**Second regular session 2022**

29 August to 1 September 2022, New York

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

**Country programmes and related matters**

**Draft country programme document for South Sudan (2023-2025)**

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## UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)

* 1. South Sudan has enjoyed relative stability since the Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018, raising cautious optimism for durable peace and the return to sustainable development. The country is endowed with vast landmass, 70 per cent of which is arable (with just 4 per cent cultivated). It holds the third largest oil reserves in Sub-Saharan Africa with an estimated 3.5 billion barrels,[[1]](#footnote-1) and draws 90 per cent of revenue from oil despite other resource endowments including gold, iron ore, and aluminum.[[2]](#footnote-2) In 2020 and 2021, the economy was projected to grow above 10 per cent, but the COVID-19 pandemic contracted growth to 4.2 per cent[[3]](#footnote-3) and led to fiscal and balance of payment deficits, inflation, a high debt burden and large financing gaps.[[4]](#footnote-4) UNDP and other partners assisted the government in engaging the International Monetary Fund (IMF), resulting in two Rapid Credit Facilities of $226.5 million US dollars and special drawing right of $334 million US dollars. IMF support helped stabilize the foreign exchange market and introduce measures against incurring commercial debt (which accounts for 84.3 per cent of national debt). The rebound of global oil prices and improving public finance management (PFM) has contributed to post-COVID-19 recovery and cushioning the impact of the war in Ukraine.
	2. Notwithstanding progress and optimism, interconnected shocks like persistent subnational violence and climate-induced events (floods and droughts) have led to escalating humanitarian situations, mass displacement, and extreme fragility. The 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan estimates 8.9 million people will need humanitarian assistance. South Sudan was ranked the fourth most fragile country globally in 2021;[[5]](#footnote-5) 53rd out of 54 countries in the Mo Ibrahim Index on African Governance in 2020;[[6]](#footnote-6) 185 out of 190 on the 2021 ‘ease of doing business index’[[7]](#footnote-7), and 185 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) in 2019. Only 27 per cent of males and 15 per cent of females are literate.[[8]](#footnote-8)
	3. South Sudan is in the nascent stages of building strong and inclusive institutions, but protracted humanitarian assistance inadvertently slows down institution building as it substitutes the state in basic service delivery. Public infrastructure is poor: 1 per cent of the 20,000 km of roads is paved; 6.7 per cent of the population have access to electricity; 8 per cent have access to internet and 8.6 per cent have an account at a financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider.[[9]](#footnote-9) Fiscal policies are weakened by deteriorating fiscal discipline, giving way to high levels of corruption and slow progress on PFM reforms. Weak capacities to generate data undermines evidence-based policy making, planning and the tracking of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and other commitments.
	4. Persistent violence at the subnational level results in a significant loss of lives, human rights abuses, prevalence of extrajudicial killings, conflict-related sexual violence, abductions, and psychosocial trauma. Subnational violence has escalated because of weak rule of law, proliferation of illegal firearms, large restive youth population, political manipulations of ethnic diversity, cattle raiding, and disputes between farmers and herders as they fight over dwindling water resources.
	5. Entrenched patriarchal culture limits women and girls’ equal participation in all spheres of life. Most women (63 per cent) work in the agriculture sector compared to 13 per cent in the formal sector.[[10]](#footnote-10) Although women provide 80 per cent of agricultural labor, traditional systems limit women’s land ownership.
	6. Upwards of 95 per cent of the population depends on climate-sensitive sources for their livelihoods, which are depleting.[[11]](#footnote-11) Between 1973 and 2005 the country lost 40 per cent of its forest and annual deforestation is 2 per cent due to the unregulated use of timber and seasonal forest burning.[[12]](#footnote-12) Climate-induced disasters occur with greater frequency and intensity, reversing development gains. The government pledged to address these challenges in its second Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and first National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2021.
	7. Weak health systems, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, greatly impedes progress in the health sector. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), tuberculosis, and malaria are amongst the leading contributors to poverty and high mortality rates. Between 2010 and 2019, new HIV infections increased by 36 per cent, which was far from the 2010 global fast-track goal of a 75 per cent decline by 2020.[[13]](#footnote-13)
	8. The Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS 2021-2023) aligned to the R-ARCSS, aims to “consolidate peace, reduce humanitarian footprint, and stabilize the economy” by: a) establishing and/or strengthening institutions for transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance; b) fostering macroeconomic stability and laying foundations for economic diversification; c) building critical infrastructure for sustainable development; d) supporting human capital development and protecting vulnerable populations to leave no one behind, and e) empowering women and youth as drivers of growth and nation-building. The UNSDCF (2023-2025) contributes to the R-NDS by prioritizing transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance; sustainable economic growth and diversification; social development with protection of the most vulnerable; and women and youth empowerment for sustainable development.
	9. This three-year country programme is derived from the UNSDCF. Based on comparative advantages, UNDP will co-lead Outcome 1, co-lead Outcome 2, and contribute to outcomes 3 and 4 of the UNSDCF. UNDP will perform its integrator role in UNSDCF implementation by a) coordinating innovative solutions for generating and managing development data; b) tracking development trends, foresight, and macroeconomic analysis; c) providing evidence-base studies for integrated humanitarian, development, and peace nexus programming, and d) focusing on innovation, digitalization, and technology as development accelerators.
	10. Contributions of UNDP (2018-2022) country programme to the UNSDCF (2018-2022) are articulated in the midterm evaluation and Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) reports. The ICPE report notes that UNDP created a “niche in the recovery and stabilization response in South Sudan”; contributed to capacity building of government institutions; produced tangible results in skills and entrepreneurship development for youth; and has consistently ensured women’s inclusion across its projects. This country programme incorporates ICPE recommendations to strengthen the cohesion of youth initiatives, harness renewable energy solutions for sustainable livelihoods, better position UNDP in coordinating peacebuilding and statebuilding efforts, and strengthen UNDP field presence.

## Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The country programme 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.

12. 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. UNDP will work with humanitarian, development, and peace/security actors for integrated and complementary programming that builds resilience and sustains peace, to transition the country out of humanitarian situations.

13. The UNDP gender equality and women empowerment strategy will guide implementation of the country programme with allocations of at least 15 per cent of the budget to gender related initiatives, as well as supporting women-led local economic empowerment activities, and advocating for the implementation of 35 per cent affirmative action commitments in the R-ARCSS.

14. UNDP enjoys strong partnership with the government, development partners, and civil society organizations (CSOs) for resource mobilization and programme delivery. In the private sector, UNDP partners with Stanbic Bank and MTN on economic empowerment and aims to expand private sector engagement during this country programme cycle. UNDP co-leads with UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) on all milestones for political transition. In the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), UNDP will continue to support joint programming and inter-agency collaboration with a focus on the Common Chapter in the Strategic Plans of UNDP, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and UN Women.

15. **The theory of change follows: IF** capacities of government at all levels are enhanced; infrastructure, strategies, and policies are in place to improve basic service delivery, access to justice including expeditious redress of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), reduce subnational violence to foster social cohesion, and strengthen public finance management; and **IF** the economy is diversified, young women and men have vocational and entrepreneurial skills to drive the economy with focus on agriculture value-chain, and regional trade through the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is improved; and **IF** biodiversity is conserved, green energy solutions pursued, and systems for climate-induced disaster risk management are effective; **IF** vulnerable communities access enhanced health and social protection services, and **IF** peaceful elections are held and women gain 35 per cent of electable seats, the voices of youth and vulnerable population strengthened and their rights protected; **THEN**  peaceful political transition will be achieved, the economy will be more resilient to shocks, and South Sudan will return to its development trajectory of accelerating progress on the SDGs.

16. UNDP will rely on its pool of experts in country, the regional hubs, and central bureaus to support implementation, particularly in economic diversification, PFM, trade, innovation and digitalization, environment, energy solutions, and climate resilience. UNDP will leverage South-South and triangular cooperation resources for sharing knowledge and experiences. UNDP will work with local authorities and communities, focusing on conflict-affected and remote communities, displaced and HIV/AIDS-affected populations, youth, people living with disabilities, and people associated with armed groups.

**Pillar 1: Inclusive governance and sustainable peace**

17. UNDP will support the government, R-ARCSS guarantors, and CSOs to: (a) create enabling legal environment and promote citizens participation in the constitution-making process (CMP) and Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing (CTRH); and (b) enhance the integrity and credibility of elections by strengthening the capacity of the Elections Commission, the Political Party Council, and CSOs, as well as the police and judiciary for elections security and dispute resolution in compliance with human rights standards. Support to elections will be in partnership with United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), UN Agencies and relevant international development partners.

