-Keji county of Central Equatoria

State were killed following attacks by cattle herders. Thousands of innocent people including women and children, continue to lose their lives in addition to massive loss of property. This has been largely attributed to the delayed graduation and deployment of unified forces in various localities. While the first batch was deployed in August 2022, it is imperative that the Government hastens the process to ensure that the remaining units are expeditiously trained, deployed and resourced to prevent further loss of life and property and stabilize the country.

Elections:

As part of the R-ARCSS extension, crucial elections for the installation of a democratically elected government have been postponed to December 2024. Nevertheless, efforts to put in place preparatory processes has been initiated. The National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) has reviewed the National Elections Act, 2012 to lay ground for elections expected before the end of the transition period. The revised Act was submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to be tabled in the Council of Ministers for approval before forwarding to Parliament for enactment. Upon enactment, the Act will enable the reconstitution of the National Elections Commission (NEC) and state-level electoral management bodies; establishment of procedures for the voter registry and voter registration; procurement of electoral material; capacity building; civic education and voter outreach; conduct of elections; and election complaints procedures among other things. In late January 2023, the Government wrote a formal request for electoral support to the United Nations. This is a key step towards ensuring that the Transitional Period is completed in accordance with the Peace Agreement, and paves way for international support to the elections.

Legislative Review:

The R-ARCSS provides for the review of existing Acts for improved governance, peace and development. UNDP has supported the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) since its inauguration in May 2022 to review 9 laws. In December 2022, the President signed into law 4 bills passed by the Transitional National Legislative Assembly including the constitution Making Process Act, 2022. UNDP will continue to support the NCAC in 2023 to review 6 laws that have been prioritized for 2023. These laws are critical for the timely and effective implementation of the Peace Agreement and promotion of peace and social cohesion.

Priority areas for the country's transition:

Protracted delays during the Pre- and Transitional periods resulted in missed critical milestones that have stalled the implementation of subsequent actions. The Roadmap provides a lifeline for the effective execution of pending provisions. Besides elections, the Parties to the Agreement must redouble their efforts and commitment to ensure compliance during the extended transitional period. After a long wait, the Constitution Making Process Act 2022 was signed into law by the President on 21st Dec. 2022. It paves way for the institutional and procedural framework for the permanent constitution making process and lays the foundation for the conduct of elections and other governance processes required before the end of the Transitional Period.

The R-ARCSS outlines three complementary statutory **Transitional Justice mechanisms**: the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, the Commission on Truth Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH), and the Compensation and Reparations Authority (CRA). Amid strong calls from the UN, CSOs and international community for a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, the progress towards establishing these bodies is at various stages with more concrete steps taken for setting up the CTRH. National consultations for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Healing and Reconciliation (CTHR) have been concluded and the report released with the support of UNDP. As result of the consultation, the Government has commenced the process of drafting of two critical bills (CTRH and CRA). UNDP will be supporting in the drafting of the two bills.

As part of making justice accessible to people of South Sudan, with support from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, UNDP, and working in collaboration with the European Union, Max Planck International has partnered with IGAD to support the establishment of a Secretariat for the **Judicial Reform Committee (JRC)** to spearhead and guide the process of the judicial reform in South Sudan. The (JRC) was established to make recommendations for an independent Judiciary and functional judicial processes through which people and businesses depend for dispute resolution and legal security without discrimination, and which uphold the supremacy of the rule of law as South Sudan moves towards democratic and constitutional governance. The Committee will be critical in examining the underlying causes for the current annual justice gap of almost 2 million unresolved legal problems. UNDP, with funding from the Netherlands, supported the establishment of a Secretariat for the Committee and provided research materials, technical support and an online platform for active public participation in the Committee's work. Extension of the Committee's period of work by the Government, in late January 2023, will help to ensure that the constitution making process is participatory.

UNDP provided policy support for the **Constitution-Making Process** through advocacy and technical support resulting in the enactment of Constitution Making Process Act 2022. The enactment paves way for the establishment of the statutory mechanisms for the drafting of the constitution. In late January 2023, cabinet further approved a memo presented by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs on the Constitution-making process. The memo was developed with the support of UNDP and provides a roadmap for the constitution-making process starting with the establishment of requisite mechanisms provided in the Act.





Economic Highlights

The BoSS presents a tight outlook of the South Sudan economy for 2023, linked to the slowdown in the global economy. Primary factors include tightening financial conditions in most regions due to the war in Ukraine, rising inflation, and the persistent Covid-19 pandemic among others. However, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) released the consumer price index for December 2022 which shows that the South Sudan annual Consumer Price Index decreased by 11.6% from Dec 2021 to Dec 2022. According to the NBS and as Figure shows, the decrease was mainly driven by lower prices of food & non-alcoholic beverages. The IMF and the African Development Bank indicate that sub-Saharan Africa faces one of the most challenging economic environments in years, due to lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, rising food and energy prices, and high levels of public debt.

Factors that threaten economic recovery for South Sudan 2023 include increased communal violence, drought, persistent flooding, and surging prices of food items. The vulnerability of the economy also stems from the heavy dependence on imports for most of its goods and services.

As an import-dependent country, managing the exchange rate remains a critical issue of policy concern. Foreign Exchange in South Sudan is characterized by a long-standing system of multiple exchange rates that began after the oil shutdown in 2012. This, coupled with insecurity, has had vast macroeconomic implications like inflation. Under IMF's Staff Monitored Program (SMP), the BoSS introduced policies to reform the FX market and unify the exchange rates in March 2021, to restore macroeconomic stability and unify exchange rates. As part of exchange rate reform, monetary financing was discontinued, public spending and revenue were aligned, and the multiple exchange rates were unified.

By August 2021, the official exchange rates and the parallel market rates were successfully converged, and this trend, according to IMF, has been maintained, with a small divergence of 2% bandwidth by July 2022. However, as Figure 2 shows, the divergence between the official and parallel exchange rates persists through the last quarter of 2022. A glance at Figure 3 compares the official exchange rates in South Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda, South Sudan shows a depreciating trend starting mostly in October 2022 compared to the rates in Kenya and Uganda. This denotes exchange rate fragility exposure with a lot of implications for the livelihoods of the people. Aware that economic governance is key to realizing the aspirations of the R-NDS, The Ministry of Finance and Planning initiated a comprehensive PFM reform process in April 2020. The Ministry launched the reforms to respond to severe depression in fiscal space due to the negative socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The IMF, World Bank, and UNDP supported the Ministry of Finance and Planning to start the reforms. A PFM reform governance structure was established consisting of PFM Oversight Committee, PFM Technical Committee, and PFM Secretariat. The PFM oversight committee is chaired by the Minister of Finance and Planning and co-chaired by a member of the TROIKA representing the donors.

Since the beginning of the PFM reform process, the government has received two disbursements totaling \$226 Million under the IMF Rapid Credit Facility (RCF). Additionally, the government and the IMF staff have reached a staff-level agreement for an estimated US\$112.7 million in emergency financing through the IMF's new Food Shock Window of the Rapid Credit Facility combined with a Program Monitoring with Board Involvement. However, critical in the reform is to work with Sudan to prevent Sudan from taking 28,000 barrels of crude oil daily from South Sudan after the closure of the transitional finance arrangement (TFA) of \$3.2 billion by South Sudan.

Human Development highlights

- The population of South Sudan in 2022 was estimated at 10,913,164, a 1.53% increase from 2021.
- South Sudan's HDI value for 2021 is 0.385— which put the country in the low human development category—positioning it at 191 out of 191 countries and territories.
- Poverty is widespread in the country - projected at 76.8 percent in 2020.
- The country has a very youthful population (over 70%), which positions it to benefit from the demographic dividend if the right investments in youth development and empowerment are made.
- South Sudan's increasing population must face challenges such as an increasing population density, as much of the country is inhabitable and 33% of the population occupies 7% of the land. Additionally, economic growth struggles with the increasing population and environmental degradation will continue to worsen.
- Less than 20% of the people living in South Sudan reside in urban areas. The majority of the population live in rural communities. A significant number of the population are also displaced within the country or live as refugees (2,33 million) in neighboring countries. A more sustained recovery will require a peaceful environment to encourage the returned of displaced populations who can contribute to the development of the country.
- High population growth rate and food insecurity as well as shocks add to the human development challenges



COVID-19 Socioeconomic impacts

After recording a strong economic growth pickup, the effects of the pandemic caused contraction in the economy of the country. The combination of multi-faceted shocks including the COVID-19 pandemic, invasion of desert locusts and floods adversely affected the South Sudan economy and reversed the economic recovery that was ignited by the 2018 peace agreement. Real GDP is estimated to have declined by 5 percent in FY2020/21, after growing by 13.2 percent in FY2019/2020, primarily due to the significant drop in oil prices. Additionally, the government's fiscal position was severely threatened by declining tax revenue as economic activity was disrupted by COVID 19 containment measures, such as restrictions on movement and business operating hours. Household incomes also collapsed from the COVID-19 shocks further pushing vulnerable populations into poverty.

