



50  
YEARS

*Empowered lives. Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development  
Programme – South Sudan

Annual Report  
**2015**







# 50 YEARS

*Empowered lives. Resilient nations.*



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# Foreword

**THE TWO YEAR** old conflict, which erupted in Juba in December 2013 has had wide ranging economic, social, and political consequences. Despite the August 2015 signing of an Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) mediated peace agreement between the warring factions<sup>1</sup>, localized conflicts have persisted. The severity of the multiple crises and its adverse impact on the people of South Sudan has grown exponentially in a newly independent country with limited state presence, nascent institutions and an increasingly dire macroeconomic and fiscal environment.

UNDP adapted to the new operating context by realigning its programme to strategic windows of opportunity offered by the peace agreement.

The peace agreement outlines key legislative and institutional reforms designed to put South Sudan back on a path to sustainable peace and recovery, including the formation of a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). By the end of 2015, slow progress had been made in the implementation of the peace agreement.

UNDP programmes sought to address several challenges found at the local, state, and national levels during this time.

One of the lasting effects of the conflict is the uncontrolled proliferation of small arms and light weapons in civilian hands.

This has led to the rearmament of many communities, a development which can

potentially undermine the traditional systems of governance, conflict mediation, and reconciliation. Armed skirmishes and growing insecurity was reported in 2015 in the traditionally calm Western Equatoria and Western Bar el Ghazal states.

The predominantly oil-reliant economy faced challenges mainly due to the continued slide in global oil prices and a 20 percent drop in oil production. This depleted foreign exchange reserves and undermined the government's ability to maintain a stable currency. Consequently, the country adopted a floating exchange rate regime which effected in an immediate depreciation of the South Sudan Pound (SSP) from 3.1 to 19.5 to the US dollar by December 2015.

The nascent and lowly capacitated government's public service delivery system was also affected by the conflict. In conflict affected areas or locations with high concentrations of displaced people, basic services were almost exclusively provided by humanitarian organisations.

The rule of law sector continued to experience capacity challenges. At state, county, and payam levels, where justice, and law and order services are often scarce, access to justice is often limited to customary law system. The Ministry of Justice registered improvements in case completion from 13 percent in 2014 to 51 percent in 2015 and recorded crimes reduced by 14 percent for the first three quarters in 2015. However, the formal justice system remains overwhelmed with court case backlogs.

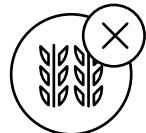




2015  
4.6m

2014  
2.5m

Population facing  
food shortages



### Food insecurity is increasing

The conflict and displacement disrupted many communities' food and livelihood activities, and access to markets. The UN estimated that 4.6 million people were food insecure in 2015 compared to 2.5 million in 2014. Unemployment worsened due to company closures or scaling down due to viability challenges and conflict induced displacements leading to losses in livelihoods. This, coupled with low investment in the social sector resulted in an increase in incidence of poverty from 44.7 percent in 2011, to more than 57.2 percent in 2015<sup>2</sup>.

The Human Development Index (HDI) ranked South Sudan 169 out of 188, its first ranking since independence in 2011<sup>3</sup>. The scope of

human development indicators are a reflection of the need to invest in the medium to long-term and in the development potential of communities and people.

**Eugene Owusu,**

*Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in South Sudan*



# Introduction

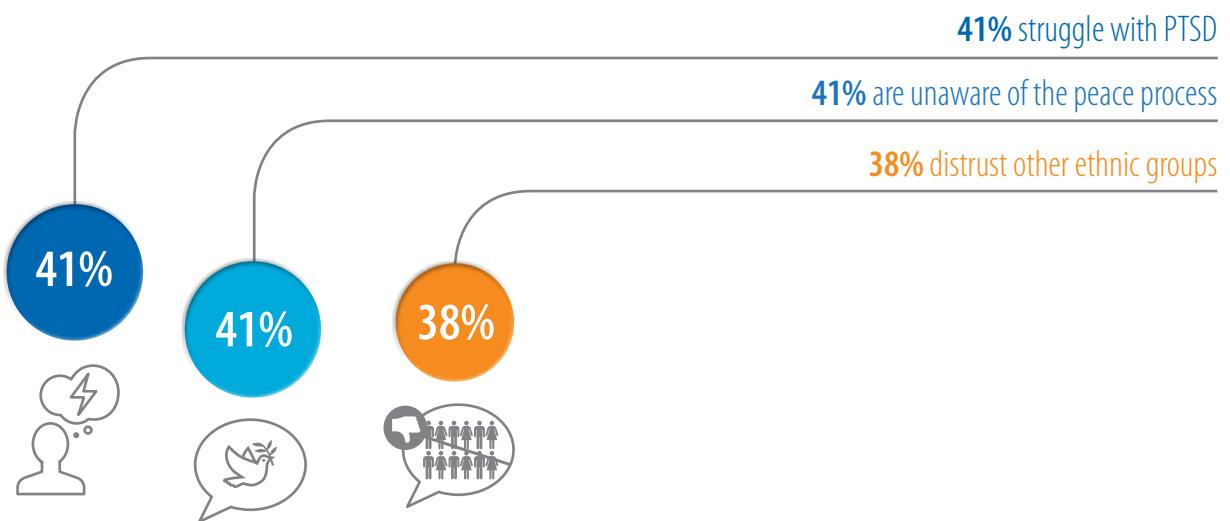
**THE CONFLICT AND** resulting insecurity negatively impacted programme implementation in 2015. The shift to humanitarian response by donors, continued fighting and insecurity in some parts of the country that inhibited access, and the delayed formation of a transitional government even after signing of the peace agreement in August 2015 are some of the factors that hindered effective programme delivery and resulted in non-achievement of some planned outcomes.

Notwithstanding the above, UNDP's support to the National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation (NPPR) reinforced an indigenous mechanism which supported the implementation of the peace agenda. Policy advisors based in the two principal institutions comprising the NPPR and the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) provided strategic support working with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs),

youth, women and religious groups. NPPR has now a membership of 113 CSOs and continues to be a platform for dialogue on peace and reconciliation.

A UNDP-commissioned Peace and Reconciliation Perception Survey revealed that 41 percent of the population shows signs of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; 41 percent is unaware of the peace process, and 38 percent say people from other ethnic groups cannot be trusted. The report contains key policy recommendations to respond to the demand for mechanisms to promote truth, justice, reconciliation and healing<sup>4</sup>. As the Ministry of Justice prepares to fulfil its mandate to establish the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH), it has relied on the survey as a tool to inform the design of the Commission. The survey was also widely rolled out and discussed among government institutions, academics, civil society, traditional

## Results of the Peace and Reconciliation Perception Survey



leaders and the general community at national and state level, to obtain feedback on justice, peace, reconciliation and healing so as to ensure local ownership and promote stake holder interest in transitional justice mechanisms.

In its capacity as the Principal Recipient of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), UNDP contributed to the delivery of basic health services by; building five Ante Natal Care (ANC) clinics, three maternity wards, two laboratories and three monitoring and evaluation offices. As a result, ANC coverage expanded to 53 percent from 34 percent in 2012. UNDP facilitated continued provision of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and TB testing, prevention, and treatment services nationwide. As a result, 24 percent of HIV+ pregnant women received ART prophylaxis through 41 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT ) sites (from 11 percent in 2014), and 9 percent of the 168,790 people in need received ART.

Through its support to Police Community Relations Committees (PCRCs), UNDP facilitated meetings between the police and communities discussed critical security issues and enabled the community and police to conduct joint

night patrols in identified crime hotspots. This resulted in a 14 percent decline in reported crimes (from the 2014 levels) in seven states where the PCRCs are active. UNDP supports the police in producing crime statistics that depict crime patterns around the country.

One hundred and forty five economically deprived people (61 female) received legal aid services through UNDP-supported civil society organisations. Thirty-three cases (25 female) were referred to the statutory courts for trial.

As the managing agent for the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), UNDP managed a portfolio of USD69 million of NGO implemented activities aimed at providing basic services and livelihoods to vulnerable and conflict affected communities. To address economic recovery, UNDP itself focused on measures to improve livelihoods, community security, and social cohesion. UNDP piloted two projects to address the economic needs of 589 direct beneficiaries and 2,995 indirect beneficiaries including through sustainable livelihood skills training, emergency employment and provision of start-up kits to help set up small businesses in and around two IDP camps.

2014  
**38,328**

2015  
**33,005**



**Reported crimes decreased by 14%**



# Frameworks

**THE PRINCIPAL FRAMEWORK** of development priorities for South Sudan was articulated in the South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP), which was launched shortly after independence and extended to June 2016. All of the UN agencies operating in South Sudan demonstrated their commitment to the SSDP, by working together to formulate the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which aligned UN agencies' programmes with the objective of the SSDP. The UNDAF was approved on 9 July 2012 and extended to mid-2016. Within the framework of UN priorities outlined in the UNDAF, UNDP South Sudan prepared the Country Programme Document (CPD) and the

Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) in 2012, detailing the steps UNDP will take to support core governance functions, promote economic growth, build service delivery systems, reduce community conflict and foster the rule of law. The CPD and CPAP were extended to 2016, in line with the SSDP and UNDAF extensions. The implementation of SSDP was negatively impacted by the austerity introduced by the government in early 2012 and the conflict that erupted in December 2013. UNDP has revised the programme priorities to better respond to the changing environment in South Sudan, e.g. the peace agreement signed in August 2015, and implementation continues to face delays.