18. UNDP will scale up support to public service reforms in partnership with the Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development, the Government of Norway, and the African Development Bank, through civil service training, digitalization of civil service payroll, and reforming civil service rules and procedures. It will also support (a) the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) and post-transition assembly to perform oversight, law-making, and representation functions and the Parliamentary Service Commission for effective functioning of parliament; b) the annual Governor’s Forum to improve transparency and interactions between national and state governments; c) participation of women in peacebuilding and decision-making process, drawing inspiration from the R-ARCSS provision of a minimum of 35 per cent women’s representation, and d) the Local Government Board (LGB) and State Ministries of Local Government to strengthen the capacity of local governments at all levels for effective service delivery.

19*.*UNDP will partner with the Government of the Netherlands, European Union, UNMISS, and UN Agencies drawing on the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to consolidate gains made on strengthening access to justice and rule of law. This includes (a) supporting the re-establishment and strengthening of justice institutions and customary mechanisms to efficiently and equitably deliver fair, accessible and gender responsive justice services; (b) strengthening and expanding legal institutions handling SGBV and conflict-related sexual violence cases; (c) expanding legal aid services for women, people living with disabilities, and displaced and other vulnerable groups in targeted communities; (d) strengthening the national human rights commission and civil society organizations to monitor, promote and protect citizen's rights; (e) supporting the establishment of survivor centered, gender-sensitive, and inclusive transitional justice mechanisms; (f) supporting government to build sustainable ‘people centered’ community security mechanisms in hotspot areas and borderlands; (g) supporting corrections reforms and prison-based vocational training aimed at rehabilitating inmates and enabling social reintegration, and (h) improving police–community relationships to help regain public trust by strengthening accountability mechanisms and civil oversight of the National Police Service.

20. UNDP will partner with Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), UN Mission in South Sudan, government Ministries, and community leaders to strengthen and expand work to sustain peace, reconcile communities, provide space for civic engagement, and address structural causes of conflicts through: (a) support to implement the South Sudan Peacebuilding Strategic Framework, (b ) promoting inter-community interactions through socioeconomic activities to foster social cohesion; (c) supporting the role of media (community radio) in promoting peace, healing and reconciliation; (d) expanding sports and arts for peace; (e) strengthening the capacity of state and local governments to monitor and prevent climate related conflicts and violence in borderlands; (f) supporting community sensitization and awareness on trauma and psychosocial support; (g) supporting community dialogues and mediation processes to address community and subnational conflicts and violence, and (h) providing technical support to relevant ministries to implement national action plans on women and youth peace and security as part of the national commitment to United Nations Security Council resolutions 1325 and 2250. UNDP will support the National Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Commission and Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control to design sustainable community-based reintegration programme for former combatants, including women associated with fighting groups.

21. UNDP will a) support the development of an integrated financing strategy and gender budgeting; b) strengthen capacity of the Sectoral Planning Unit and help establish a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Ministry of Finance and Planning to implement the R-NDS; c) strengthen capacity for domestic revenue mobilization through taxation including the harmonization of the national, state and local taxation systems; d) relaunch the Aid Information Management System (AIMS) and aid coordination forums, and e) strengthen data collection, analysis, and reporting on resource flows, SDGs, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

**Pillar 2: Sustainable environment, economic empowerment, and Resilience (SEER)**

22. UNDP will expand youth empowerment and enterprise development activities in all 10 states and 3 Administrative Areas by (a) developing critical labour-market demand skills of young women and men; (b) expanding and operating integrated business, employment, and innovation hubs to provide financial and e-market literacy; c) supporting women led small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in agriculture value chain and access to local and regional markets; d) supporting the government to establish a National Youth Service to take to scale youth employment, foster volunteerism, and promote inter/intra ethnic interactions for nation-building.

23. UNDP will increase the number of facilities offering HIV/tuberculosis services from 80 to 100 to reduce new HIV infections by 50 per cent by 2025; reduce deaths amongst people living with HV by 50 per cent by 2025; and reduce tuberculosis incidence by 30 per cent (relative to 2019). UNDP will also support capacity strengthening of the Ministry of Health and state health line ministries to coordinate and lead health care service delivery in post-transition South Sudan.

