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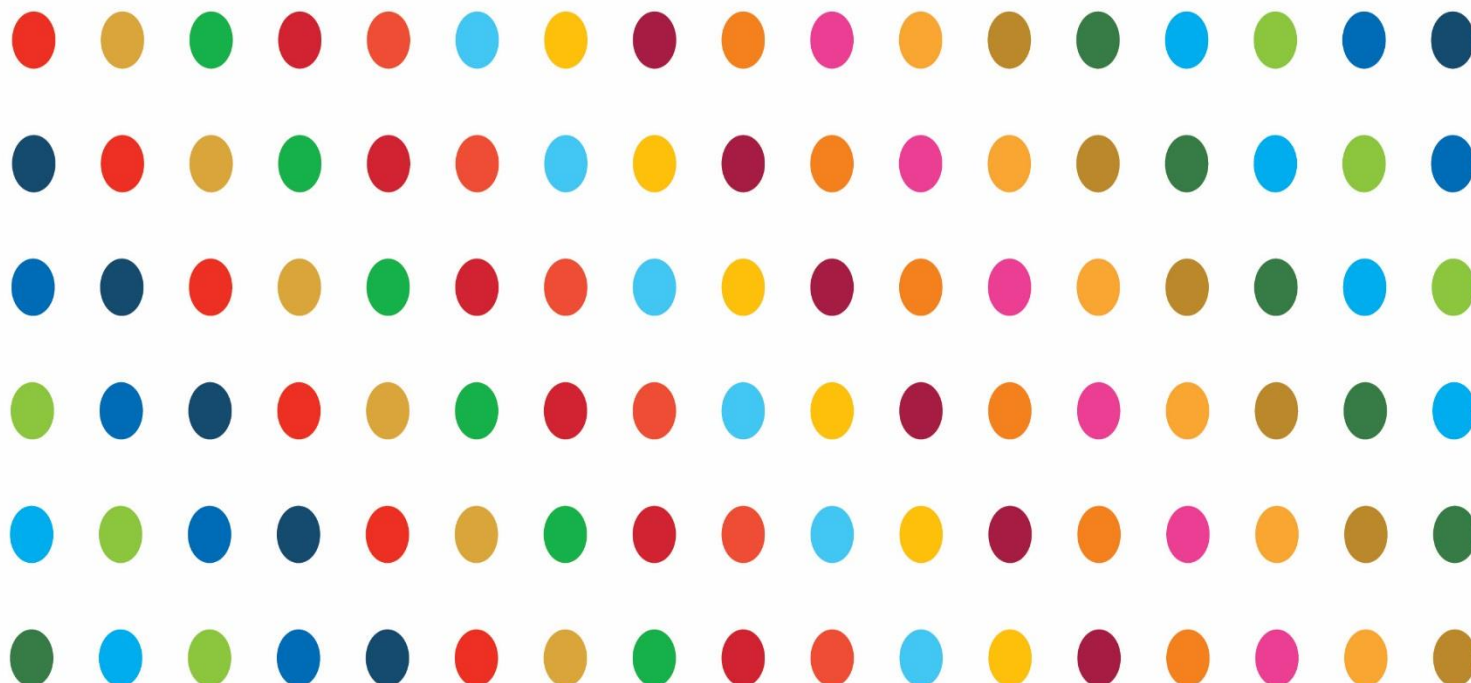


# UNITED NATIONS COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2020 Annual Results Report

South Sudan

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# Foreword

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I am pleased to present the 2020 UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF) annual report for South Sudan. The UNCF is implemented by UNCT members through *Core Contribution* Joint Flagship initiatives in key priority areas; including peace building and governance, food security, social services, gender-based violence and empowering women and youth. Additionally, the UNCF implementation complements the significant UN support for humanitarian assistance under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Despite two consecutive years of devastating floods, increased population displacement, and the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic which increased the level of vulnerability, the UNCT sustained dialogue with national partners to ensure continued implementation of the peace process. Similarly, the government is well advanced in the review of its National Development Strategy and fragility assessment, the conclusions of which will inform the medium to long term development priorities, reinvigorate aid architecture and the reactivation of the Sector Working Groups in South Sudan.

The UNCT has enhanced partnership with international financial institutions in South Sudan. The World Bank and the African Development Bank are active participants in the activities of the UNCT programs and dialogue in South Sudan. For example, the World Bank is funding USD40 million projects on social safety nets, whilst the AfDB has committed over USD 14 million to support food security initiatives.

The UNCT continued the implementation of the Nexus approach through enhanced advocacy to strengthen area-based programming under Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PfRR). Additionally, the implementation of the two collective outcomes on food security and gender-based violence, women empowerment and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience mechanism have bolstered the NEXUS operationalization.

Going forward, with the extension of the UNCF to 2022, the UNCT has agreed to initiate new Joint Flagship initiatives on area-based programming to address emerging issues including refugees, returnees, flooding, food security, peace and governance, gender based-violence and population census. The new Joint Flagships will complement the existing *Core Contribution* Joint Flagship initiatives. Regarding operational excellence, the UNCT successfully completed the Business Operations Strategy 2.0 transition plan with estimated \$15 million cost avoidance or savings by 2022.