# Our Approach

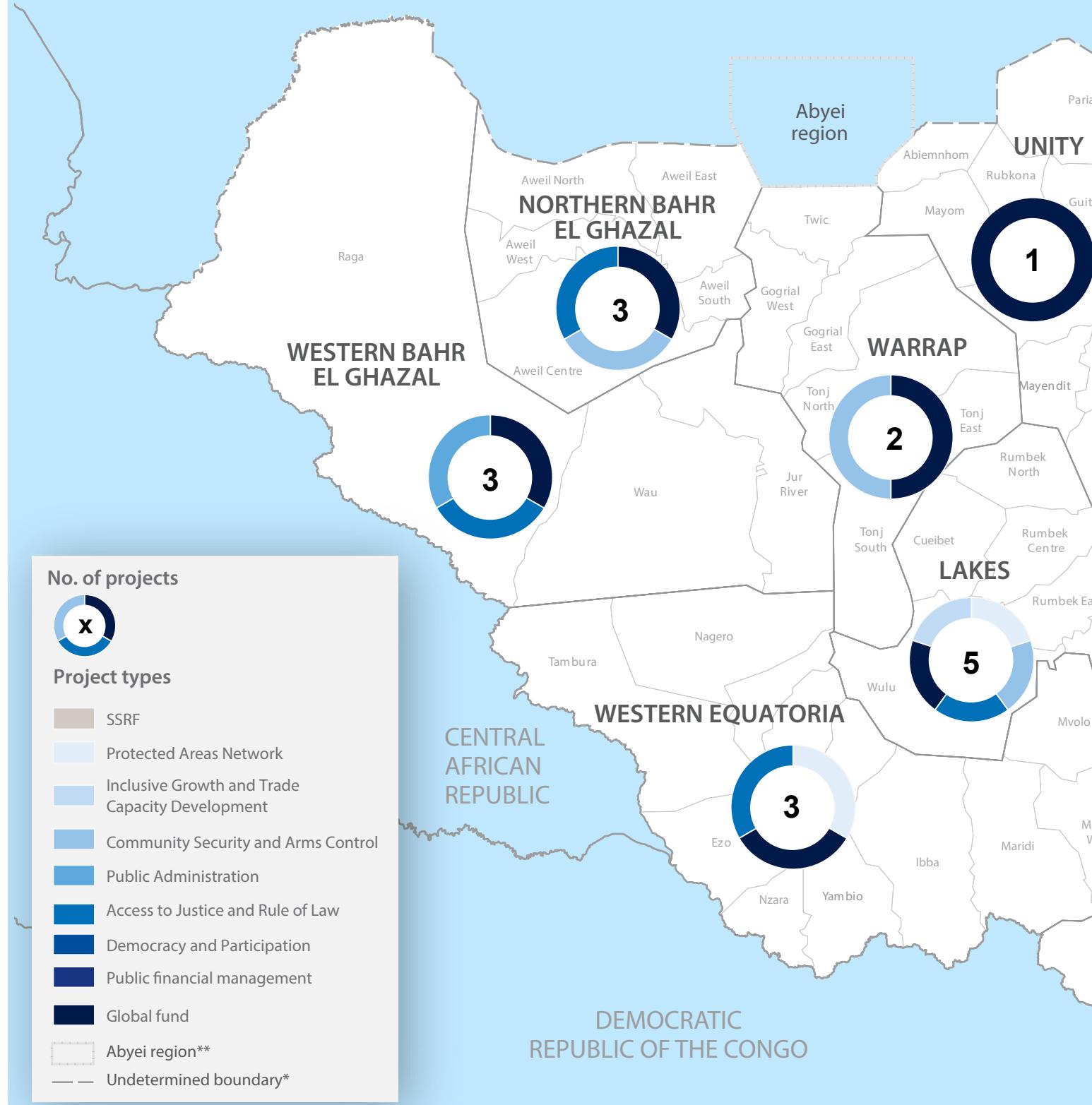
**WORKING AT ALL** three levels of government; national, state, and county, UNDP employs a knowledge-based approach that provides support to policy formulation and implementation, capacity development, and service delivery toward achieving five outcomes. UNDP's policy work includes embedding technical advisors and specialists in key ministries, commissions, and bureaus; supporting the development of an evidence base through data collection and statistical analysis; and facilitating dialogue between all levels of government and communities they serve on relevant development issues.

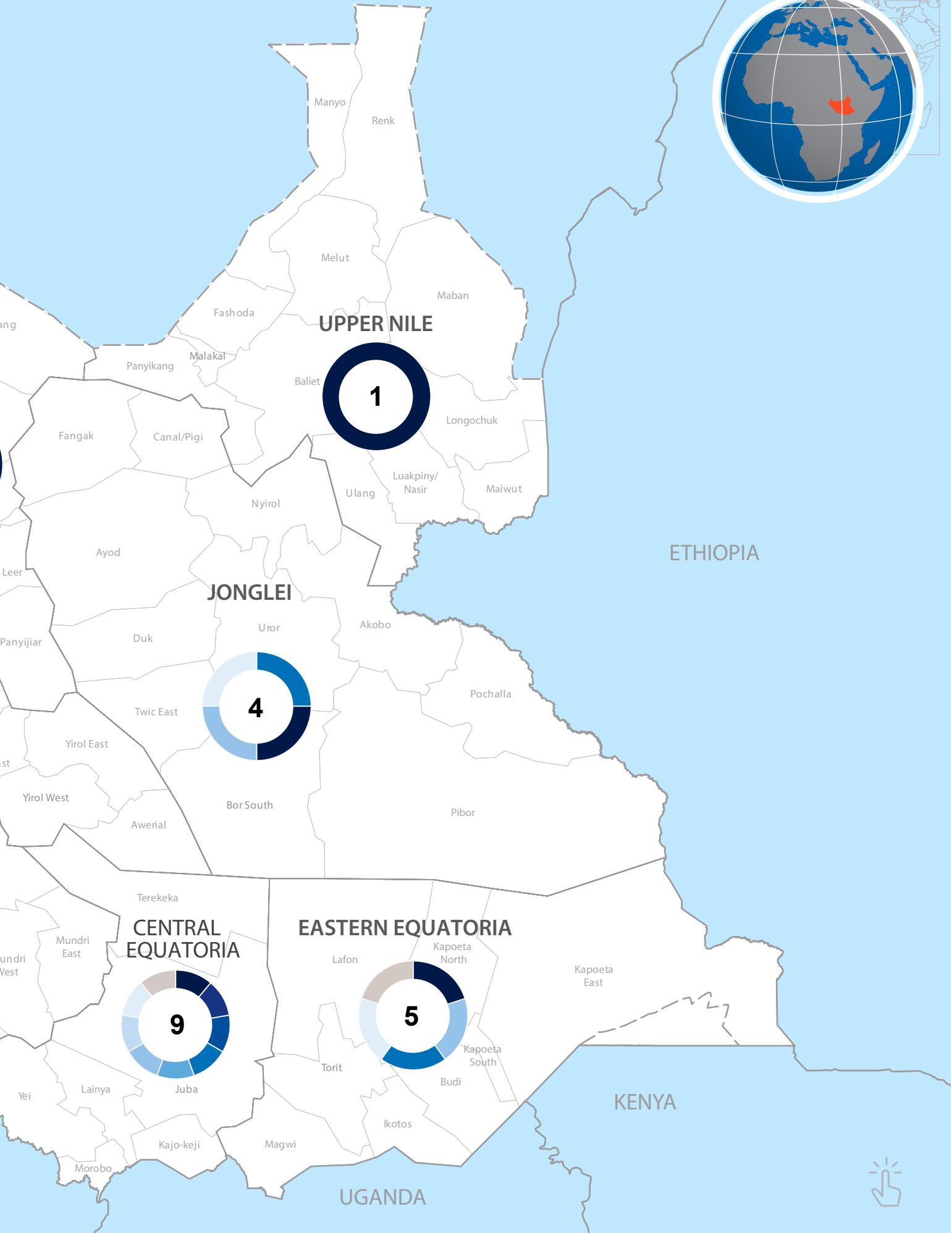
UNDP's capacity development approach is focused on providing on-the-job mentoring and coaching, technical trainings, and fostering South-South linkages through the deployment of regional civil servants to ministries, commissions, state and county governments. In addition, at the community level, UNDP provides training and civic education on citizen's rights. UNDP's approach to service delivery focuses on supporting the extension of government presence through construction of critical infrastructure and capacity development of essential government institutions.