24. UNDP will support a) trade competitiveness and economic diversification by facilitating the creation of a conducive trade policy environment; b) improvement of access to regional markets, taking advantage of opportunities under the AfCFTA; c) development of a national strategy for economic diversification focusing on sustainable and climate-smart agriculture and non-oil mining sectors; and d) strengthening of platforms for investment and ‘ease of doing business’.

25.UNDP, in partnership with the Ministries of Environment and Finance and Planning and other relevant stakeholders, will support the government to implement the NDC and NAP with a focus on: a) the government pledge to plant 100 million trees; b) promoting climate-smart and resilient agricultural technology and watershed development; c) providing thought leadership to the UN climate security task force; and d) promoting the use of and increase access to clean energy through the generation and distribution of affordable, green energy solutions for public institutions and communities.

26. Together with partners UNDP will a) support the government to implement relevant components of the National Action Plan for Return, Recovery, and Reintegration (NAP-RRR) as well as the South Sudan Durable Solutions Strategy; b) support the implementation of disaster risk management and climate adaptation including national capacities for early warning and early action; and c) scale up social protection and safety-net support for vulnerable populations through short-term employment opportunities linked to community productive infrastructure.

# Programme and risk management

27. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board. Accountability of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels are prescribed in the organization’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework. Compliant with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to concerned projects. Structures and procedures will be reviewed to ensure they are fit for purpose and remain flexible to the fragile South Sudan context. The programme will be directly executed to enable response to force majeure and weak national capacities.

28. Interconnected risks include security, such as relapses into civil war and/ or subnational violence with disruptive impacts. Considering the former is less likely than the latter, UNDP will increase coordination and continuous monitoring and surveillance with UNDSS and UNMISS to implement outstanding R-ARCSS tasks and scale-up early warning and mediation systems in communities. Operational risks include delays due to UNDP internal processes that can be mitigated by initiating on time requests with the Global Shared Services Center (GSSC). Financing risks are related to the contraction of the global economy resulting from COVID-19 and ongoing war in Ukraine, which will be mitigated by advocacy for increased government cost-sharing and joint programming to ‘do more with less’. Environmental risks are rooted in prolonged flooding, which will be prevented and mitigated through early warning systems and strengthening social and environmental impact assessment monitoring of mining (oil) companies.[[14]](#footnote-14)

# IV. Monitoring and evaluation

29. The Results and Resources Framework, aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and UNSDCF, serves as the accountability framework, with programme outcome and output indicators. The country programme builds on a robust theory of change and individual problem trees for the two pillars to allow for results tracking. Indicators at outcome and output levels have been aligned with existing SDG and national indicators and data sources. In addition to annual and mid-year programme reviews, monitoring of project implementation will be based on progress reports from implementing partners at six-month intervals. UNDP will use various innovative strategies and tools to collect and provide information about results and to augment its communication and advocacy efforts. UNDP will continue to boost the technical and digital capacities of national statistics and planning institutions to address existing data gaps, weak disaggregation of development data, and over-reliance on proxy indicators.

30. UNDP will ensure the evaluation plan follows guidelines from the Independent Evaluation Office and that each evaluation is funded. At least 3 per cent of programme resources will be earmarked for monitoring, evaluation, and assessments. Evaluation of programme and projects will be executed as defined in the evaluation plan. The evaluation plan covers the four outcomes, meeting the corporate evaluation threshold. It will be reviewed and updated periodically. UNDP will participate in UNSDCF evaluations as required. The country office will continue to use UNDP Gender Marker to ensure programmes supporting gender equality and women empowerment are in line with corporate policies. It will also adhere to UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy, social and environmental standards, and the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy.

**Annex - Results and resources framework for South Sudan (2023-2025)**

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| **NATIONAL PRIORITY:** Consolidate peace, reduce humanitarian footprint, stabilize the economy, and return to sustainable development. |
| **1. UNSDCF OUTCOME 1:** Women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, benefit from and participate in more transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance that protects and promotes human rights, enables the consolidation of peace, establishes the rule of law, and ensures access to justice for all. |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3:**Resilience built to respond to systematic uncertainty and risk. |
| **UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)** | **DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE CP OUTPUTS**  | **MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS****FRAMEWORKS** | **ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US dollars)** |
| Pre-trial/unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.**Baseline (2022):** to be determined (TBD)**Target (2025):** TBDGovernment expenditures as a proportion of approved budget, by sector.**Baseline (2022):**  National Level 8% Sector Level Education 5%; Health 1%; Social and Humanitarian Affairs 2%**Target (2025):**  TBD | **Data source:** Reports from Ministry of Justice Report from National Prison Service (NPS-SS).**Frequency:** Annual **Data source:** Budget and reports from Ministry of Finance and Planning and National Revenue Authority (NRA).**Frequency:** Annual  | **Output 1.1.:** Infrastructure for peace at all levels enabled to reduce community violence, strengthened cohesion, and streamline peacebuilding mechanisms.**Indicator 1.1.1.: #** of Agencies with policies, strategies, and action plans to coordinate national and local peacebuilding efforts.**Baseline** (2022): 3**Target** (2025): 12**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency**: Annual **Indicator 1.1.2.**: Communal and climate-induced conflicts resolved1. # of communal and climate-induced conflicts resolved through local mechanisms.