COVID 19 had a severe socioeconomic impact on South Sudan, which was manifested through various transmission channels including decline in the already fragile health system, increased food insecurity, declining livelihoods, and a set back to the education agenda.



Climate Change and Environmental highlights

South Sudan is heavily vulnerable to and impacted by climate-induced disasters, especially flooding and droughts. Over the past 3 years (2019-2021), an average of 800,000 persons are displaced from flooding compounding already high displacement figures of 2.2 million IDPs and 2.3 million refugees as a result of conflict. An estimated 8.9 million people are food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022 with humanitarian financing requirement amounting to US\$ 1.7 Billion.

From 2001 to 2019, South Sudan lost 12.3 square kilometres of tree cover, equivalent to an average annual decrease of 2 percent since 2000. The major drivers for deforestation are commodity-driven deforestation, shifting agriculture and increased demand for fuelwood and charcoal. Biomass is the most common source of energy in the country with 81% and 14% of the population depending on wood and charcoal for cooking, respectively. While the country has 30% forest cover, only 3.1% are gazetted forest covers. As a result of continual deforestation and rapid conversion of forestlands, land use, land-use change and forestry was a net positive emitter of GHG emissions between 2005 and 2015, with net emissions equal to 2.76 million tCO₂e in 2015.

South Sudan has low access to electricity given the lack of electricity generation and distribution infrastructure. Only 3% of the total population has access to electricity, and this is concentrated in the capital city and urban areas. In 2018, the country has 131.43 MW installed capacity with 42 MW dedicated for the Paloch oil field. With total demand at 300 MW, the availability and reliability of electrical power is limited.

The Sudd - one of the largest freshwater ecosystems in the world is in South Sudan

The Sudd is an environmental and economic asset with substantial potential to support livelihoods, the national economy, and ecosystem services including climate change mitigation and hydrological functions in the bigger Nile Basin area.

There was widespread protest (especially thru social media) and condemnation of government officials

reportedly behind efforts to revive the Jonglei Canal Project. Attempts to dredge parts of the Nile River and restart the Jonglei Canal (allegedly with the backing of Egypt) without consideration of the massive socio-economic and environmental impact was halted only through the intervention by the President following protest actions of civil society.

UNDP South Sudan Messages on Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Management:

Strengthening of an enabling environment for the mainstreaming and prioritization of climate change, environment, climate-security and disaster risk management in the policies, plans and programmes of the Government of South Sudan, the United Nations, and civil society.

Increasing transparency and accountability of South Sudan towards international commitments, particularly the Paris Agreement.

Increasing availability and access to clean energy and facilitating transition to renewable energy sources



Humanitarian Situation

People across South Sudan experienced critical needs in December 2022. An estimated 6.31 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3/Crisis or above), with 33,000 people projected to be in IPC Phase 5/Catastrophe in Akobo and Fangak, Jonglei State; and Pibor County in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) in December 2022 - March 2023.

Floodwater levels remained high in Bentiu and Rubkona towns in Unity, impeding livelihood activities, exposing people to waterborne diseases, and disrupting the provision of basic services. An assessment team found 17,000 newly displaced people sheltering in three locations in Pibor town following armed clashes that broke out in Gumuruk area in Pibor County. Armed fighting between the cattle keepers and the people in Mangala Payam displaced over 5,000 people. Of those displaced, an estimated 3,000 people moved to islands in the Nile River.

An inter-agency assessment team reported more than 22,000 people displaced by the hostilities in Kodok town, Fashoda County. Local authorities reported over 14,600 displaced people moved from Fashoda County to Melut town, Melut County due to the fighting. As of 31 December, the number of newly arrived IDPs to Malakal Protection of Civilians site from Kodok/ Fashoda was just over 3,000 people since November. The Ministry of Health declared a measles outbreak in South Sudan following 2,471 reported cases and 31 deaths in 22 counties since January 2022. Since April 2020, 18,368 people have tested positive for COVID-19 in South Sudan, with 138 deaths recorded.

Key Figures

8.9M
PEOPLE IN NEED¹

2.2M
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PEOPLE²

53K
DPS IN PROTECTION
OF CIVILIANS SITES

2.26M ↑
SOUTH SUDANESE
REFUGEES

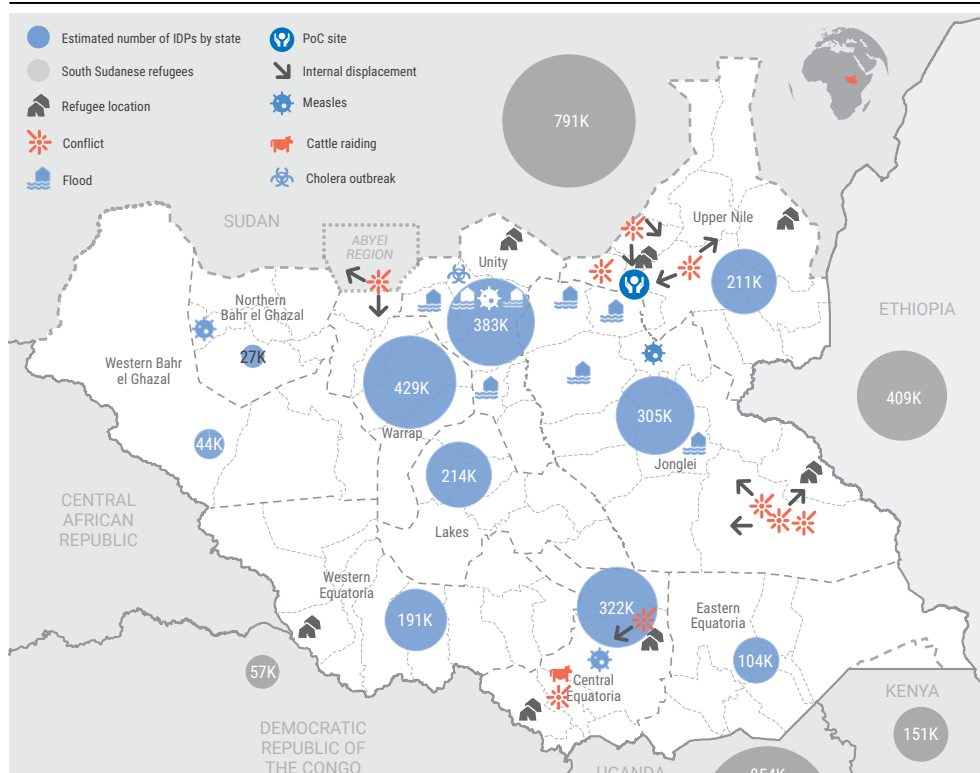
319K
REFUGEES IN SOUTH
SUDAN

6.31M
ACUTELY FOOD INSECURE
(DEC 2022- MAR 2023³)

676K
MALNOURISHED WOMEN
(JAN-DEC 2022⁴)

1.4M
MALNOURISHED
CHILDREN (JAN-DEC 2022⁴)

DISPLACEMENT AND HOTSPOTS



UNDP CO Programme overview

UNDP PROGRAMMATIC FOOTPRINT

UNDP South Sudan has ongoing and planned activities in each of the ten states and three Administrative administrative areas. To support effective delivery, UNDP's programme and operational support in Juba is complemented by 31 programme and logistics personnel on the ground in seven locations.

Pillars of Engagement

The new country programme (2023-2025) aims to support the government and people of South Sudan to transition out of humanitarian assistance towards sustainable development with an emphasis on statebuilding and peacebuilding. The programme is organized in two pillars: (a) inclusive governance and sustainable peace (IGSP)—based on UNSDCF outcomes 1 and 4 and contributing to UNDP Signature Solutions 1, 2 and 6, and (b) sustainable environment, economic empowerment, and resilience (SEER)—based on UNSDCF outcomes 2 and 3 and, contributing to UNDP Signature Solutions 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The country programme has a two-prong focus of state building and nexus programming. It adopts a bottom-up state building approach of laying foundations for cohesive community and social contracts, building and/ or strengthening local government and national institutions for service delivery, extending rule of law authority, and economic diversification and local economic development through small-scale technology

and innovation that will increase climate-smart agricultural productivity, value addition, marketing, and financial inclusion. Building on the Partnerships for Recovery and Resilience.