# UNDP in South Sudan

SUDAN







# Outcome One

Core governance and civil service functions are established and operational

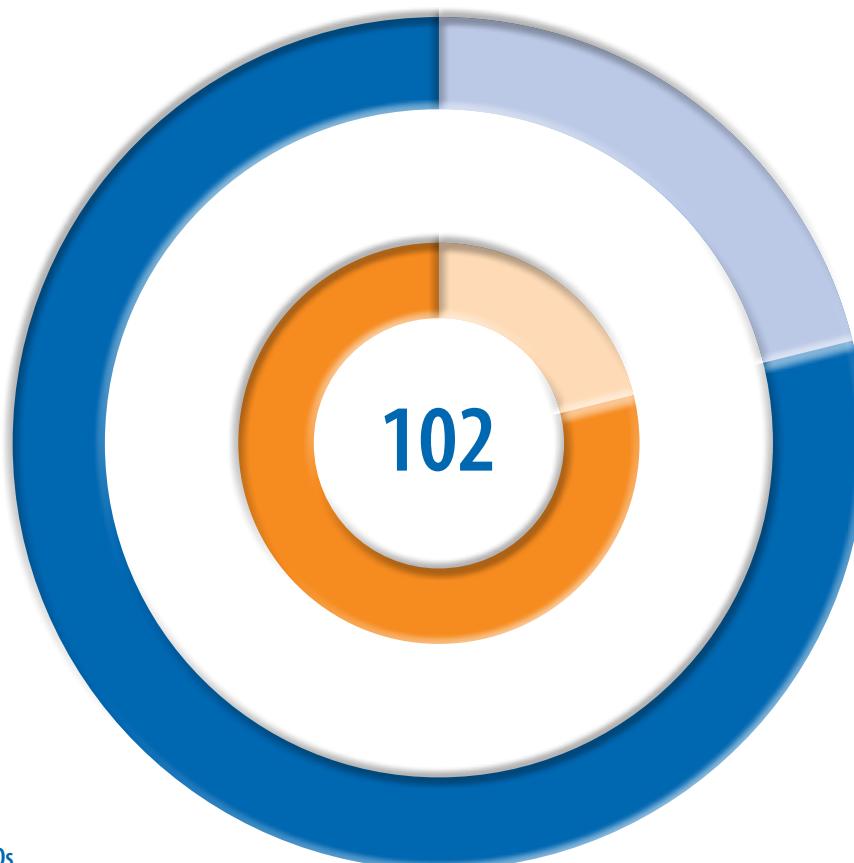
## Support to Public Administration

The Support to Public Administration Project aims to support public sector reform and capacity building for civil service in South Sudan. The largest component of the project involves regional cooperation through the deployment of qualified civil servants from three Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) contributing countries; Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. The Civil Service Support Officers (CSSOs) spend two years in-post in government institutions working alongside national counterparts. They provide day-to-day support through mentoring and coaching in areas of policy formulation as well as at the technical level. The IGAD component is funded by the Government of Norway. The project focuses on five key results under one output: national and state level civil service institutions are strengthened. In 2015, 90 CSSOs were deployed across South Sudan to mentor their 'twins' 236 South Sudanese counterparts. They work under the supervision of the host institutions' leaderships, the supervisors.

Out of 90 CSSOs, 7 (6.9 percent) are deployed in both national and state institutions and they are involved in developing documents on gender issues. For instance in Torit, the CSSOs participated in developing policy documents, frameworks and concepts papers on gender mainstreaming, planning and gender budgeting whilst in Wau the CSSO drafted Western Bahr el Ghazal Girl Child Bill 2016.

Twenty-six percent of the 236 twins are women at various grades at the national, state, and county levels. About 14 percent of the 35 supervisors are women.





CSSOs

**102 CSSOs deployed**  
73.3% of target

## Developing Civil Service Capacities

The goal of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS)/IGAD regional initiative is to support public sector reform and capacity building for civil service in South Sudan through coaching, mentoring and job training.

"If I could describe my time as a CSSO in three words, I would choose consultant, coach, and mentor," said Robert Okiror, who worked as a Senior Instructor for mechanical engineering at the Juba Multi-Purpose Center for vocational training during the inaugural phase of the programme.

During a typical day at the center, Robert prepared the daily technical operational work plan, which described specifically how the center's tasks would be executed.

"My work aimed to improve both theoretical and practical skills in handling auto mechanics tasks, as well as management and communication skills between trainees and national instructors," said Robert.

"I am most proud of a policy amendment I left behind for approval, which focused on vocational training. We also created training opportunities for income-generating services, for example with in-house repair, and the service and maintenance of motor vehicles," he said. "I helped establish a programme of two year craft certificate 'Level 1' courses in auto mechanics, plumbing, electrical installation, building and concrete practice, carpentry and joinery, and tailoring and fashion design."



**"I am most proud of a policy amendment I left behind for approval, which focused on vocational training. We also created training opportunities for income-generating services, for example with in-house repair, and the service and maintenance of motor vehicles."**

Robert Okiror, senior instructor for mechanical engineering

## Democracy and Participation

Robert followed up his time as a Senior Instructor with an extension to continue his work as a CSSO in the programme's second phase. Mr. Okiror currently serves in the Prisons Department of the Ministry of Interior as a Mechanical Engineer.

"I enjoyed hospitality throughout Phase 1 from top management to lowest cadre," he said of his decision to stay. "I chose to continue due to the enthusiasm of the trainees and other national instructors. They truly desire to learn and master new skills in the shortest amount of time."

UNDP supported civil society, media, and faith-based organisations to establish mechanisms for discourse on a national vision, civil rights and political governance in the context of constitutional review and deepening democratic governance.

The Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) undertook civic education programmes, conducted research, organized public debates and published policy briefs on pertinent political governance issues



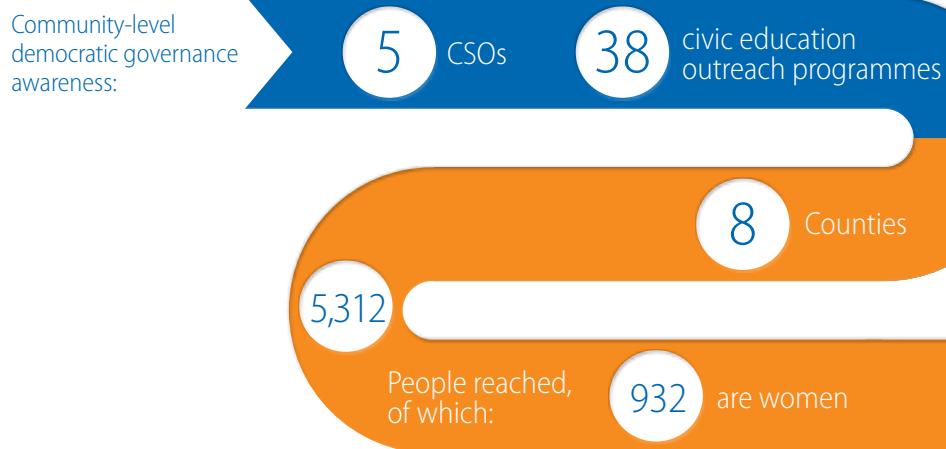
## Project Output:

Deepening democracy to assist consolidation of a political settlement within the framework of constitutionalism

### Key Achievements in 2015

- Working with a local think-tank, the Sudd Institute, **created impartial space for dialogue and debate** through organising and hosting six public debates touching on democratic governance issues. The debates were attended by a total of 203 people (33 women) including politicians, diplomats, academics, development partners, CSOs, and the general public. In addition, two policy briefs were published to inform public policy-making on political governance issues.
- In collaboration with five CSOs, **promoted community-level democratic governance awareness** by conducting 38 civic education outreach programmes in eight counties of Juba, Yei, Lanya, Morobo, Kajo-Keji, Terekeka, Mundri East, and West. These activities reached a total of 5,312 people (932 women).
- **Promoted dialogue on accountability** by holding 27 radio talk shows on conflict resolution, accountability, transparency and participation of youth and women in community safety and peace-building in Central and Western Equatoria states. Citizens were afforded an opportunity to participate in the dialogues. A total of 294 short messaging services (SMS) messages were received from the public.





## Support to Public Financial Management

The refocused Support to Public Financial Management (SPFM) project builds on UNDP's past achievements in providing technical assistance to state governments on budgetary planning and public financial management, and dissemination of socioeconomic data through an online information management platform. UNDP supported subnational governments in addressing development challenges stemming from a mix of inadequate budgetary allocations, weak domestic revenue generation systems, and a generalised lack of capacity for resource mobilisation.

## Key Achievements in 2015

- **A unified tax rate policy and structure** were developed following extensive state-level consultations and workshops in each of the states. State government approved and agreed to present the policy and structure in the state legislative assemblies.
- **An online platform for dissemination of socioeconomic data was established** to enhance information management capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics. National data on education and health infrastructures was uploaded and published for online accessibility.





# Outcome Two

Chronic food insecurity is reduced and household income increases

## Inclusive Growth and Trade Capacity Development

The Support to Inclusive Growth and Trade Capacity Development (IGTCD) Project is aimed at supporting the Government and humanitarian partners' efforts towards addressing recovery and transition to development especially for internally displaced persons (IDPs). The project focused on sustainable livelihoods stabilisation for IDPs and host communities from the conflict affected states of Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity. UNDP also supported government's efforts to enhance trade development and mainstreaming in economic development.

## Key Achievements in 2015

- UNDP's support to the IDPs and the host communities continued to generate tangible livelihood opportunities and income increases in Mingkaman in Lakes state and Juba in Central Equatoria. In 2015, at Mingkaman, UNDP facilitated the operationalisation of a market shed which is now being utilised by 32 women and 16 men. Estimated income increases for 48 beneficiaries were USD10,000. Forty five women were also imparted pastry making livelihoods skills training leading to future income.
- Construction of an additional 48 market stalls in Mingkaman was completed. One hundred and twenty five locals (64 female) were engaged in cash for work in the construction works, generating an income of approximately USD5,600. As a shared resource, the market has created backward and forward linkages including fostering strong social cohesion among community members irrespective of their community of origin, incentivizing small scale agricultural production, offering a site of labour hiring to private sector actors, and promoting exchange of goods and services for the local population of over 50,000 people.