 **Baseline** (2022): 430**Target** (2025): 610 **Data sources:** Peace committee reports **Frequency:** Annual 1. % of timely responses based on UNDP supported early warning systems (EWS).

 **Baseline** (2022): 57%**Target** (2025): 75%  **Data Sources:** EWS database **Frequency:** Annual **Indicator 1.1.3.**: # of conflict-affected people benefited from social cohesion initiatives disaggregated by sex.**Baseline** (2022): 36372M (18,913 F) **Target** (2025): 75,000M (39,000F) **Data sources**: Project reports **Frequency**: Annual**Indicator 1.1.4.**: # of ex-combatants and vulnerable groups successfully reintegrated disaggregated by sex.**Baseline** (2022): 0 **Target** (2025): 2,000 (40,00 F) **Data sources**: Project reports **Frequency**: Annual**Output 1.2**.: Women, girls, people living with disabilities, and SGBV survivors have increased access to fair, effective and gender responsive justice and security services.**Indicator 1.2.1.: #** of actions supported in drafting gender responsive permanent constitution. **Baseline** (2022): 39**Target** (2025): 69**Data sources:**  Project reports **Frequency**: Annual**Indicator 1.2.2.:** # of access to justice and security actions taken by national and state rule of law coordination forums. **Baseline** (2022): TBC **Target** (2025): 6**Data sources:**  Project reports **Frequency**: Annual **Indicator 1.2.3.:** # of disadvantaged people who gained access to justice from UNDP supported redress mechanisms including transitional justice mechanisms. **Baseline** (2022): 12,736 (31,84F) **Target** (2025): 17,236 (6,033 F)**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency**: Annual**Indicator 1.2.4.:** # of inclusive Police-Community Relations Committees established, and operational with UNDP support.**Baseline** (2022): 121**Target** (2025): 151 **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency**: Annual **Indicator 1.2.5.:** # of prison graduate inmates successfully reintegrated disaggregated by sex. **Baseline** (2022): 307 (15 F) **Target** (2025): 457 (23 F) **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency**: Annual**Output 1.3.:** Strengthened parliament, national and state level MDAs, and transitional institutions for effective, transparent, and responsive governance. **Indicator 1.3.1.:** Proportion of members of parliament who believe performance of parliament has improved.  **Baseline** (2022): 0 **Target** (2025): 75 %**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency**: Annual**Indicator 1.3.2.:** # of civil servants and parliamentarians trained with UNDP supported new curricula.**Baseline** (2022): 500**Target** (2025): 2000**Data sources:** Trainingreports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 1.3.3.:** # of parliamentary committees formed at national and state levels with UNDP support and training.  **Baseline** (2022):0 **Target** (2025): 60  **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 1.3.4.:** # of governor forums held to support strategic governance and devolution. **Baseline** (2022):10**Target** (2025): 13**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Output 1.4.:** MDAs have capacities, legal and regulatory frameworks for improved tax administration, revenue diversification and budget execution and reporting.**Indicator 1.4.1.:** # of MDAs with legal and regulatory frameworks established for tax administration and Illicit financial flow.**Baseline** (2022):4**Target** (2025): 11 **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 1.4.2.:** # of MDAs[[15]](#footnote-15) with enhanced capacity[[16]](#footnote-16) on revenue collection and management.  **Baseline** (2022):Capacity **=** 1 **Target** (2025): Capacity = 3 **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 1.4.3.:**  # of MDAs[[17]](#footnote-17) with improved capacity[[18]](#footnote-18) for budget preparation and execution. **Baseline** (2022):Capacity =0 **Target** (2025): Capacity = 3  **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual | Ministry of Peacebuilding, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, National Police Service, Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social WelfareMinistry of Culture, Youth and SportsChief Justice Office CSOsUNMISS UN AgenciesEuropean UnionSweden, Republic of Korea, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom,Multi-Partner Trust Fund OfficePBF  | **Regula**r: 25,400,000 |
| **Others:** 47,689,705 |
|  |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY:** Foster macroeconomic stability and lay foundations for the diversification of the economy. |
| **1. UNSDCF OUTCOME 2:** Women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, benefit from and contribute to more sustainable and inclusive economic development, with increased economic diversification, improved climate change adaptation and greater resilience to economic shocks. |
| **STRATEGIC PLAN****OUTCOME 2**:No one left behind centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development. |
| # of policies and guidelines in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) under the Paris Agreement.**Baseline (2022):** 0**Target (2025):** 3# of people accessing start-up, financial services through MSEs supported by UN programmes and disaggregated by sex.**Baseline (2021):** 3,830 (Male= 1184, Female = 26,46)**Target (2025)**: 37,500(Males – 15,000 ; Female – 22,500) | **Data source:** Ministry of the EnvironmentMinistry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) Reports.**Frequency:** Annual **Data source:** UN Agencies Progress Reports.**Frequency:** Annual  | **Output 2.1.:** Economic governance institutions and human capacity strengthened to lead the national development agenda.**Indicator 2.1.1.:** MDAs have the capacity to lead the national development process. 1. # of existing and new economic policies informed by UNDP supported research.