UNDP's contribution to peace and development in South Sudan through the 2018-2022 was informed by the country programme document (2019-2021) inspired by lessons learned from the previous programmes, UNDP's mandate, comparative advantages, South Sudan Vision 2040, R-ARCSS, Africa Vision 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These contributions are evident in the results of the midterm evaluation and an Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) in 2021.

The programme's three interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars namely, (a) strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance; (b) inclusive, risk-informed economic development; and (c) strengthened institutional and community resilience aligns with the National Development Strategy (2018-2021), UNCF (2019-2021) and UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021) priority and outcome areas.

2019 - 2021 CPD Pillars



STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



STRENGTHENING PEACE INFRASTRUCTURES AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE



INCLUSIVE AND RISK INFORMED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2023 - 2025 CPD Pillars



Inclusive Governance and Sustainable Peace (IGSP)

The pillar supports the strengthening of political governance, devolution, parliamentary support, permanent constitution making and election, access to justice rule of law, security and human rights, peacebuilding and social cohesion, local governance for inclusive service delivery, and economic governance.



Sustainable Environment, Economic Empowerment, and Resilience (SEER)

The pillar supports initiatives geared towards human capital development for poverty eradication and closing the inequality gap; slow the rapid environmental degradation and mitigate climate change impact; and lay foundations for trade and economic diversification.



Partnerships and Resource Mobilization

UNDP leverages its comparative advantage as a trusted, neutral, and impartial development partner of the Government to lead the development partners' support to the Government and the people of South Sudan to transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development with emphasis on state-building and peacebuilding. UNDP is the prime recipient of the Global Fund on behalf of MOH and implementing the DDR project on behalf of the ministry of Peacebuilding. UNDP also maintains its long-term partnerships with major donors in South Sudan. The cost-sharing approach demonstrates UNDP's commitment to bringing collective and lasting change. In 2022, UNDP surpassed its target of resource mobilization: 113% achieved.

UNDP is in the process of recruiting a Partnership and Resource Mobilization specialist to strengthen the funding portfolio.




No single entity alone can achieve the 2030 Agenda — the Sustainable Development Goals are a declaration of interdependence --- With this backdrop, We at UNDP South Sudan have forged strong and symbiotic partnerships with our donor partners in order to deliver on the promise of the SDGs to the people of South Sudan.



Programme Delivery

In terms of delivery, South Sudan is third in the region. The CO delivery for 2022 was 95%, 88.3 Million against 93 Million of the 2022 budget. TRAC 1 & 2 delivery is 98 and 100%, respectively.



\$88.3 Million
95% Delivery in 2022

TRAC delivery

TRAC 1	98%
TRAC 2	100%



SUPPORT & COLLABORATION

Indeed, We at UNDP South Sudan would not have been able to make a difference in, and impact the lives of the people of South Sudan were it not for the support and donations from our partners. On behalf of the millions of lives we have touched in one way or another, UNDP says “Shukran” to all our donor partners.

A special **THANK YOU** to the following regular resources supporters who walked the journey with UNDP’s Access to Justice and Rule of Law Programme



The Access to Justice and Rule of Law programme in UNDP South Sudan mobilized a total of



\$ 387.83 MILLION

through 2019 - 2021



ANNEXES



Visit to South Sudan

Ahunna Eziakonwa
Regional Director, UNDP Africa

12 – 17 February 2023

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Annex 1

Country Program Overview



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, SOUTH SUDAN

Country Programme Overview



WHO WE ARE

The United Nations Development Programme has been an active development partner in South Sudan for more than 30 years. With the formation of the independent Republic of South Sudan in July 2011, UNDP officially established its South Sudan Country Office. Today, more than 200 UNDP staff are working across the country to help the nation achieve its development objectives and improve the lives of every man, woman, and child, especially the disadvantaged and most vulnerable.

SIGNATURE SOLUTIONS

Poverty

Keeping People Out of Poverty



Governance

Governance for Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies



Resilience

Crisis Prevention and Increased



Environment

Nature-based Solutions for Development



Energy

Clean, Affordable Energy



Gender

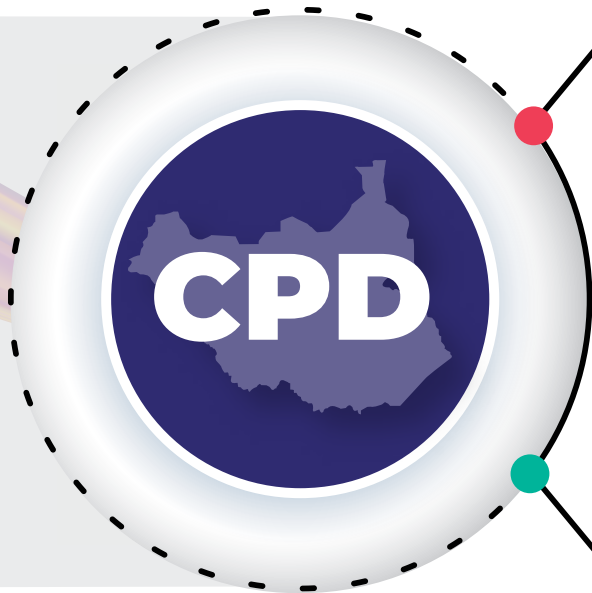
Strengthen Gender Equality, and Empowerment of Women and Girls



Working with partners across the UN system and beyond, UNDP is implementing six Signature Solutions building on UNDP's strengths and expertise to help countries reach Sustainable Development Goals. The six Signature Solutions are interrelated, and the South Sudan Country Programme tailors these to meet the country's unique needs.

PILLARS OF ENGAGEMENT

UNDP's new Country Programme Document (CPD) aims to support the government and the people of South Sudan to actualize the gradual shift from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development with emphasis on state building. It is informed by UNDP's Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and is fully aligned to the R-NDS 2021-2024. It will directly contribute to outcomes 1, 2, and 3 of the UNSDCF.

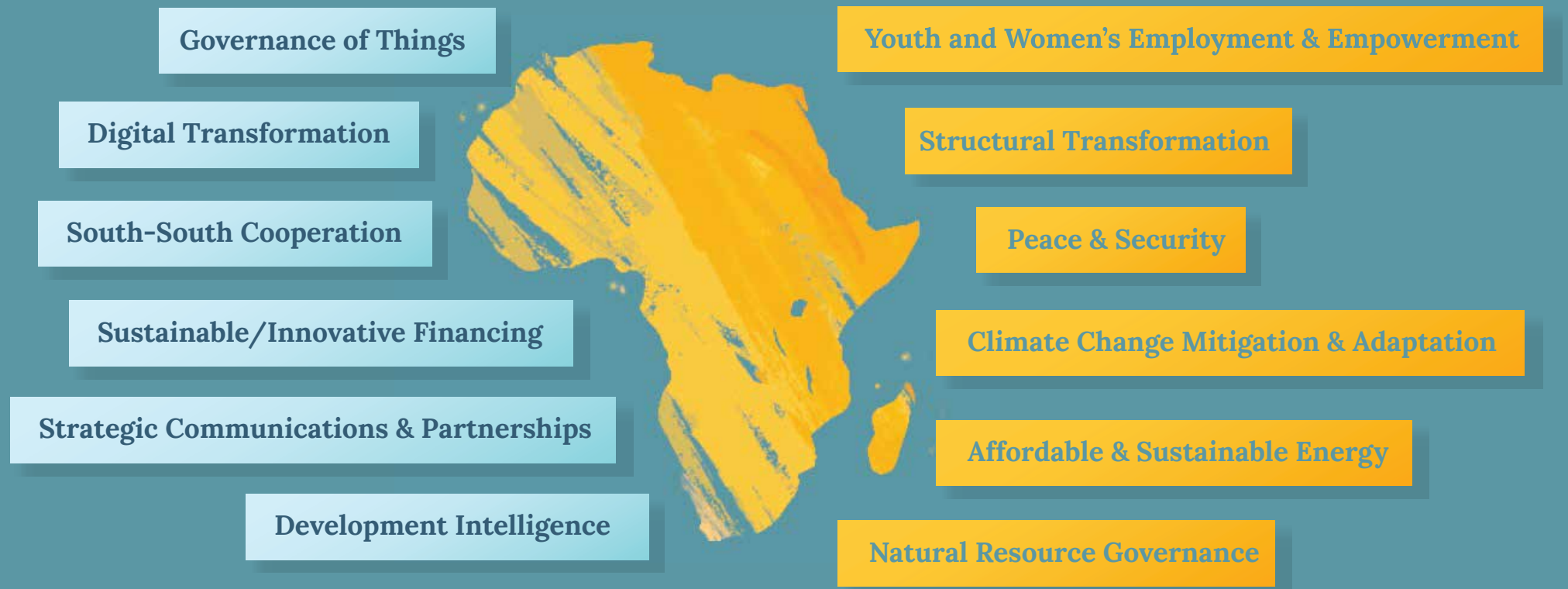


PILLAR 1
Inclusive Governance and Sustainable Peace (IGSP)