“One of our challenges is we are living in a flat plain and if a flood comes during the rainy season, for example, [my people] can now make a simple dike around [their] house or tent using this equipment.”

Jacob Reech Deng, one of the chiefs of the IDP population in Mingkaman

- Sustainable skills training at the UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) in Juba benefited 64 IDPs (50 in pastry making and 14 in barbering). One hundred IDPs (84 female) who received sustainable livelihood skills training in 2014 were further capacitated on entrepreneurship skills. Towards sustainability, the beneficiaries received business startup equipment and formed 26 micro-enterprises in Juba.

### Key Achievements in 2015

- 400 temporary community-level evacuation shelters (large size tents), 4,000 tarpaulins, 4,000 fishing kits, 200 household level grain storage silos, and 4,000 assorted agricultural tools were prepositioned in Juba and Mingkaman to enable rapid response to natural hazards.
- A total of 899 people (547 women) received livelihood skills training in the areas of fish processing and preservation, dairy processing and preservation and soap making.

### Food Security and Emergency Flood Response and Recovery

South Sudan is prone to natural disasters especially the seasonal floods that usually start in July/ August each year. The floods often lead to disruption of livelihoods, loss of income, and breakdown of traditional safety nets. UNDP's Food Security, Emergency Floods Response and Recovery project seeks to strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions and community to respond to floods and food insecurity, with particular reference to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities





### ***Building Resilient Communities in Mingkaman***

Nestled just next to the Nile River, the Mingkaman community stretches along a flat, low-lying terrain in Awerial County – an area prone to seasonal flooding and heavy winds. The rainy season threatens the homes and livelihoods of residents each year.

Through support from the Government of Japan, the UNDP Food Security, Emergency Flood Response and Recovery project recently distributed a new set of tents, tarpaulins, and emergency protective equipment to the people living in the surrounding areas.

“One of our challenges is we are living in a flat plain and if a flood comes during the rainy season, for example, [my people] can now make a simple dike around [their] house or tent using this equipment,” said Jacob Reech Deng, one of the chiefs of the IDP population in Mingkaman.

“This is a major benefit for us,” he said.

Due to her vulnerability, Mary Abuk Anyieth was chosen by her community to receive a panga, a spade, and a mattock.

“These tools are for protecting my house. The rain is coming and I will set up my plastic sheet,” said Mary. “That house will accommodate my family and we will be safe from the rain.”

Large tents were also deployed to higher level ground to house people seeking shelter from floods.

“We appreciate the efforts of the people of Japan,” said one resident of the new site for IDP’s in Mingkaman, where new tents were distributed month, “it makes us feel good to have their support.”

Demand for the tents and equipment are high in the communities, with many people walking more than 2km to receive their tools at distribution centers.

“These tools will be even more useful in the coming days. We want to assure you that they will be used fully,” said Jacob Arkou Magung, chief of the host community in Mingkaman.





# Outcome Three

## Key service delivery systems are in place

### Strengthening Health Systems

UNDP is principal recipient for Global Fund resources in South Sudan. Through these resources UNDP continued to support South Sudan's health systems through the provision and rehabilitation of essential infrastructure and capacity building of the health-force.

### Key Achievements in 2015

- In partnership with the Global Fund and Ministry of Health, UNDP built five antenatal care (ANC) clinics, three maternity wards, and two state laboratories. These facilities benefited 239,301 mothers and contributed to the improvement of ANC coverage to 53 percent in the country from 34 percent in 2012.
- UNDP supported the establishment of the TB and HIV/polymerase chain reaction (PCR) public health laboratories and continued to support operations of the National Blood Transfusion Centre in Juba and Wau. This has enabled in-country testing of samples, faster diagnostics and reduced spoilage of samples during transportation as was the case when samples were sent to Kenya and Uganda.
- UNDP provided drugs and diagnostic tests to patients at all the 87 TB, 24 ART and 50 percent of the 72 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) sites in South Sudan. This enabled 15,674 People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and 10,613 TB cases to receive treatment.

Forty-one percent of the estimated 9,000 HIV+ pregnant women received ART prophylaxis to prevent mother to child transmission as did 13 percent of 168,790 PLHIVs in need of ART (from 7 percent in 2014). Seventy-five percent of those PLHIV were retained on treatment, 12 months after initiation of treatment (compared to 70 percent in 2013).

- A total of 677 mothers enrolled in the Mother to Mother Support Group, which was scaled up to 22 sites in 2015 (11 sites in 2014). Mother to Mother mentors conducted health education sessions on various maternal health topics for pregnant and postpartum women.
- UNDP deployed nursing and mid-wife tutors to the medical teaching institutions, leading to the graduation of 47 nursing and 39 midwifery students in December 2015. A further 353 health workers received training on TB, HIV, maternal health, and management of drugs, record keeping and reporting. A total of 2,325 health workers have been trained since 2012. Additionally, 46 monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff (nine females) were trained, resulting in improvements in the usage of Health Management Information Systems and District Health Information Software during the year. Since 2012, 155 M & E staff received training, increasing completeness of reporting at county level from 42 percent in 2012 to 84 percent in 2015<sup>5</sup>.





## Bridging the Gap in Nursing and Midwifery

According to the Southern Sudan National Health Facility Mapping 2009 – 2010, the number of registered midwives and registered nurses were estimated to be 19 and 83 respectively in the entire country. Coupled with this, the maternal mortality rate in South Sudan was estimated at 2054 deaths per 100,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 102 deaths per 1,000 live births, and

under-five mortality rate was 135 deaths per 1,000 live births. In 2015, UNDP supported and supplemented government efforts to increase the number of trained health professionals especially midwives and nurses.

The Juba College of Nursing and Midwifery (JCONAM) trains students for diploma in nursing and diploma in midwifery. UNDP, with



“...we the students are very grateful to our tutors who work with us throughout the training both in classrooms and in practical areas.”

Elizabeth Lamunu, a third-year midwifery student

Global resources seconded midwife tutors to the college. The tutors imparted knowledge, skills and attitude through classroom teaching, hands-on clinical teaching, research supervision, seminars, case studies and encouraging students' self-directed learning. In addition, UNDP constructed a dormitory, supplied furniture, anatomical model, teaching aids and equipment to the college.

“UNDP has tremendously contributed in the training of midwives and nurses because all the students that have undergone our training are efficient and capable of delivering and managing patients' healthcare,” said Petronella Wawa, Principal Tutor at JCONAM.

Together with other tutors, the UNDP midwife tutors contributed greatly in the development of the college's master rotation plan (MRP), annual plan, guild operational guidelines, and revision of several documents such as the rules and regulations and clinical assessment tools. The UNDP midwife tutors were also actively involved in the revision of the registered midwifery and nursing curricula. Since 2013, the college has graduated 116 students (46 female). After graduation all health professionals were employed in various state health institutions.

“...we the students are very grateful to our tutors who work with us throughout the training both in classrooms and in practical areas,” said Elizabeth Lamunu, a third-year midwifery student. “We love them, and need them to continue teaching and even more to come to JCONAM.”





# Outcome Four

Violence is reduced and community security improves

## Community Security and Small Arms Control

UNDP's Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) project provides technical and financial support to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS); the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) and the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) in areas of fostering dialogue and community engagement, improving community security, arms control, strengthening local government and rule of law institutions, and broader post-war recovery initiatives. These interventions help the new State to extend its authority and consolidate peace in South Sudan.

## Key Achievements in 2015

○ UNDP supported finalisation of the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) bill which was presented to parliament for a second reading. The SALW bill is seen as a crucial piece of legislation in the context of the peace agreement. UNDP continually lobbied for the bill throughout the year resulting in strong political will in favour of it. A civilian disarmament strategy was developed

with UNDP's technical support and validated through a series of consultative workshops in Eastern Equatoria, Lakes and Jonglei states.

- UNDP conducted community sensitisation and public outreach on reconciliation and social cohesion, which provided 810 South Sudanese citizens with an opportunity to discuss issues of national importance. The initiative weakened the war narrative in some sections of society, and gave communities an opportunity to share their experiences and receive instant feedback from leaders during debates. This helped bridge the socio-political fault lines that re-emerged within and between communities during the conflict. The public outreach initiatives included participants from civil society, the government, academia, women groups, and political parties and the diplomatic community..
- Forty interactive radio programmes were aired six times weekly (three times in Juba Arabic and three times in English) over a period of 10 months through UN managed Radio Miraya, covering all 10 states in South Sudan.





- Over 50 community dialogues and consultations were conducted across conflict fault lines of Jonglei, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria states. The dialogue together with community consultations helped identify intercommunal income generating activities which UNDP supported to enhance interdependency across previously conflicting communities. As a result, intercommunal relationships have improved in some of the focus areas, leading to enhanced community security. For example, citizens can now move freely across Duk and Ayod counties, Jonglei State which was not possible in 2014. The communities are also sharing communal resources peacefully, mainly fishing swamps and grazing lands. This has led to improvement of community security.
- In order to strengthen the CSOs' voice in peace and reconciliation work, peace and reconciliation activities were implemented at the community level in Equatoria and Greater Upper Nile regions. Dialogue was used as a tool to bring divided communities together and to jointly develop conflict resolution approaches. The dialogue events contributed towards peaceful co-existence of communities. At an inter-generational and inter-communal dialogue facilitated by the Integrated Development Agency (IDO) in Mangateen, an inhabitant of the IDP camp said: "Dialogue is leading to



**"Dialogue is leading to changes in attitudes among elders and youth and is vital in achieving peace and unity at home. As I participated in this dialogue I am impressed, intrigued and moved by the dialogue that I heard between the old and the young, the Nuer and the Dinka communities."**

IDP camp resident

changes in attitudes among elders and youth and is vital in achieving peace and unity at home. As I participated in this dialogue I am impressed, intrigued and moved by the dialogue that I heard between the old and the young, the Nuer and the Dinka communities".