 **Baseline** (2022):5**Target** (2025): 11  **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual 1. National and sectoral planning and budgeting are conducted annually.

 **Baseline** (2022):0**Target** (2025): 2 **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual1. # of states that align their plans and budgets with the R-NDS and national budget.

 **Baseline** (2022):0**Target** (2025): 13 **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 2.1.2.:** Strengthened National Aid coordination system.1. # of reports produced on resource flow in the country through AIMS.

**Baseline** (2022): 1 **Target** (2025): 4**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual 1. # of forums and coordination meetings conducted.

 **Baseline** (2022): 2 **Target** (2025): 15**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annualc. # of institutional measures in place to prevent illicit financial flows and improve the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of development financing and domestic resource mobilization (IRRF 2.1.2).**Baseline**: (2022): 1 (PFM-OC) **Target** (2025): 2**Data sources**: Project reports **Frequency:** Annuald. Amount of public and private finance leveraged for the SDGs (disaggregated public/private finance).**Baseline**: (2022): TBC **Target** (2025): TBC**Data sources**: National budget **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 2.1.3.:** National strategy for economic diversification designed and implemented. **Baseline** (2022): No **Target** (2025): Yes **Data sources:** Progress reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 2.1.4.:** National Bureau of Statistics strengthened: 1. # of reports produced on macroeconomic data with UNDP support.

**Baseline** (2022): 4 **Target** (2025): 6**Data sources:** Macroeconomic reports **Frequency:** Annual1. # of NBS staff with improved capacity on data analysis, management, and reporting.