PILLAR 2
Sustainable Environment, Economic Empowerment, and Resilience (SEER)

UNDP'S RENEWED STRATEGIC OFFER IN AFRICA

Flowing from UNDP's six Signature Solutions, the mission of the UNDP Renewed Strategic Offer in Africa is to enable the acceleration of Sustainable Development Goals in Africa in the Decade of Action. Organized around six **IMPACT AREAS** and six **FOUNDATIONAL ENABLERS**



AREAS OF WORK

A merchant at the Amiet market in Abyei Administrative Area

Photo: UNDP/ Kimberly Bays



5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



IN-PRISON VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR REHABILITATION, LIVELIHOODS, AND REDUCED RECIDIVISM

An inmate at the Juba Central Prison vocational training center learning metal works. Both inmates and prisons' officers benefit from the 12 trade-craft skills training that the center offers.

Photo: UNDP/ Kimberly Bays

ACCESS TO JUSTICE, SECURITY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS STRENGTHENING

Implementation of the A2JSRH programme is guided by principles of inclusion and approaches that are gender-responsive, child-sensitive, people-centered, survivor-focused, conflict-sensitive, and flexible. The programme underpins UNDP's efforts in achieving South Sudan's peacebuilding and long-term development objectives by providing equitable, timely and human rights-centric justice services which protect victims and enhance citizens' security.

Support to R-ARCSS Implementation

The programme provides support in the areas of permanent constitution-making, transitional justice, judicial and security sector reform, and prioritizes the implementation of the peace and security agenda for women and youth.

Key Achievements:



17 laws

reviewed for reform.
Constitution Making Process Bill, 2021 developed



28,482

disadvantaged & vulnerable people gained access to justice & legal aid services



12,931,035

People reached with legal, constitutional making, transitional justice and human rights information



27,702

people participated in **305 PCRCs**, keeping UNDP's community policing promise



1,943

inmates trained in vocational skills & graduated, across 12 trades

Our Partners



From the People of Japan



Government of the Netherlands





KOICA
Korea International
Cooperation Agency

 Sweden
Sverige



PAY *Alert Me Mobile Application*

THE SUM OF *Ten Thousand*

\$ **10,000.00**

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



INNOVATING FOR PEACE

The winner of the youth innovation challenge for developing a conflict early warning system mobile application

PEACE AND COMMUNITY COHESION

The PaCC programme seeks to contribute to the reduction and mitigation of community level conflict and insecurity by investing in initiatives that address key drivers of conflict and insecurity. UNDP uses an integrated and gender-sensitive approach to support the communities to effectively prevent, manage and resolve conflict in a non-violent manner. The project works with communities, civil society organisations, academia and key government institutions responsible for peacebuilding and also strengthens community relationships by identifying cultural, social and economic connectors that make communities reliant on each other in times of peace and conflict.

Key Achievements:



50,000

peace dividend beneficiaries through peace centers



Launch of Mobile App. on conflict early warning and response system

489 cases reported



135

Peace committees resolved 460 community conflicts



11,864

Youth involved in peacebuilding initiatives

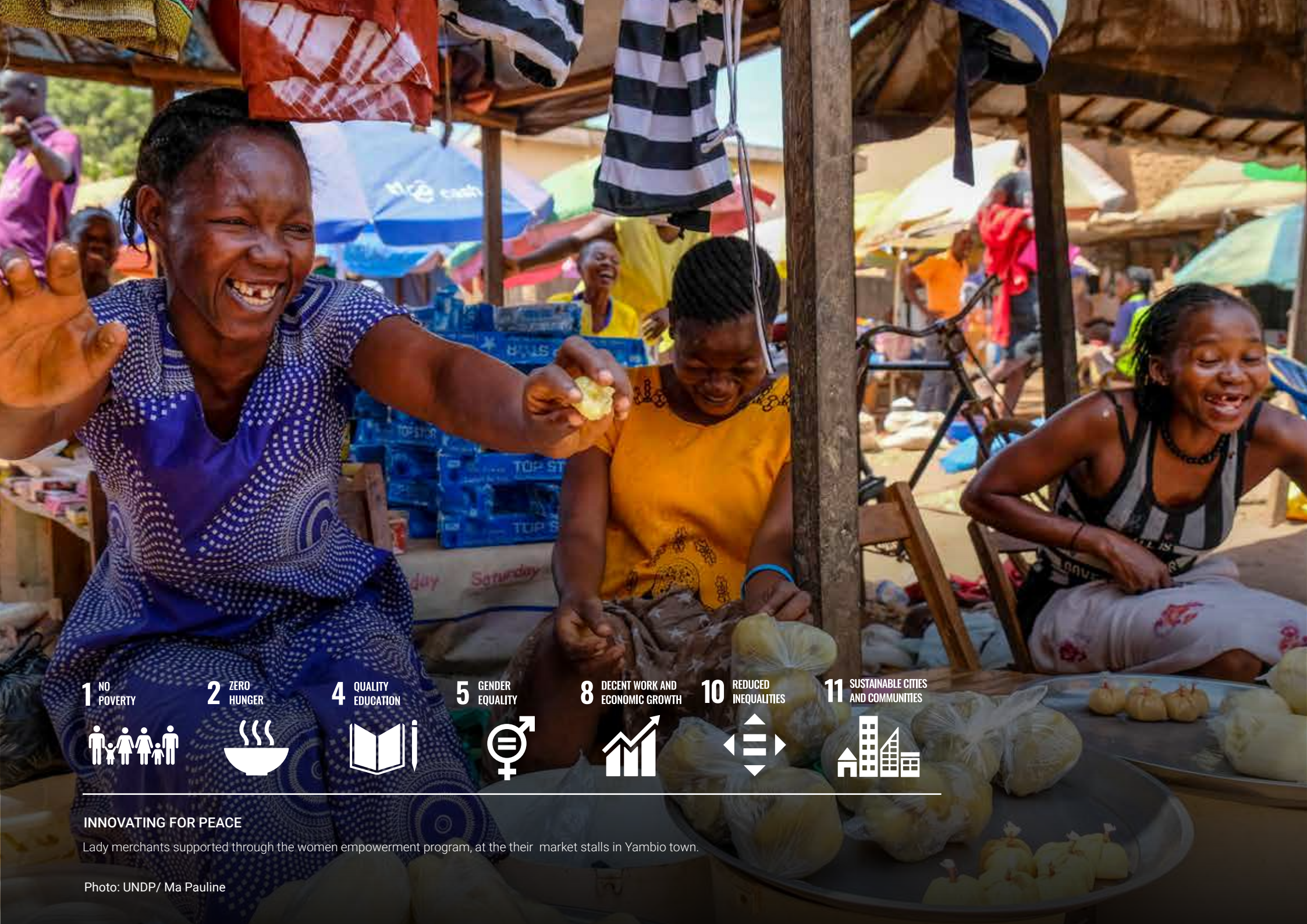


1.2 Million

community members and leaders sensitized on trauma healing and reconciliation

Our Partners





1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



INNOVATING FOR PEACE

Lady merchants supported through the women empowerment program, at their market stalls in Yambio town.

Photo: UNDP/ Ma Pauline

RECOVERY **AND** RESILIENCE

Empowering youth and women in seven targeted locations of Juba, Yambio, Torit, Bor, Rumbek, Aweil and Malakal through nurturing their entrepreneurial culture and market-linked skills and enhancing their employability and productive engagement in economic activities. The project also seeks to increase the productivity and labour-absorptive capacities of agriculture and natural resource-linked value chains and private sector enterprises, focusing on young men and women. UNDP also works closely with the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience to ensure information sharing, joint planning, and coherence.