- To address the need for South Sudanese institutions, constituencies and communities to work together for inclusive peace, with UNDP's support, NPPR mobilized women, youth, CSOs and faith based institutions to join a peace campaign and to dialogue on difficult issues at national level related to peace and reconciliation in South Sudan. As a result, the peace campaign's pledges by the religious leaders, youth, and women networks, and traditional leaders added their voices to those urging the political leadership to sign the Peace Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.
- UNDP supported the strengthening of the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) to engage in policy level discussions on peace and reconciliation at national

and state levels. For example, the Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue forum was conducted and explored options for enhancing dialogue across the political divide and peaceful settlement of disagreements. Participants were drawn from members of parliament, CSOs and religious leaders, representatives from youth and women organisations and national opinion leaders. A three-year strategic plan was also developed and will be launched in 2016. Additionally, under the leadership of the SSPRC, a multi-stakeholder process to strengthen a national Infrastructure for Peace was initiated. In a strategic planning workshop, various stakeholders including the Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation (CNHPR), National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation (NPPR), South Sudan Women Peace Network (SSWPN), South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC), South Sudan Islamic Council (SSIC), the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control, African Union, donors, the National Legislative Assembly, CSOs and UN Agencies committed to support the process.



## ***UNDP strengthens democratic engagement and participation of communities in Internally Displaced Persons camps***

"If there is peace, there is development and peaceful co-existence among the communities," said 37-year-old mother of eight, Mary Nyagena, at a UNDP supported community dialogue held at the Mangateen IDP camp in Juba. Mary, who is originally from Unity State has been living in the Mangateen IDP camp with her family since 17 May 2015, after fleeing conflict which erupted in her community in Bentiu town on 10 January 2014.

"The immediate result that we expect to see from these community dialogues is that those directly affected by conflict increase dialogue among themselves and are able to manage their conflicts peacefully," said IDO Project Manager, Gai Makiew Gai. "It is hoped that they participate in the ongoing political, peace and state building processes and engage with key local and national stakeholders to ensure their voices are heard and their concerns addressed."

In addition to the community dialogues with politicians, the small grants enable the IDO to conduct inter-generational and inter-communal peace dialogues; monthly issue-based peace forums; trainings for the peace committee, mobilisers and community leaders; and training for the camp crisis management committee.

The community dialogue in Mangateen (1) IDP camp took place in one of the large blue tents assigned for community meetings, and is located at the entrance of the camp. The community leaders, of which many spoke

fluent English and Juba Arabic, listened attentively to the Unity State MP's opening remarks before taking it in turns to raise their questions and concerns. During the dialogue, the community leaders raised their concerns about the lack of food, access to clean water, toilets and medical treatment, highlighting that the conditions in the camp needed to be improved. In relation to peace, Peter Doul, the Deputy Camp Manager, who is responsible for around 20,000 IDPs living in the camp stated, "What brought us here today is the issue of peace. Peace is paramount to all of us."

"The consequences of war are severe. Disease, death and poverty is everywhere and are a clear result of war. The fighting has to stop," said Mary, a selected community leader.

"Peace itself is a priority to us. As a citizen and as a MP of South Sudan, the issues raised by all of you are very important, and I am listening to your concerns," said Hon. Nyuon Janguan Luoy MP.

"I was at my home in Bentiu town feeding my newborn baby when I heard gun shots and screams coming from the nearby homes. Frantically, not knowing what was happening, I shouted for my children who had been playing outside to come inside the house. Together, my 71-year-old mother, my husband and I, and our eight children fled our home with none of our possessions but the clothes on our backs. We ran to hide in the dense bush for safety," recalled Mary whilst sitting on her bed in the family's tent in the IDP camp.



**"Peace itself is a priority to us. As a citizen and as a MP of South Sudan, the issues raised by all of you are very important, and I am listening to your concerns."**

Hon. Nyuon Janguan Luoy MP



"Many of my neighbours also fled to the bush, and all along we were pursued by soldiers who kept shooting at us. We just kept running while dodging the bullets. As we travelled through various villages, we were also under attack from armed civilians," she added.

Once in Mayom county, the family managed to avoid the conflict which had intensified between the warring factions, where people, including women and children were being killed indiscriminately. They fled to Riak Payam to escape the exchanges of artillery.

"During those two months, I witnessed a lot of killings. Even if someone was carrying a small handbag, they would be murdered by the armed civilians for it. The children also witnessed these killings and are still seriously traumatised by them," explained Mary.

The family stayed in Mayom county until August 2014, until they were spotted and airlifted directly to the UN Mission's PoC site in Juba, but Mary's husband remained in Mayom. After living on the PoC site for four months, the family moved to the Mangateen (1) IDP camp and were provided with a tent, food, water, cooking pans and a cook-stove. Every thirty days the family receives maize, flour, lentils and cooking oil.

"For my family, if there is peace, the children can have access to good schooling and healthcare. We would have a home and be able to enjoy our lives. I just want to return to Bentiu to resume my normal duties so I can support my family," she said.





# Outcome Five

## Access to justice and the rule of law improves

### Access to Justice and Rule of Law

UNDP's Access to Justice and Rule of Law project supports rule of law institutions (Judiciary of South Sudan, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior [South Sudan National Police Service and National Prisons Service of South Sudan]), traditional justice providers, and community-level interventions through a sector-wide, holistic approach designed to increase the availability, affordability, adaptability, and acceptability of justice services in South Sudan. Notwithstanding the difficult operating environment as a result of the December 2013 crisis, the project continued to provide technical and advisory support through the co-location of Chief Technical Advisors, Rule of Law Officers, and Law Enforcement Advisors in key rule of law institutions.

### Key Achievements in 2015

- One hundred and sixty-one vulnerable people (67 female) in seven states received legal advice, counselling, referrals, mediation services and court monitoring through UNDP-supported Justice and Confidence Centres.
- One hundred and thirty eight (37 percent female) participants (80 police personnel and 58 community members) were trained on community policing in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal. The training exposed members of the police force and the community to community policing concepts for addressing community security problems. The training also clarified community members' roles as members of Police Community Relations Committees (PCRCs), which provided a platform for police and communities to discuss local security issues. Pre- and post-training assessments pointed to an increased understanding and knowledge of issues covered during the trainings. The PCRCs established joint night patrols involving police and locals and identified civilian focal points to attend to identified crime hotspots. The South Sudan National Police Service's quarterly crime statistics reports show that reported incidents of crime in seven targeted states reduced from 38,328 in 2014 to 33,005 in 2015, indicating an overall increase in community security in areas where UNDP is engaged. UNDP supports the SSNPS in producing the statistics reports to analyze crime patterns and locations in order to reduce crime.
- Sixteen percent of an estimated 38,079 police personnel were issued identity cards after a rigorous verification exercise where 23,022 (3,348 female) were verified and approved. The verification process ensures SSNPS does not include alleged perpetrators of serious human rights and humanitarian law violations. This police database will also enable SSNPS to select qualified police personnel to be deployed in the Joint Integrated Police for the implementation of Peace Agreement.





○ The ECC in Juba remained operational and responded to 6,865 calls including 328 related to SGBV, 670 related to traffic violations, and 1,363 calls for medical emergencies. To improve response efficiency, the project collaborated with Juba City Council to name and install 300 street signs in Juba city. ECC responders also apprehended perpetrators involved in criminal activities and handed them over to the concerned police divisions for

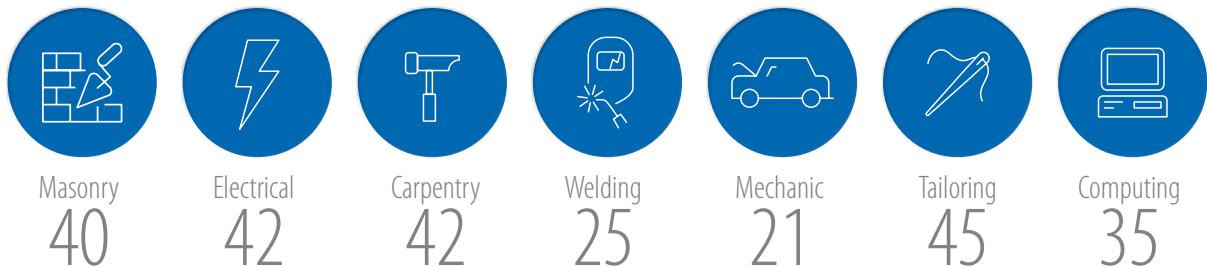
further legal action. Such interventions resulted in saving properties from being stolen and recovery of large number of stolen property. In an assessment on police performance conducted by Community Empowerment for Progress Organization , one citizen stated “The South Sudan police service has, for the first time, demonstrated to me that they are police for civilians’ protection not police for civilians’ mistreatment.”