On Covid-19 pandemic, the UNCT supported the establishment of a functional coordination platform involving the government, NGOs and development partners to finalize South Sudan's National Preparedness and Response Plan (NPRP) that mobilized USD 75 million. About 1.5 million people were reached with critical WASH supplies and about 3 million people accessed essential health services. The UNCT expanded the infectious disease unit in Juba from 24 to 82 beds, provided tents, beds, and supplied PPEs/Masks and ambulances to help treat more people in local communities. A socio-economic impact analysis informed the elaboration of the Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP), aligned to the 2019/21 UNCF and the *Core Contribution* joint Flagship Initiatives.

In conclusion I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our national and international partners for their support and strong cooperation in 2020 and we look forward to our continued collaboration in 2021.

Alain Noudéhou

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator

# UN Country Team



Children standing next to the South Sudan Map. Photo Credit: RCO

## Agencies under the Cooperation Framework

The UNCT, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator has oversight and is accountable for the implementation of the Cooperation framework. The Programme Management Team (PMT), Operations Management Team (OMT), UN Communications Group (UNCG) and related working groups--Results Groups, M&E Working Group, directly implement the actions under the UNCF.

To ensure that the UNCT contributes effectively to the implementation of the UNDS reforms, the Heads of Agencies signed a code of cooperation in 2020 aligned to the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF). The *Code of Cooperation* brings together existing priorities of UNCT members and outlines required cooperation principles to ensure consistent approach and commitment to implement the UNCF as the strategic anchor for repositioning the UNDS in South Sudan.

Contributing UNCT members to 2020 UNCF implementation include: FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMAS, UN WOMEN, UNOPS, WFP, UN-HABITAT & WHO. UNMISS contributes to UNCF priority area of building peace and strengthening governance as part of the Mission's mandate. OCHA coordinates the humanitarian response through the Humanitarian Response Plan. As of 2021, IFAD and ILO have re-engaged in South Sudan while UNEP continues its engagement with the government of South Sudan. The UNCT works closely with the government (through Ministry of Finance and Economic planning and sectoral ministries), donors and NGOs on UNCF implementation.



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# Key development Partners of the UN development system in the country

The UN remains an important but just one player in a broader collective effort towards South Sudan's peace and recovery process. Implementation of the UNCF continues to rely on our partners including national government and state authorities, National and International NGOs, civil society and to some extent the private sector with funding from multiple sources including International Financial Institutions (IFIs), bilateral donors, Multi- Partner Trust Funds and Peacebuilding Fund. Working with local implementing partners and local authorities has particularly been crucial in UN's delivery of both humanitarian and development support and ensuring that community members and key population groups are reached and engaged in the identification and planning of their development priorities. Local partners have been crucial in our ability to access hard to reach areas/groups.

The UNCT continues to strengthen its collaboration with the R-TGoNU. The DSRSG/RC/HC and UN Heads of Agencies continues to engage the political leadership of R-TGoNU on the peace process and broader humanitarian, recovery and development issues. The Sector Working Groups (SWGs) have been revived and UN agencies are co-chairing the different sectors with government and donors. Strengthened SWGs will provide the platform for inclusive and participatory national planning, budgeting and development coordination.

The Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PfRR)- an innovative platform that brings donors together with NGOs and UN agencies in South Sudan around a set of shared commitments to advocate for local ownership, and to work to reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, communities and institutions.

Though Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) remain weak and fragmented in the country, there is growing recognition that their engagement and advocacy is critical for improving governance, accountability, justice law and order, and implementation of the peace agreement. We continue to work, engage and provide support to strengthen them.



UN & Partners dialogue on Resilience building. Photo credit: RCO

Also, considering the country's demographic context with over 70% of the population below 30 years and majority of whom are unemployed, the role of the private sector continues to remain critical in revamping the economy and addressing challenges related to unemployment and livelihoods. The UNCT will continue to engage government to create conducive legal and regulatory environment to build a strong foundation necessary for vibrant private sector growth and small businesses to flourish.

The UN remains a partner of choice for both bilateral donors and IFIs in South Sudan. UN agencies are implementing various projects with funding from the World Bank, AfDB and bilateral donors demonstrating the trust of the international and local community as well as government in the UN's development systems. Important partnerships included that with the NGO Forum---very important for humanitarian action given that it counts hundreds of NGOs operating in South Sudan and instrumentalized in the establishment of a joint Partnerships Working Group with the UNCT. Finally, the UNCT operationalized a Contractor Information Management System (CIMS) Database to mitigate the risk of doing business with entities that do not abide by the highest ethical standards.

# Overview: Cooperation Framework

## Priority Areas

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	Population, female (% of total population)	Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)	Human Development Index/Rank
82.3%(2016)	49.95%(2019)	28.86% (2018)	40.26%(2018)	0.433/185

Source: <https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/country/SSD?downloadformat=excel>

In January 2019, the Government and South Sudan UNCT launched the UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF) for South Sudan based on the 2019 UNDG guidelines aligned to the National Development Strategy (NDS) that outlines joint priorities for the next 3 years (2019-2021) in support of national development priorities. The UNCF has now been extended to December 2022 to align with the transitional period of R-TGoNU.