Recovery and Stabilization Trust Fund (RSRTF)

UNDP serves as Managing Agent for NGO implemented projects in the RSRTF taking on programme and financial management responsibilities, as well as facilitating UN organizations to directly access funds.

Key Achievements:



21,350

Women and youth benefited from vocational training and agri value chain skills



6,365

youth provided with start-up kits and **1,759** MSEs developed



12,282

youth employed and generating income



9,666

youth received career advice and counselling



iHubs

Established iHubs in **5 states** and developed **4 digital platforms**

Our Partners



Government of the Netherlands



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



BUILD BETTER AND STRONGER HEALTH SYSTEMS

Advanced diagnostic equipment being operated by a laboratory technician at the national public laboratory

Photo: UNDP/ Kymberly Bays

GLOBAL FUND

UNDP in South Sudan serves as the Principal Recipient (PR) for the Global Fund New Funding Model (NFM3) grant on behalf of the Government of South Sudan. Working in partnership with the Ministry of Health, UNDP has been managing the Global Fund's integrated HIV, TB, Health Systems Strengthening grants and the COVID-19 Response Mechanism (C19RM) launched in April 2020. The Global Fund project (NFM3) covering 2021-2023 is designed to reduce HIV infections, reduce death among men, women, and children living with HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis, and contribute to building resilient and sustainable systems for health. This is achieved through scaling up provision of comprehensive HIV and TB services to over 170 health facilities, enhancing the role of people living with HIV (PLHIV), TB survivors and community networks, health workers, mobile TB/HIV services and community-led treatment services.

The project has been instrumental in strengthening national health systems' capacity, including laboratory services, supply chain management, health management information systems and human resources for health, as well as leadership and coordination at the Ministry of Health (MOH) and SSAC.

Key Achievements:



423,163

individuals got tested and received their HIV results



52,127

people living with HIV receiving life-saving antiretroviral therapy (ART)



58%

reduced death rate among people living with HIV



17,075

new TB patients were identified and enrolled in treatment

Our Partners





4 EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



ENSURING RESPONSIVE PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND TAX ADMINISTRATION

All state governors and Administrators at the National revenue authority and state government non-oil revenue mobilization conference held in Juba.

Photo: UNDP/ Kymberly Bays

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Leveraging #NextGenUNDP aggregation, visualization, analysis, and reporting tools, UNDP provides cross-cutting policy analysis and research to deliver three elements: first, making local economies work (ensuring economic oversight institutions and state-level tax administration systems are effective). Second, nurturing partnership platforms and frameworks (articulating tools that enable stakeholders at local and national levels to align to and partner to deliver the National Development Strategy). And third, strengthening statistical systems for accountability (measuring, reporting, and informing decision-making through articulating aggregative tools). UNDP further works at national and subnational levels on revenue diversification, expansion of fiscal space, and more transparent utilization of public resources.

Key Priorities:

01

Developing capacity across whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda and analyze progress towards SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions.

02

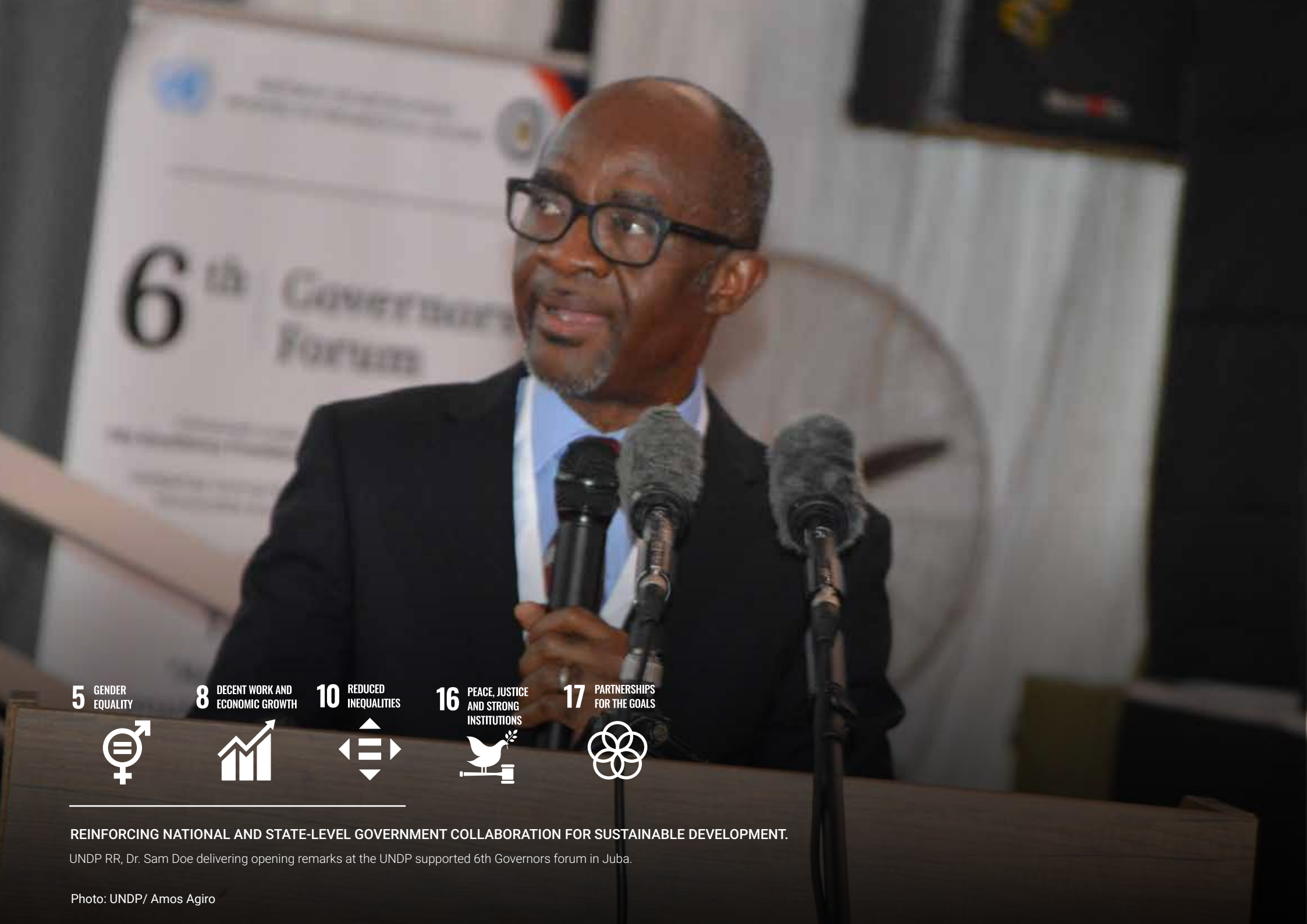
Assist in conceptualizing and implementing the South Sudan National Development Strategy, the budget process, and the public investment programmes.

03

Improving non-oil revenue generation systems; capacity for resource mobilization and legislative oversight; as well as a gender responsive budgeting system.

Our Partners





6th Governors Forum

5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



REINFORCING NATIONAL AND STATE-LEVEL GOVERNMENT COLLABORATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

UNDP RR, Dr. Sam Doe delivering opening remarks at the UNDP supported 6th Governors forum in Juba.

Photo: UNDP/ Amos Agiro

GOVERNANCE AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

UNDP's Strategic Governance programme aims at setting the country on a pathway to sustainable peace, development, and improved well-being for its citizens by targeting specific structures and institutions integral to RARCSS implementation; to address gaps in skills, knowledge and organization; encourage dialogue and consensus building, and strengthen accountability. The programme is devoted to capacitating legislative bodies, strengthening local governance structures, and supporting inter-governmental relations to expand services to those left furthest behind. Furthermore, it is also committed to supporting interventions that lay a foundation eventual transparent, inclusive, and credible elections.

Key Priorities:

01

Strengthen the capacity of key national institutions to ensure effective and accountable implementation of the R-ARCSS.

02

Bolster key economic governance and accountability functions with attention to Chapter IV of the R-ARCSS.

03

Coordinate and engage with development partners to enable key institutions to focus on immediate economic activities and public administration governance.