Calls responded by Juba ECC by type of call and quarter						
No.	Type of Calls	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
1	Crime Against Body	768	579	518	577	2,442
2	Crime Against Property	308	453	379	411	1,551
3	Sexual and Gender Based Violence	40	137	93	58	328
4	Traffic Accidents	191	237	150	126	704
5	Other Crimes	69	22	39	44	174
6	Fire Emergencies	33	24	12	25	94
7	Medical Emergency	273	392	341	357	1,363
8	Non-Criminal/Petty	9	27	19	10	65
9	Land Disputes	6	7	11	0	24
10	Other Places (specify)	58	41	8	13	120
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>6,865</b>



## 250 Returnees graduated from 7 vocational courses

Graduates were given tool kits



- Forty-six percent (39 female) of the 250 returnees completed refresher courses in the vocational areas they had earlier been trained in. The 250 returnees graduated in seven vocational training areas (masonry [40], electrical works [42], carpentry [42], welding [25], auto mechanics [21], tailoring [45] and computer skills [35]) and were given toolkits upon graduation. On 24 August 2015, during the graduation ceremony of 50 returnees, the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) Director reported that most of the returnees from first batch of 200 returnees were earning their livelihood

with knowledge and toolkits they received.

- In partnership with UNMISS, 32 prosecutors (five female) were trained on human rights, investigations, monitoring and reporting and 40 personnel from the MoJ, NPSSS and SSNPS (eight female) were trained on international criminal justice. Post-training assessments revealed an increase in participants' knowledge in international criminal law, international human rights law, international humanitarian law, the right to a fair trial, and English legal vocabulary.





## MoJ, JoSS and Prisons case management system operational

### Ministry of Justice case management system

Case management system for the MoJ was established and is functional. UNDP provided technical support and mentoring on case management data collation, entry and analysis to MoJ staff at national level. Cumulatively in 2015, 3500 cases were recorded in Eastern Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, and Lakes, with a completion rate of 61 percent. This marks a 48 percent increase in disposal rate in comparison to 2014. The MoJ 2014 Case Management Statistics Report (4,643 cases, 446 female) was published and disseminated, contributing to the transparency and public availability of the data.

### Judiciary of South Sudan

The pilot phase of the case management system for the JoSS has recorded 1,571 cases at JoSS headquarters in Juba, with a completion rate of 26 percent. In preparation for rolling out the case management system to judges in the states and a transition to a digital case management system, a two-week training of 24 support staff (six female) on case management and computer skills was conducted in September 2015.

### National Prison Services of South Sudan

UNDP continued to support the NPSSS in the collection and compilation of the monthly inmates' statistics at national level and in eight states. This support is expected to strengthen overall case management. The support to inmate statistics is assisting the prisons' administration in identifying and understanding the demands on each of its prisons and facilitating NPSSS in a deeper understanding of the challenges around enhancing inmate care. Based on the inmate statistics, UNDP facilitated targeted interventions by specialised organisations like Handicap International to extend support to mentally ill inmates in Juba.

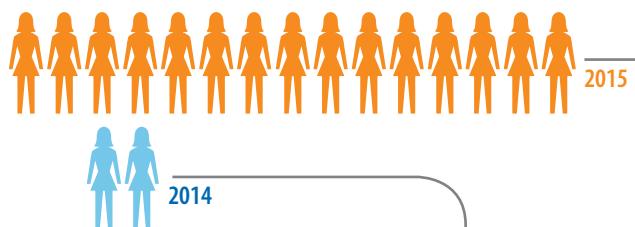
Customary laws of six communities were ascertained, bringing the total number of ascertained communities to 26. Reports for 10 of these communities were completed and await printing. A series of articles contributing to a comparative analysis of the Judiciary Act and Local Governance Act to explore ways of harmonising customary and formal justice systems were written. An analysis of ascertainment studies and their harmonisation with formal justice system and human rights norms was also conducted. Judges in two counties and four traditional leaders in customary courts in Eastern Equatoria report that they are using copies of the ascertainment studies that have been disseminated as a reference tool.

One hundred and forty-eight traditional leaders (15 percent female) were trained in human rights, gender justice, and the competencies of the customary courts in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and law enforcement agencies in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. In Western Equatoria, there was a significant improvement in customary courts handling more civil cases than criminal cases, as required by the law and respect for women's rights. Eastern Equatoria set aside one day per week exclusively for cases affecting women. In Morobo, Central Equatoria, a woman was appointed to sit in the customary law court to advise on cases involving women whilst 13 women were appointed to serve in customary courts in Torit, Eastern Equatoria.



**"I was the first female traditional leader in Nyang Payam to preside over cases in a traditional court. Before there were no women in the courts and women's voices were not heard. In this position, I want to be a role model for women and girls in the community."**

Cizarina, a widow and mother of three children, appointed by the Payam Administrator to serve as the Head Chief of Ilangi community



**Number of women sitting on  
customary/traditional courts in Torit**





## Role Models in the Community

"When community meetings took place in our boma to discuss various matters, the three of us, me, Susan, and Lily would always offer solutions and give a voice to those most vulnerable. The community felt confident that we would represent them fairly. I think that was the main reason for us being selected as traditional leaders by the community," explained Cizarina, a widow and mother of three children who was recently appointed by the Payam Administrator to serve as the Head Chief of Ilangi community.

"I was the first female traditional leader in Nyang Payam to preside over cases in a traditional court. Before there were no women in the courts and women's voices were not heard. In this position, I want to be a role model for women and girls in the community," she said.

Traditional leader and mother of seven, Susan Kaino, operates a small shop which adjoins her home, selling household items such as soap and sugar. "I'm carrying out this role of traditional leader because in Block D where I

live there are many disputes between the residents, such as fights over water at the boreholes, disputes over chickens and ducks, and various domestic issues. There are no police stations in the boma, but in the cases of domestic violence where there are injuries, we refer them to the UNDP-supported Special Protection Unit," said Susan.

"I was selected by the community and they placed their trust in me, and I enjoy supporting them. Since becoming a traditional leader, I found I'm able to resolve issues and help the community become more peaceful," she said.

"As a member of the UNDP's Rule of Law Forum, I feel empowered and confident to speak on behalf of others in my community," added Cizarina. "I learnt that I have the right to talk on issues relating to women, and discovered through attending the Rule of Law Forum and the training workshops that I have the potential to help other women become traditional leaders. At first, some of the women who attended the training didn't know their rights, but after the training they are aware of their legal rights and it's making a difference in the way they think."

## Sustainability, national capacities, and South-South cooperation

A key indicator of UNDP's success of programming is ensuring that interventions are designed so that they can be owned and taken up by South Sudanese themselves independently of UNDP, thus promoting sustainability and national capacities.



In addition, promotion of exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries (South-South cooperation) remains a useful experience-sharing strategy informed by regional similarities and pathways to development.

The Support to Public Administration project inherently has these features. The deployment of civil service support officers (CSSOs) from IGAD countries of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda to coach and mentor South Sudanese civil servants has proven to be a successful example of South-South cooperation since the inception of the programme in 2010 and has led to sustainable capacity enhancement as evidenced in external evaluation<sup>7</sup>. UNDP's support is aimed at strengthening civil service institutions to enhance service delivery to all the citizens of South Sudan. Civil service sectors receiving capacity strengthening from UNDP include: health, education, agriculture, air safety, rule of law, peace, audit, finance, animal resources and social welfare.

This methodology of the project has also benefitted other UNDP projects, for instance, there are 12 CSSOs in livestock, fisheries, agriculture, cooperatives, rural development and forestry at the sub national level, strengthening agricultural/rural extension postharvest management and handling processes, feeding into UNDP's projects on food security, and livelihoods. Similarly, there are 35 medical personnel including midwife, nurses and tutors, doctors deployed in hospitals in seven out of ten states to strengthen service delivery which ties in with UNDP's support to health system strengthening as principal recipient of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM). The Access to Justice and Rule of Law

Project engages four IGAD CSSOs to support:

- 1) IT needs for SSNPS ECC and ID card initiatives;**
- 2) Forensic expert to strengthen SSNPS investigation capacities;**
- 3) Auto mechanic; and**
- 4) Financial expert to support NPSS internal servicing needs.**

UNDP South Sudan works directly with national counterparts to increase the capacity of their staff. This includes trainings on case management systems, legal, and human rights for all rule of law institutions as well as customary leaders. In response to the peace process, UNDP has trained parliamentarians, religious, CSO and security leaders in skills in collaborative leadership and dialogue as a preventive mechanism.

In 2015, three international finance consultants have been deployed to the HIV and TB departments which helped to establish financial system and build the capacity of Ministry of Health to manage Global Fund resources. More than 2,000 health workers have been trained on different health topics including TB and HIV in collaboration with different directorates of the Ministry of Health. UNDP also seconded one Monitoring and Evaluation officer to the M&E directorate in the Ministry of Health (MoH) to manage the HMIS/DHIS resulting in the production of regular monthly reports, and use of data for evidence based decisions. Additionally, UNDP supported the MoH to develop health information system policy and guidelines which are expected to be endorsed in early 2016.