**Baseline** (2022): 15 **Target** (2025): 100**Data Sources:** Progress reports **Frequency: Annual****Output 2.2.:** MDAs and States have the capacity to manage, protect, and conserve natural resources and implement clean energy solutions.**Indicator 2.2.1.:** # of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and sustainable use of resources disaggregated by sex. **Baseline** (2022): 0 **Target** (2025): 75,000 (35,000F)**Data sources:** MoEP Reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 2.2.2.: #** of communities with access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy disaggregated by gender. **Baseline** (2022): 0 **Target** (2025): 30000 **Data sources:** MoEF Reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 2.2.3.:** # of public institutions benefited from affordable energy-efficient solutions **Baseline** (2022): 0 **Target** (2025): 20 **Data sources** MoEF reports **Frequency:** Annual**Output 2.3.:** Productive capacities of youths are strengthened through vocational skill, financial service, employment, and income-generating opportunities.**Indicator 2.3.1.:** # of youths provided employment through UNDP support disaggregated by sex.**Baseline** (2022): 9,162 **Target** (2025): 10,000 (60% F)**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 2.3.2.:** # of youths benefited from skills development trainings.**Baseline** (2022): 12,015 **Target** (2025): 50,000**Data sources:** Project Reports **Frequency:** Annual**Output 2.4.:** National trade agenda is conducive for the private sector, regional and global markets.**Indicator 2.4.1.:** # of policies and regulations developed to support productivity, enhance competitiveness, and facilitate markets access. **Baseline** (2022): 1 **Target** (2025): 2**Data sources:** Project Reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 2.4.2.:** # of policy actions developed and implemented to strengthen participation in regional integration and World Trade Organization (WTO) accession.**Baseline** (2022): 0 **Target** (2025): 5**Data sources:** Project Reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 2.4.3.:** # of MSMEs supported by UNDP. **Baseline** (2022): 1,232 **Target** (2025): 2,000**Data sources:** Project Reports **Frequency:** Annual | Ministry of Finance & Planning, National Bureau of StatisticsMinistry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Ministry of Water Resources, and Irrigation Ministry of Trade and IndustryMinistry of EnergyMinistry of EnvironmentCSOsUNMISSUN agenciesIMFJapan, Norway, Sweden, African Development BankGreen Climate Fund Green Environment Fund  | **Regular**:10,000,000 |
| **Other:** 20,974,848 |
|  |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY:** Increase support to the social sector for human capital development and protect the vulnerable population, to leave no one behind. |
| **1. UNSDCF OUTCOME 3:** Children, women, and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, enjoy improved coverage of inclusive, responsive, quality social services and social protection. |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN** **OUTCOME 2:** No one left behind centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development. |
| # of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations.**Baseline (2022):** 1.1/1,000 (sex and age disaggregation to be done)**Target (2025):** TBD# of health facilities with a functioning cold chain. **Baseline (2022):** 881 (65% of 1,350 health facilities)**Target (2025):** 1,220 (90% of 1,350 health facilities) | **Data source:** MoH, Global Fund annual and review reports**Frequency:** Annual **Data source:** MoH, HMIS progress reports, cold chain inventory reports**Frequency:** Annual  | **Output 3.1.:** National health service delivery strengthened through scaling up HIV and tuberculosis services and building resilient health systems. **Indicator 3.1.1.**: % of tuberculosis cases registered and receiving treatment during a specified period**.****Baseline** (2022): 83%  **Target** (2025): 85%**Data sources:** MoH Global Fund Annual reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 3.1.2.**: Access to HIV and related services.1. # of people accessing anti-retroviral therapy (ARV) treatment disaggregated by gender.

**Baseline** (2022): 47,541 (23,700 F) **Target** (2025): 78,969 (39,484 F)**Data sources:** MoH GF Annual reports **Frequency:** Annual1. % of people living with HIV currently on ART disaggregated by sex.

**Baseline** (2022): 28.5% (50%F) **Target** (2025): 41% (50%F)**Data sources:** MoH Global Fund annual reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 3.1.3.**: % of HIV-positive women who received ART during pregnancy and/or labor and delivery.**Baseline** (2022): 43.5 % **Target** (2025): 62.3% **Data sources:** MoH Global Fund annual reports **Frequency:** Annual**Output** **3.2**.: Resilience capacities of conflict-affected communities and returnees built through social safety nets, disaster risk management (DRM), and sustainable return and reintegration.**Indicator 3.2.1**.: # of disaster- affected people benefitting from UNDP supported social safety nets and DRM initiatives, disaggregated by sex.**Baseline** (2022): 1,750 (750 F)  **Target** (2025): 5,000 (2,000F)**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual **Indicator 3.2.2**. # of UNDP supported internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees successfully reintegrated, disaggregated by sex.**Baseline** (2022): 0 **Target** (2025): 10,000 (5,000)**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Output 3.3.:**  Enhanced youth engagement in national and continental peace and development agenda through the National Youth Service (NYS) and Youth Connect Africa (YCA).**Indicator 3.3.1.:** Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports have the required capacities to lead the NYS Initiative. 1. NYS policy framework and implementation manuals developed and in use.

**Baseline (2022):** 0 **Target (2025):** 2 **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual 1. # of Ministry staffs trained to administer the NYS.

**Baseline (2022):** 0 **Target (2025):** 10**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual1. Mechanisms to effectively administer the NYS and Youth Connect established.