Our Partners



9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



13 CLIMATE ACTION



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Geared towards building the resilience of people against climate shocks and stresses through mitigation and adaptation measures, UNDP's programme provides the enabling environment for policy and programmatic engagements on environmental protection and sustainable use, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk management. It is the main mechanism for the country's engagement and commitment under the Paris Agreement and related international frameworks like the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Key Achievements:



supported South Sudan's representation in COP 25 & 26, on climate Change



supported development and submission of South Sudan's 2nd Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)



established an iMRV system to allow for the monitoring of carbon emissions



developed flagship knowledge products on climate and climate change.

Our Partners



A section of the main road in Bor town submerged in rescinding flood water. The region was one of the areas worst devastated by the floods in South Sudan.

Photo: UNDP/ Kimberly Bays

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



TRADE INTEGRATION & ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

UNDP seeks to enhance South Sudan's presence in international markets by opening its opportunities to increase market access for trade in goods and services, including through creation of a conducive trade policy environment. The programme focuses on strengthening institutional coordination for trade and development, development of market access opportunities, economic diversification strategies, and reinforce platforms for investment and ease of doing business for inclusive trade and private sector development. Support to trade integration contributes to the accomplishment of National Development Strategy objectives related to

Key Achievements:



SMEs Market linkages enhanced through E-commerce Hub, AfCFTA and EAC



Enhanced understanding on Aid for Trade needs through Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS)



Improved understanding on customs automation and trade facilitation approaches



Capacity on competition policy and law regime strengthened through South-South Cooperation

Our Partners



Cross-border trade between Sudan and South Sudan at the Amiat market in Abyei Administrative Area

Photo: UNDP/ Kimberly Bays

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Programme: AccLab

SOUTH SUDAN ACCELERATOR LAB

UNDP's Accelerator Lab identifies, tests, and pilots innovative grassroots solutions to a portfolio of complex challenges spanning poverty alleviation, climate action, and accountable governance. In South Sudan, the Lab is focused explicitly on grassroots solutions with the power to transform South Sudan's youth bulge into a population dividend for peacebuilding, recovery, and development. The Lab's work and value addition complement and cut across UNDP South Sudan's entire Country Programme.

During the COVID-19 response, the AccLab worked with GoGirls ICT Initiative to develop locally-made hand sanitizer using an open science framework to benefit students, promote girls' STEM education, and temporarily productively utilize out-of-work school teachers.

Our Partners



A conternder for the youth innovation chllange, which was incubated by the UNDP South Sudan Accelerator Lab.

Photo: UNDP/ Amos Agiro

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Programme: Greening the Blue

THE GOING-GREEN MOVEMENT

With an acute shortage of power supply, South Sudan's domestic and industrial reliance on fossil fuel-run generators and firewood for energy is not financially and environmentally sustainable. Solar power can; a) help expand and diversify South Sudan's energy sector and contribute to a green pivot that will help soften the crippling dependence on firewood and fossil fuel; and, b) unlock numerous near-term and longer-term benefits in crucial sectors like public service, education, and health care in South Sudan. UNDP's solar power project seeks to leverage the advantages that solar energy brings to the energy sector in South Sudan to drive sustainable development.

Key Achievements



Solarization and digitization of **3 State Revenue Authority offices** for efficient revenue collection and management



Solarization of key national installations: **the National Public Health Laboratory and the Central Medical Store.**



Solarization of multiple **state-level health facilities across 6 states** in the country

Our Partners



Technicians installing solar power panels at the Public Health Emergency Operations Center in Juba.

Photo: UNDP/ Amos Agiro

UNDP Current and Planned Projects

Project status

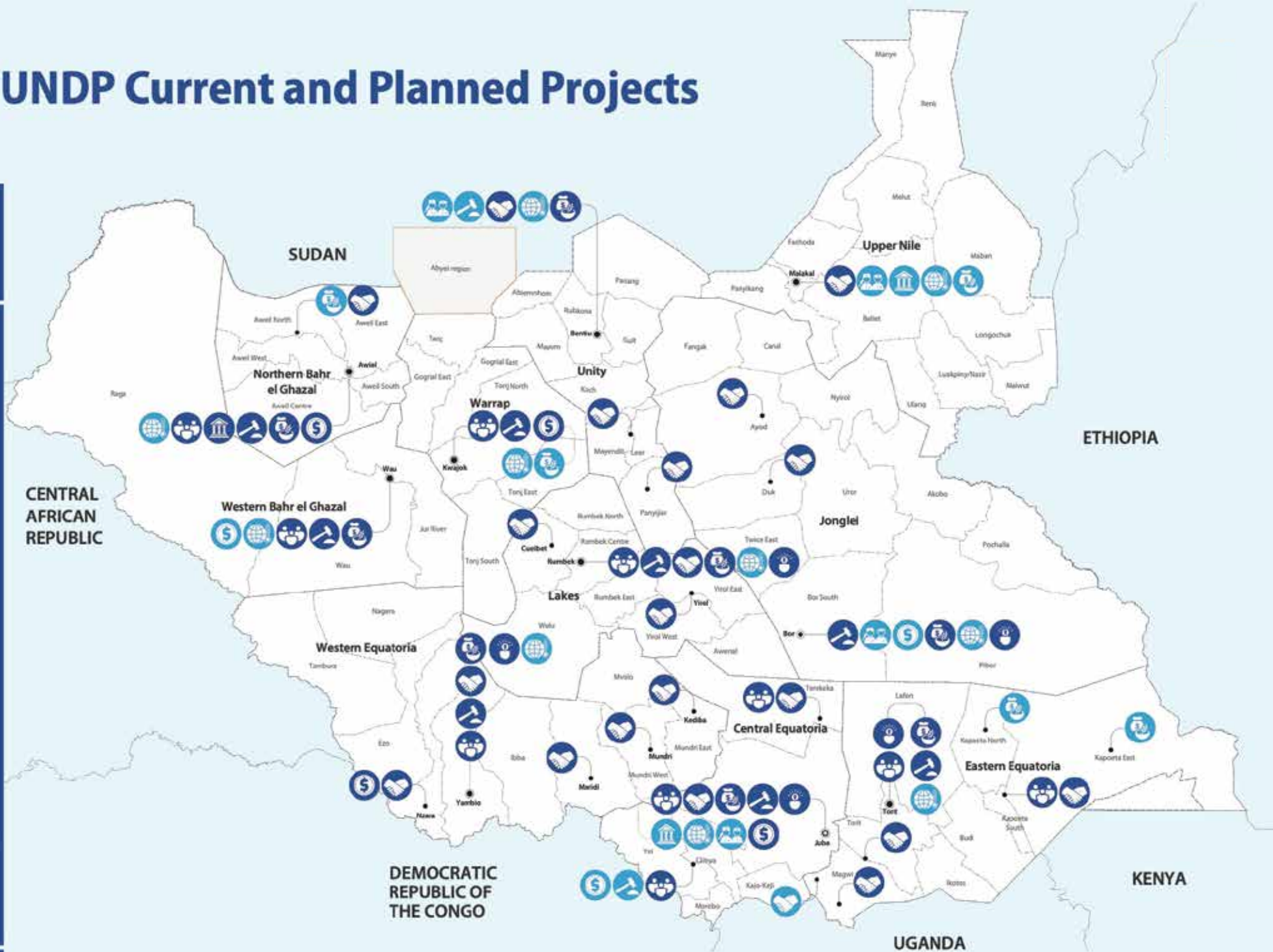
- Current Project
- Planned Project

Project type

- Public Administration
- Access to Justice & Rule of Law
- Joint Integrated Police Support
- Peace & Community Cohesion
- Local Governance & Service Delivery
- Climate Change, Environment, & DRM
- Youth Empowerment & Employment Programme
- Support to Public Financial Management
- Entrepreneurship & Livelihoods Development

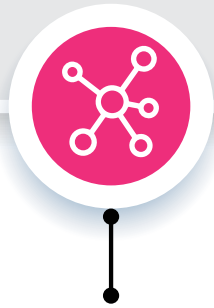
■ Abyei region

--- Undetermined boundary*



OUR APPROACH

How We Work



Integrator Role

- >> Integrator and convener roles as per the Secretary General's note of UN Development System reform on country platforms
- >> Lead PfRR in Yambio and collaborate with partners in Torit, Aweil (joint programme), and most recently, Wau