# Common Humanitarian Fund

**COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUNDS** (CHFs) are country-based pooled funds that provide early and predictable funding to NGOs and UN agencies working in critical humanitarian response. One of the most remarkable aspect of CHFs is that they help strengthen the country based Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) to address critical gaps and emergencies by allocating resources. Most partners see CHF as a flexible financing tool providing predictable funds to promote greater efficiency with good humanitarian partnership.

access to Hard to Reach Areas. Overall, USD69.3 million was allocated to NGO implementation modality out of which 58.2 million was allocated through 128 projects implemented by International NGOs and USD11 million allocated to National NGOs through 42 projects. In line with the needs, a new cluster – Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) was created to coordinate work in PoC sites. Other existing clusters like Health, Nutrition, Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter (NFI), Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Education, Mine Action, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection and Multi-sector (Emergency Returns and Refugees) continued to receive support though the CHF funding modality. In South Sudan, UNDP is the Managing Agent assigned by the CHF Advisory Board and a part of the CHF Technical Secretariat, working very closely with other stakeholders and providing support during different phases of the process, such as the CHF allocation, monitoring, reporting and project closure. UNDP also continued to conduct capacity building workshops in close coordination with the CHF Technical Secretariat and has been providing need-based and ad-hoc support to partners on financial reporting and other procedures.

## CHF in South Sudan

Following the independence of South Sudan in 2011, the South Sudan CHF was set up in early 2012 to address acute and urgent humanitarian needs in the country. It is part of the pooled funding element of the humanitarian reform process and is managed by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator with support from a Technical Secretariat jointly managed by UNDP and OCHA. The beginning of 2014 saw a dynamic humanitarian crisis requiring innovative interventions. Early in the year, CHF made allocation of short duration projects. However, as the crisis persisted with urgent need for lifesaving activities along with supporting Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites, CHF made an emergency allocation to address these needs. Further during the year, another emergency allocation was made partners who could mobilize Rapid Response Teams and had





# UNDP and the UN System

**UNDP SOUTH SUDAN'S** Country Programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonisation, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) results matrix, UN Delivering as One (DaO) efforts, joint monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the Country Programme Document (CPD) and the annual work plans. In 2015, UNDP continued to promote joint programming arrangements with other members of the UN Country Team under the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016, and with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). UNDP worked closely with the UNMISS in areas where there is intersection between the mission mandate and the UNDP programme, notably in the areas of conflict prevention, community security and rule of law. In 2014, UNDP in coordination with other members of the UN system has;

- Supported the government to maintain community security, rebuild citizens trust in law enforcement agents, and promote effective peacebuilding, through its Community Security and Arms Control, and Access to Justice and Rule of Law projects.
- Facilitated humanitarian response through serving as managing agent for the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) on behalf of the UN Humanitarian Country Team.

○ Supported community policing and SGBV trainings for SSNPs, community members and IDPs resident in the PoCs as well as preparation and publication of the traditional leaders' training manual.

## Resources and Partnership

UNDP's development partners include a wide range of bi-lateral and multilateral donors as well as global funds and trust funds. Global funds, such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), are a major source of programmatic funding for UNDP South Sudan. Bilateral donors have contributed considerable resources to UNDP South Sudan. These include the UK (DFID), the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Japan. Continued engagement with donor partners in the aftermath of the December 2013 crisis, and the lead up to the Peace Deal of August 2015, provided UNDP with flexibility to quickly initiate consultations to address needs emerging out of the crisis.

UNDP's donors are not only funders but also remain an integral part of each project's decision making structure. Regular project board meetings and annual reviews of UNDP's South Sudan programme ensure that the Government, donors, and other stakeholders participate in strategic decision-making and are able to evaluate UNDP's activities and achievements across various sectors. Further to this, UNDP works with donor partners in undertaking joint programme reviews. Finally, UNDP partners closely with CSOs, regional





organisations, other UN agencies and UNMISS. In the aftermath of the December 2013 crisis, the UNMISS mandate was revised to focus on the protection of civilians, facilitating humanitarian assistance, monitoring and reporting on human rights, and supporting the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. As a result, UNMISS's capacity building interventions were discontinued. This change affected the implementation of joint activities with UNMISS. However, UNDP continues to work with the Mission in implementing activities which have been cleared by the Mission Human Rights Due Diligence Policy Task Force.

## Government Relations

UNDP maintained positive relations with the Government of South Sudan at both national and state levels, building capacity at the national, state and county levels. In 2015,

UNDP had 25 staffs co-located in the government institutions in five stable states. Working through collocated staff has proved to be an effective and efficient way to engage with government-led projects and has helped to create continuity of support and enabled strong relationships to be formed enhancing programmatic delivery. UNDP has been present in South Sudan for nearly 40 years and has maintained its presence throughout the crisis, despite significant challenges in the operating environment. UNDP has adopted a flexible approach to its work with the government of South Sudan, ensuring that programmes are designed to address the emerging needs of communities most affected by the violence; are conflict sensitive and are in keeping with the Secretary General's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. The aim of our support to the government of South Sudan development agenda is to facilitate early recovery and stabilisation, and engender peace and reconciliation to enable sustainable and long-term development.