**Baseline (2022):** 0 **Target (2025):** 2 **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 3.3.2.:** # of youth mobilized and engaged in peace and development initiatives through the NYS and Youth Connect.**Baseline (2022):** 0 **Target (2025):** 4,000 (2000F)**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual | Ministry of Health South Sudan AIDS CommissionCSOsUN agenciesGlobal Fund | **Regular:** 4,200,000 |
| **Others:** 135,873,647 |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY:** Mainstream gender in policies and programmes and empower women and youth as drivers of growth and nation-building. |
| **1. UNSDCF OUTCOME 4:** Women, youth plus vulnerable groups are empowered to demand and exercise their political, economic, social, environmental, and cultural rights. |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2:** No one left behind centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development. |
| Status of legal and policy frameworks to promote and enforce equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, age, and disability.**Baseline (2022):** 0**Target:** 4 [[19]](#footnote-19)Proportion of seats held by women in a) National Parliaments and b) state assemblies and ministerial positions.**Baseline (2022)** TBD**Target (2025):** 35% | **Data source:** Ministry of Justice,Transitional National Legislative Assembly progress reports. **Frequency:** Annual **Data source:** Gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) analysis informing the common country assessment.**Frequency:** Annual  | **Output 4.1** GEWE efforts strengthened and benefiting from national and local level governance and development initiatives. **Indicator 4.1.1.:** New gender strategy developed and operationalized by the country office.**Baseline** (2022):No**Target** (2025): Yes**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 4.1.2.:** # of MDAs mainstreaming gender in plans and programs.**Baseline** (2022):0**Target** (2025): 7 **Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Indicator 4.1.3**.: # of UNDP supported women led CSOs with enhanced capacities to engage peacebuilding, development, and political processes.**Baseline** (2022):0**Target** (2025): 10 [[20]](#footnote-20)**Data sources:** Project reports **Frequency:** Annual**Output 4.2.:** Women and youth are empowered to participate in decision-making at national and local levels.**Indicator 4.2.1.:** # of SGBV survivors receiving redress from UNDP supported specialized units and formal justice system disaggregated by gender.**Baseline** (2022): 2,919 (70% F) **Target**(2025): 3,519 (70% F)**Data sources:** Project Reports **Frequency**: Annual**Indicator 4.2.2**.: # of conditions met for the endorsement of a Youth, Peace and Security (YSP) framework. **Baseline** (2022):**0 Target** (2025): 4**Data sources:** Project Reports **Frequency:** Annual | Ministry of Youth Ministry of GenderMinistry of LabourMinistry of TradeCSOsUN agenciesSweden, Japan, Netherlands | **Regular:** 3,578,000**Others:** 5,000,000 |
| **TOTAL**  |  |  |  | **252,716,200** |



1. Jayaraj (2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Jayaraj (2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. IMF (2021). IMF Country Report No. 21/70. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/02/south-sudan-economic-analysis-shows-growth-promise-amid-fragility>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Fragile States Index (2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://iiag.online/data.html?meas=GOVERNANCE&loc=SS&view=overview>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. World Bank, Ease of Doing Business (2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Ministry of General Education and Instruction (2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. UN data (2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. L. Guarcello S., Lyon F. C., and Rosati (2011). Labour market in South Sudan Country Report December 2011, Understanding Children’s Work, (UCW) Programme, <http://www.ucwproject.org/attachment/30052016798Labour_market_in_South_Sudan.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Climate Change, Food Insecurity and Resilient Livelihoods in South Sudan, see <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ACFrOgBWM82olpF6lR6tLIUp3IDegngAKIBstKqL-f8ftZhp4hwyL1qkbXsdF8o_pLU137ughr31fhdKKik3M2crdD1qjuYgvyiHvlgMnmQq92nAp3idNsCjJTUV8U8%3D.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. UN Environment Programme (UNEP) 2018, “South Sudan: First State of Environment and Outlook Report 2018," Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/south-sudan-first-state-environment-and-outlook-report-2018>. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. See <https://www.undp.org/library/undp-social-and-environmental-standards>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. 10 MDAs to be targeted. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. 0 = No capacity, 1 = Limited capacity, 2 = Good capacity, 4 = strong and sustainable capacity. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. 10 MDAs to be targeted. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. 0 = No capacity, 1 = Limited capacity, 2 = Good capacity, 4= strong and sustainable capacity. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Anti-GBV Law, Family Law enacted, National Youth policy, NAP adopted with a financing mechanism. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Eight women led organizations and two women-supported organizations. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)