Transparency

- >> UNDP continues to enhance the publication of project and financial information to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard, strengthening the link between results and resources
- >> UNDP was recognized globally as the top UN entity among rated agencies on the 2020 Aid Transparency Index



Direct Implementation Modality

- >> UNDP delivers programmes and projects directly to communities
- >> Works directly with government as counterparts
- >> Works through Responsible Parties (RPs): IGOs, CSOs, NGOs, UN specialized agencies, private sector, academia, individuals
- >> Abides by the UNDP Enterprise Risk Management policy which requires all RP's to undergo capacity and micro-assessments to identify capacity gaps and risk areas



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South Sudan

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Annex 2

Mission Program

Program for the Regional Director's Visit to South Sudan
12th - 17th February 2023

Activity	Time	Objective/Agenda	Venue	Focal Person/Point
Sunday, 12th Feb. 2023				
Arrival at Juba Airport at transfer to Radisson	13:45 – 14:15	To attend the International Women's Conference on Transformational Leadership, meet South Sudan Government Officials and visit UNDP projects in Juba	Juba International Airport	Senior Management/Security (Moses) & Fola
Transfer to Hotel	14:15 – 14:30	Movement to Residence	Radisson Blue Hotel	Fola/Moses
Settling-in	14:30 – 15:00	Preparation for the meeting with senior government officials	Mobile	Fola/Edna/Joy
Security Briefing	15:00 – 15:20	To get an insight of the state of security in South Sudan	Radisson Blu Hotel (VIP Launch in welcome session)	Moses
Meeting with 5 th VP	15:45 – 16:45	To discuss UNDP and Partnership	VP's Residence	Bong
Dinner with Select Ambassadors and Donors	17:30 – 19:00	To discuss partnerships and appreciate the support from the donor community	Naivasha Resident	Fola/Sarah Marlyn/Joy
Monday, 13th Feb. 2023				
Deliver remarks/ presentation at the Women's leadership Conference & Governance Panel	9:30 – 16:30	To share experiences, deepen and expand regional and international <i>Conference Opening Session to be presided over by H.E. Salva Kiir</i>	Radisson Blu Hotel	Catherine/Judy/Betty

Activity	Time	Objective/Agenda	Venue	Focal Person/Point
		<i>Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan</i>		
New York Meeting	17:00 – 21:00	Internal UNDP meeting	Radisson Blu Hotel/Virtual	Joy/ICT
Tuesday, 14th Feb. 2023				
Conference	8:45 – 9.50	Participate in deliberations of Day 2 of the International Women’s Conference	Radisson Blu Hotel	Catherine/Judy
Layover	9:50 -10:00	Prepare for Signing Ceremony with the Netherlands	Radisson Blu Hotel	Catherine/Judy
Signing of STARR Project Funding Commitment with Netherlands	10:00 – 10:40	Preside over the commitment signing ceremony and appreciate continued Dutch support to UNDP programming in South Sudan	Radisson Blu Hotel	Bong/Daniel
Transfer to Global Fund Project	10:50 – 11:10	Movement to NPHL/NBTS	Mobile	Mawa/Moses
Global Fund Investments in Health Systems Strengthening - Laboratory Systems Strengthening)	11:10 – 11:30	Courtesy call to the Director General for the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) and National Blood Transfusion Services (NBTS)	National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) National Blood Transfusion Center (NBTS) - 2 facilities in one location	Karin
Transfer to UNDP Office	11:40 – 11:50	Visit the UNDP Office and meet with staff	Mobile	Moses/Mawa
Staff Townhall Meeting	12:00 – 12:45	Offer the Regional Director an opportunity to meet with staff in-person to hear their views and concerns and to share with them perspectives from HQ.	UNDP Office	Senior Management/ Staff Association
Unveil memorial plaque	12:50 – 13:00	Join the Country Office in remembering the life of Joseph Ohide, Human Resource Officer, who passed on 22 Jan. 2023, and unveil a memorial plaque	UNDP Office	Fola/Solomon/Amos
Interact with staff	13:00 – 13:40	Lunch	UNDP Office	Fola/Solomon

Activity	Time	Objective/Agenda	Venue	Focal Person/Point
Transfer to 1 st VP's Office	13:45 – 13:55	Movement to 1 st VP's Office	Mobile	
Meeting 1 st VP	14:00 – 15:00	To discuss UNDP and Government Partnership	FVP's Office	Catherine/Kushia
Transfer to Radisson	15:05 – 15:15	Return to Conference Venue	Mobile	Moses/Mawa
Washington Meeting	15:30 – 17:00	Internal UNDP Meeting	Radisson Blu Hotel/Virtual	Joy/ICT
Dinner with Govt. Counterparts	18:00 – 20:00	The RD will meet and engage Government counterparts from MDAs working with UNDP for sustainable development in South Sudan	Naivasha Residence	Fola/Sarah/Edna
Wednesday, 15th Feb. 2023				
Breakfast Meeting with UNCT	7:30 – 9:00	Interact with the UN Country Team including visiting regional directors and senior managers	Radisson	Fola/Joy/Catherine/Judy
Dakar Meeting	10:30 – 11:00	Internal UNDP Meeting	Virtual	Joy & ICT
Fireside -Intergenerational Chat	11:15 – 12:00	Inspire young women who have been mentored in transformational leadership	Radisson Blu Hotel	Judy
Transfer to Correctional Center	12:05 – 12:25	Drive to Correction Center	Mobile	Mawa/Moses
Juba Correctional Center	12:30 – 13:00	To appreciate UNDP's work and partnership with the Prison Service	Juba	Mercyline/Michael
Transfer to Conference Venue	13:00 – 13:20	Return to Conference Venue	Radisson Blu	Mawa/Moses
Working Lunch with the SRSG	13:30 – 14:15	Discuss the political situation in South Sudan, progress in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and UNDP's support to the process.	Radisson Blu Hotel	Fola/Joy/Catherine
Conference Closing Ceremony	14:30 – 16:00	Resolutions and final session of the Women's Conference.	Radisson Blu Hotel	

Activity	Time	Objective/Agenda	Venue	Focal Person/Point
		<i>To be presided over by H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan</i>		
New York Meeting	18:30 – 21:00	Internal UNDP Meeting	Virtual	Joy & ICT
Thursday, 16th Feb. 2023				
Transfer to Gudele	8:30 – 8:50	Travel to project site	Gudele	Moses/Mawa
Gudele Market Women	8:50 – 9:30	To interact with beneficiaries of the Women Empowerment Project		Bong & Daniel
Transfer to Radisson	9:30 - 10:00	Return to Conference Venue	Radisson Blu	Moses/Mawa
Dakar Meeting	11:00 – 20:00			Joy & ICT
Friday 17th Feb. 2023				
Breakfast Meeting with Management	7:30 – 9:00	Debrief session with CO management	Radisson	Fola & Team
Transfer to Airport	09:45 – 10:00	Departure travel preparations	Juba International Airport	Senior Management/Moses/Fola

Annex 3

Proposed Responses to Panel Questions

South Sudan International Conference on Women's Transformational Leadership

Governance Thematic Paper & Panel Discussion (GOVERNANCE: Participation and representation - regional and national experiences)

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- 1. Expound on the critical enabling factors [policies, legal frameworks, governance institutions,] given the central thesis that gender equality and women's political empowerment is central to democratic governance and development.**

Laws and policies that establish gender equality across the political spectrum are important in ensuring that women have a legal, even constitutional claim to participate in governance. Such regulatory frameworks should extend to women's right to vote, to stand for public office, to be employed in public office and to join political parties on an equal basis with men. Women can use such laws, or the absence of such laws, to challenge situations in which they are hindered from participating in governance. Furthermore, laws that promote women's participation in governance and public office by providing for quotas for women in order to ensure minimum participation go a long way in ensuring inclusivity.

For long, women have been largely absent from public spaces and getting them into those spaces may not mean they are automatically well equipped to perform their functions effectively. Besides laws, institutions should also be organized in such a way that they include the concerns, interests and meaningful participation of women. Apart from meaningful representation, setting aside resources to equip women with the skills, information and other capacities to rectify gaps in their competencies is critical to enable meaningful participation.