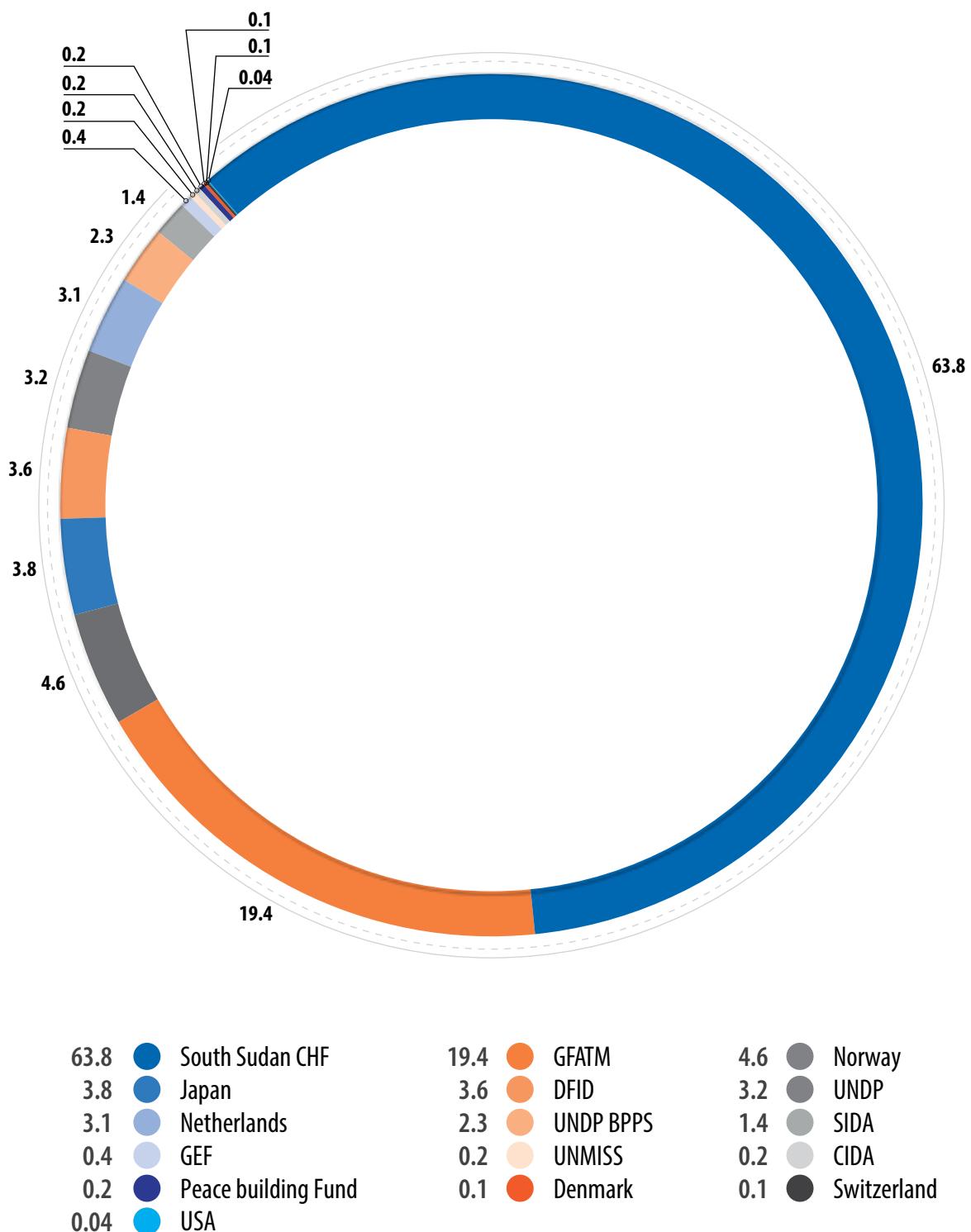


## Partners and Donors

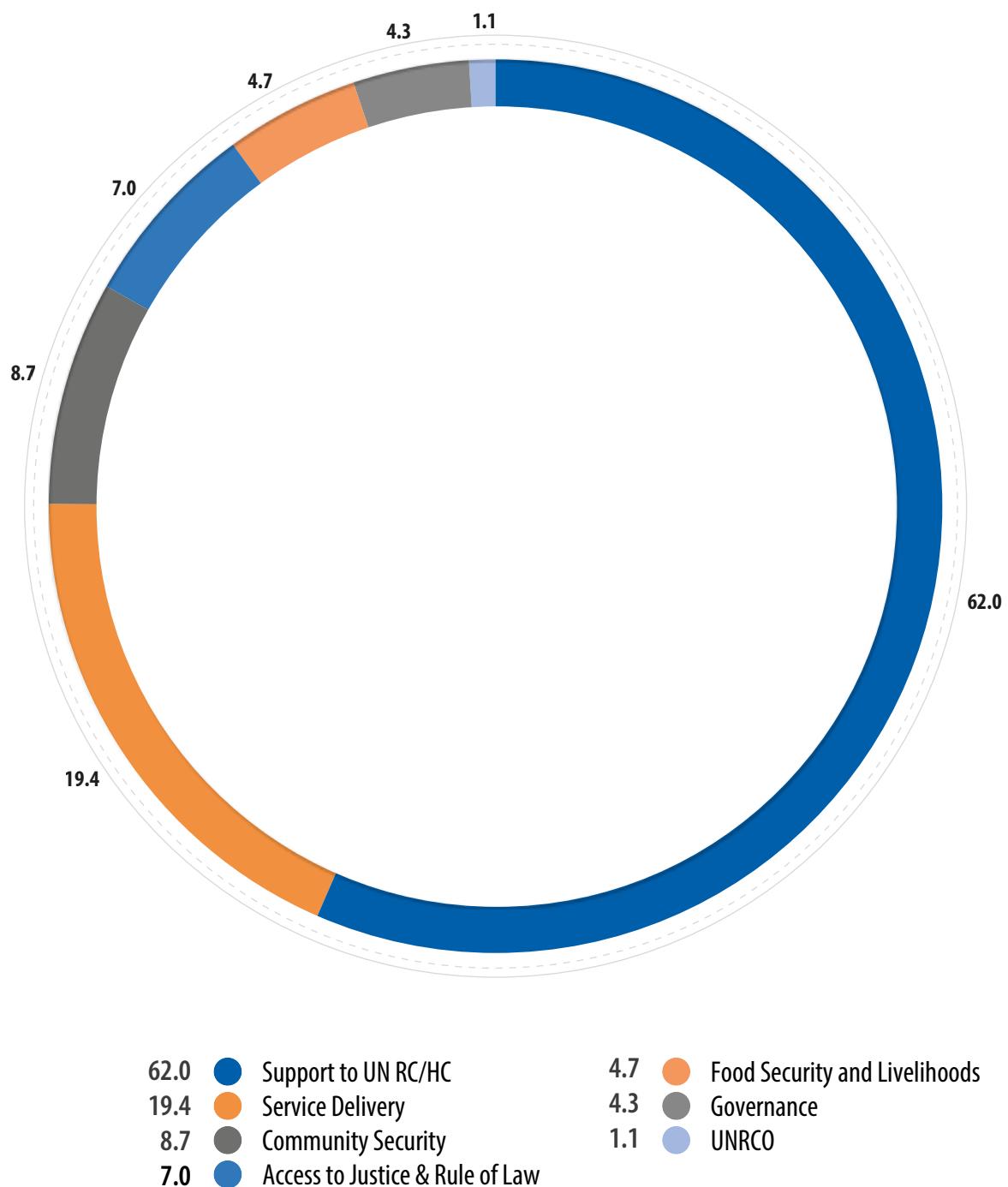
South Sudan's Emergency Call Center has given rise to the first ever private-public partnership involving the police, telecom companies and GIZ.



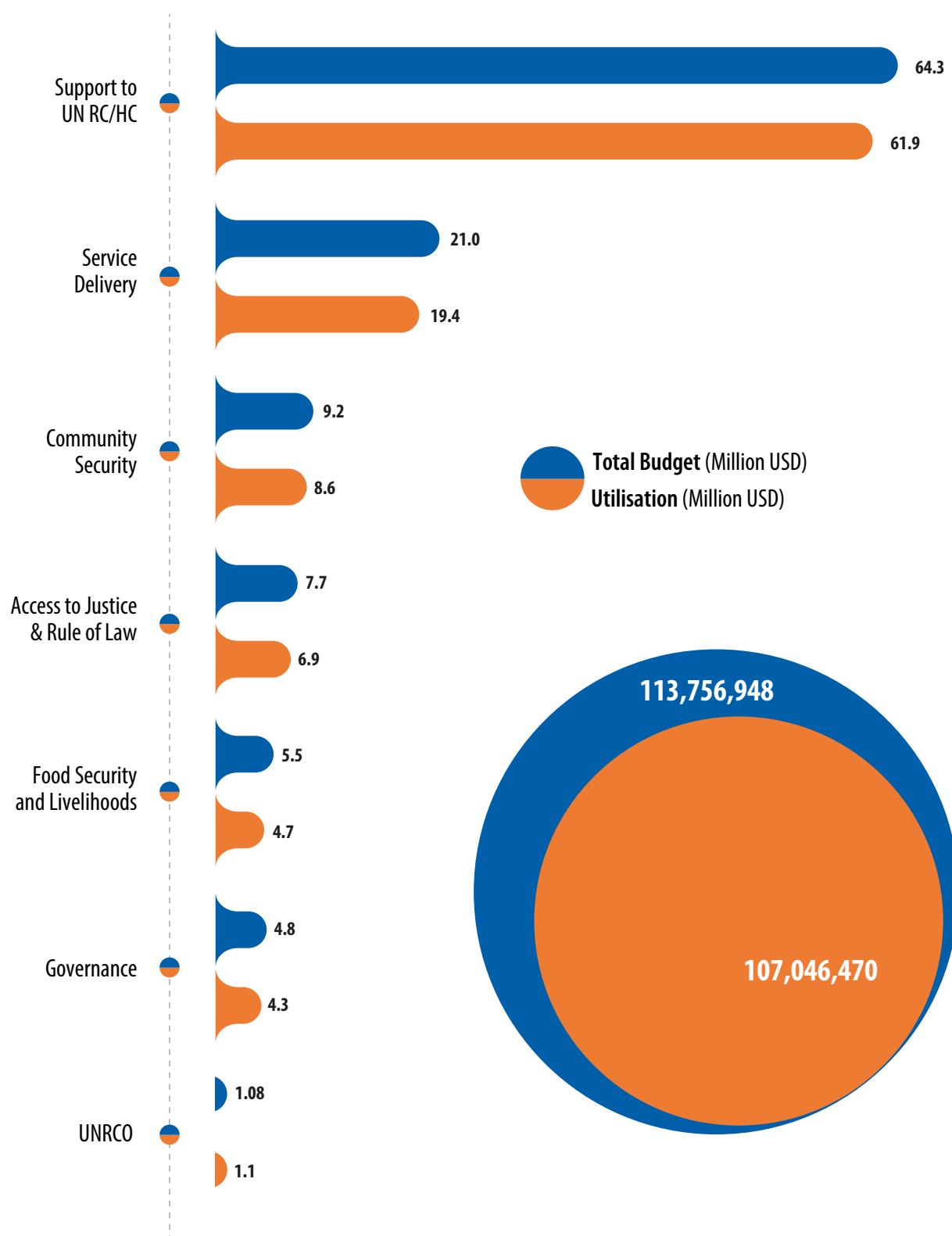
## 2015 Expenditure per Donor (Million USD)



## 2015 Expenditure per Programming Area (Million USD)



## 2015 Budget and Expenditure per Outcome (Million USD)



# Acronyms

<b>ANC</b>	Ante-natal care
<b>ART</b>	Anti-retroviral treatment
<b>BCSSAC</b>	Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
<b>CAS</b>	Corrections Advisory Section
<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>CHF</b>	Common Humanitarian Fund
<b>CPAP</b>	Country Programme Action Plan
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document
<b>CSAC</b>	Community Security and Small Arms Control
<b>CSB</b>	County Support Bases
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>CSSO</b>	Civil Service Support Officer
<b>DaO</b>	Delivering as One
<b>DTIS</b>	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
<b>ECC</b>	Emergency Call Center
<b>EIF</b>	Enhanced Integrated Framework
<b>GFATM</b>	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
<b>GRSS</b>	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HSS</b>	Health System Strengthening
<b>IGAD</b>	Inter-Governmental Authority for Development
<b>IGTCD</b>	Inclusive Growth and Trade and Capacity Development
<b>JCONAM</b>	Juba College of Nursing and Midwifery
<b>JoSS</b>	Judiciary of South Sudan
<b>LMIS</b>	Logistics Management Information System



## Acronyms continued...

<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NPSSS</b>	National Prison Service of South Sudan
<b>PCR</b>	Polymerase Chain Reaction
<b>PMTCT</b>	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
<b>PLHIV</b>	People Living With HIV
<b>PoC</b>	Protection of Civilians
<b>PCRC</b>	Police Community Relations Committee
<b>SALW</b>	Small Arms and Light Weapons
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>SSNPS</b>	South Sudan National Police Service
<b>SSPRC</b>	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

## Endnotes

1 South Sudan Peace Agreement:  
<http://southsudan.igad.int/>

2 World Bank Report on South Sudan, 2015:  
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview>

3 South Sudan National Human Development Report 2015: [http://www.ss.undp.org/content/south\\_sudan/en/home/library/undp-global-reports/SSNHDR.html](http://www.ss.undp.org/content/south_sudan/en/home/library/undp-global-reports/SSNHDR.html)

4 UNDP South Sudan Perception Survey: *Search for a New Beginning: Perceptions of Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing in South Sudan.* <http://www.ss.undp.org/content/dam/southsudan/library/Rule%20of%20Law/Perception%20Survey%20Report%20Transitional%20Justice%20Reconciliation%20and%20Healing%20-.pdf>

5 4th Annual Report 2014 Health Management Information System (HMIS)

6 Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre: *Friends in need are friends indeed: South Sudan.* <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?lang=en&id=165124>



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**50**  
**YEARS**

*Empowered lives. Resilient nations.*



# 50 YEARS

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