- 2. Building accountable and gender responsive governance institutions in transitional contexts is often beset by structural and normative challenges. Lack of implementation of policies and frameworks that provide for the promotion, protection, participation and representation of women in governance is often the norm...what strategies can be employed for better outcomes? Recommendations for South Sudan currently undertaking major governance reforms?**

In many countries it may be challenging for policymakers, planners and implementers to have the required capacities and awareness for gender mainstreaming due to institutional constraints. Lack of implementation of laws and policies from a gender responsive aspect can arise from low skills and appreciation in the area of gender analysis, gender planning, gender disaggregated data collection, gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming. It is important to invest in human resources in governance and implementing institutions to acquire gender mainstreaming skills and focus, in terms of planning, programme design, implementation and monitoring. Working with CSOs and INGOs who can provide these skills and information and other resources is key. Training, education and sensitization can help to address skepticism and reluctance to confront negative gender norms that militate against gender equality.

Government should be encouraged to develop Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting measures as a good practice and a way of mainstreaming gender in all government programmes,

and embedding this in future National Development Plans, sectoral plans and capacity building programmes is key.

3. What kind of support do women need to get into leadership/decision making spaces and once there, what strategies can they employ to deepen, expand and sustain substantive participation in decision making and leadership ?

Women need support in capacity building programmes that help them acquire skills in public speaking, and advocacy networking, caucusing, IT and analytical skills in planning, policy, legislative and budgeting. Women in the legislature need skills around monitoring and strategic engagement as they have important oversight roles over government programmes but also their constituency issues. In some instances, some political parties promote women as politicians through training, and setting up of discussion platforms and lobbying.

As women get into leadership and decision-making spaces, reaching out to work with existing networks of men and women who espouse similar governance causes, including gender equality, is key. Many parliaments now have women's parliamentary caucuses that work across the aisle to promote this kind of support and pursuit of common objectives.

Thus, the support of civil society organizations, INGOs, Development Partners and women's movements is key and networking with these stakeholders can increase women leaders' access to information, support and other critical resources.

4. What encouragement would you give to women and young girls out there who desire a future in politics or other fields where decisions are made?

Women hold up half the sky. That means, the interests, concerns and needs of women are as important as those of men. Without women to articulate their own issues based on expert knowledge of themselves as individuals and representing the voices of other women's experiences, decision making will continue to be gender blind, neutral and insensitive to their needs. This could have the effect of making women more vulnerable and marginalized in their every life as individuals, mothers, wives, sisters and caregivers. It is crucial that women consider their roles in decision making as important to advocating, legislating, mediating, litigating, and protecting the needs of women and men, boys and girls in their society. It is their responsibility to pursue public office and give back to their communities

5. Where meritocracy matters, how can 35% quotas be useful in a short and medium term in Public Administration?

Quotas are prescribed under various international, legal and national instruments as a means to ensure that women are not marginalized in the public spaces and in governance. Also known as affirmative measures, they are a recognition that categories of women may have been disadvantaged due to historical reasons based on factors such as age, sex, ethnicity, disability etc. It does not mean that women are less competent as men. Quotas and other special measures for gender equality have been introduced in the field of education, political parties, parliaments, and in the case of South Africa, in the private sector businesses (BEE). They can and have had the effect of increasing the number of women across various sectors in public leadership, administration and governance. As more women see positive images of women in leadership and

decision making, they can aspire for leadership. Quota measures that promote capable, competent women or build such capabilities where they are lacking can result in gender responsive decision making such as programming, gender sensitive policies, budgets and laws.

Annex 4

Invited Ambassadors & Donors

Invited Ambassadors to the Donor's Dinner on 12th February 2023

S/N	Embassy
1.	Netherlands
2.	Japan
3.	UK
4.	European Union
5.	Norway
6.	Germany
7.	Sweden
8.	France
9.	China
10.	African Development Bank
11.	USA
12.	Canada
13.	South Africa
14.	Republic of Korea (KOICA)
15.	Switzerland
16.	IGAD
17.	AU
18.	Revitalized Joint Monitoring & Evaluation Committee (RJMEC)
19.	World Bank

Annex 5

List of Government Counterparts

Regional Director's Visit to South Sudan

List of Government Counterparts Expected for Dinner on 14th Feb. 2023

#	Name	Institution	Position
1.	Rt Hon. Jemma Nunu Kumba	Transitional National Legislative Assembly	Speaker
2.	Hon. Justice Chan Reec Madut	Judiciary	Chief Justice
3.	Gen. Majak Akec Malok	South Sudan National Police Service	Inspector General
4.	Hon. Dr Barnaba Marial Benjamin	Ministry of Presidential Affairs (Office of the President)	Minister
5.	Hon. Dier Tong Ngor	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Minister
6.	Hon. Rueben Madol Arol	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	Minister
7.	Hon. Gen, Hoth Mai	Ministry of Labour and industrial Relations	Minister
8.	Hon. Josephine Napowan Cosmas	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Minister
9.	Hon. Kuol Athian	Minister of Trade and Ministry	Minister
10.	Hon. Albino Bol Dhieu	Minister of Youth and Sports	Minister
11.	Hon. Dr. Dhieu Mathok	Ministry of Investment	Minister
12.	Hon. Losuba Ludoru Wongo	Minister of Federal Affairs	Minister
13.	Hon. Mary Nawai Martin	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	Minister
14.	Michael Makuei Lueth	Minister of Information, Communication Technology and Postal Services	Minister
15.	Hon. Aya Benjamin	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare	Minister
16.	Hon. Mahmoud Solomon Agok Tur	Ministry of Interior	Minister

17.	Rt. Hon. Deng Deng Akon	Council of States	Speaker of Council of States
18.	RT. Hon. Nathaniel Oyet Perino	Transitional National Legislative Assembly	First Deputy Speaker
19.	Hon. Patrick Mugoya	National Revenue Authority	Commissioner General
20.	Dr. Justine Droko	National Audit Chamber	Deputy Auditor General
21.	Hon. Justice Steven Simon	Judiciary	Court of Appeal Judge and in-charge of Greater Equatoria Region
22.	Hon Justice Kulang	Judiciary	Court of Appeal Judge and in charge of Mobile Courts
23.	Hon. Kot Bol	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	Under-Secretary
24.	Hon. Amb. Mayen Dut Wol	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Under-Secretary
25.	Hon. Prof. Julia Aker Duany	Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development	Under-Secretary
26.	Hon. Ocum Karlo Genes	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Under-Secretary
27.	Dr. Gabriel Awow	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	Under-Secretary
28.	Hon. Isaiah Chol Aruai	National Bureau of Statistics	Chairman
29.	Hon. Manase Lomole	South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission	Commissioner
30.	Gen. Henry Kuany Aguar	National Prisons Service of South Sudan	Director General
31.	Hon. Esther Ikere,	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social welfare	Under-Secretary
32.	Africano Mande	National Revenue Authority	Deputy Commissioner General
33.	Gen. Henry Kuany Aguar	National Prisons Service of South Sudan	Director General
34.	Mr. Lawrence Kamilo	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	First Counsel

35.	Prof. Abennigo Akok Kacuel	National Election Commission	Chairperson
36.	Hon. Del Rumdit Deng	Local Government Board	Ag. Chairperson
37.	Savia Sylvester	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	Director-General
38.	Dr. Angelina Bazugba	University of Juba	National Transformational Leadership Institute
39.	Stephen Par Kuol	Minister of Peacebuilding	Minister
40.	Prof John Akech	University of Juba	Vice Chancellor
41.	Dr. Angelina Mattijo	National Transformational Institute (NTLI)	Director
42.	Hon. Ayuen Alier Jongroor	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (DDRC).	Chairperson
43.	Hon. Andrew Kuol Nyuon Gew	Bureau of Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC)	Chairperson
44.	Hon. Peter Baptist Abakar	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Under-Secretary
45.	Hon. Betty Oboy	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC)	Deputy Chairperson

Annex 6

Joseph Ohide Memorial



The late Joseph Ohide joined the UNDP HR Unit in 2014 as the Human Resources Associate. He later moved to a higher competitive grade as the Human Resources Analyst in 2021. Prior to that, Joseph had also worked with the UNV office, and INGOs including the Danish Refugee Council, Oxfam and Handicap International.

Joseph was a dedicated and hardworking staff member who attended to his job with passion. His dedication during the COVID 19 Pandemic was remarkable. He was one of the few staff who worked from the office premises throughout the entire lockdown. He was a great team player in the HR Unit and the entire Country Office.

He was kind, very calm, respectful and treated everybody equally, a personality trait that is hard to find. He was a friend, a son, and a brother to many if not all staff.

It is difficult to accept that we are never going to see him again.

Rest in Peace our dear brother, son and friend.



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