The framework builds on sustained UN engagement in South Sudan since the signing of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and independence in 2011. It replaced the 2016-2018 Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) and builds on the positive experiences and lessons learned from ICF implementation and corresponds to the transitional period of the Revitalized Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS).

It seeks to enhance and scale up the ICF's strategic approach to building resilience, capacities and institutions to achieve key outcomes across four priority areas. The aim is to empower national partners and communities, in particular women, youth and other vulnerable groups to be more resilient and better placed to withstand the many shocks in the country including the impacts of the protracted conflict.

The four priority thematic areas of the UNCF are:

- Building peace and strengthening governance;
- Improving food security and recovering local economies;
- Strengthening social services;
- Empowering women and youth.

For the past two years (2019 & 2020), the UNCF has been implemented through several activities clustered around the four priority areas under joint workplans and a Core Contribution. The Core Contribution is a collection of nine high-impact flagship initiatives anchored in the UNCF that are designed to deliver tangible, transformative results before the end of 2020. The Core Contribution supports the peace process and are intended to give a boost to South Sudan's transition to recovery and long-term development as it provides a useful framework for dialogue between UNCT, government and donors. The nine joint flagship programmes focus on:

1. Fighting Gender Based Violence
2. Essential health services
3. Educating children and the young with a focus on pastoral communities
4. Food and nutrition security
5. Governance and access to justice
6. Area-based economic recovery
7. Families returning from displacement
8. Preparing for national census
9. Empowering women

The UNCF work planning, quality assurance and oversight is done through four Results Groups- one for each of the priority areas; Programme Management Team (PMT) and UN Country Team (UNCT). The UN M&E Working Group supports the monitoring and reporting on UNCF implementation.

Apart from the regular consultative meetings by the Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) with relevant government counterparts and ministries on sectoral issues, the UNCT through the Resident Coordinator once a year formally engages government through the Ministry of Finance and Planning where it presents progress on UNCF implementation and planned future priority activities.

# Chapter 1: Key developments in the country and the regional context

Since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement in 2018, significant steps towards the peace process has been made, with a sustained reduction in conflict-related violence throughout the country, although from 2020, there has been a resurgence of intercommunal violence in many parts of the country. The R-TGoNU was formed in early 2020 with the Presidency comprising the President and the five Vice-Presidents sworn in on 22 February and Cabinet formed on 13 March 2020. Also, the number of states was reduced from 32 to 10 states and 3 administrative areas. Appointment of state Governors for all states was completed by early 2021. However, some key pre-transitional tasks such as the transitional security arrangements, redeployment of a unified force and reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislature are yet to be accomplished.

Further, human rights violations and abuses and protection threats persist in the country, though the overall number by armed groups have decreased. There have been cases of conflict-related sexual violence, forced recruitment, supply routes disruptions through road ambushes affecting freedom of movement and killing of humanitarian workers.

Humanitarian needs remain high with 7.5 million in need of assistance in 2020, as a result of cumulative effects of years of prolonged conflict and chronic vulnerabilities. Also, nearly 4 million people remain displaced by the crisis- 1.7 million internally and 2.2 million South Sudanese remain as refugees in the neighboring countries. Despite its' challenges, South Sudan is hosting 314,000 refugees inside its borders. And has kept its borders open for those wishing to see asylum, during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The country experienced several shocks in the past twelve months including flooding; invasion of desert locusts; and now the COVID-19 pandemic. Coupled with economic mismanagement and weak macroeconomic fundamentals (including SSP depreciation and high inflation), this has dented the previously optimistic economic outlook with rising food prices and loss in oil revenue. In 2020, the collapse in oil prices and the several shocks resulted in a widening budget deficit that is undermining Government's capacity to implement the R-ARCSS and to deliver peace dividends.



Independence celebration: Photo credit: RCO.

At the regional level, South Sudan is closely monitoring the refugees and expected returns situation; and is following the civil war that broke out between the federal government forces (Ethiopian National Defense Forces, ENDF) and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in late 2020. This is particularly relevant given that Ethiopia and South Sudan are neighboring countries, and the regional implications of the crisis are strong considering Ethiopia's large population and growing economic influence in the sub-region.

# 1.1 2020 Key development trends and emerging issues

The country's economy experienced devastating impact due to the COVID 19 pandemic, low oil prices, floods, locust infestation and drastic depreciation of the SSP leading to increasing prices, especially for food. GDP growth for FY 2020/2021 is projected to be negative 3.6 percent compared with projection of 13.2 percent in FY 2019/2020.

Indicator	South Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa
Life expectancy at birth (years)	57.9	61.5
Mortality rate, under-five (per 1,000 live births)	98.6	76.7
Expected years of schooling (years)	5.3	10.0
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP)	1	4.7
Literacy rate, adult (% ages 15 and older)	34.5	65.3
Gross national income (GNI) per capita (constant 2017 PPP\$)	2,003	3,685
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (%)	61.9	84.1
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	1150	535.2
Population in multidimensional poverty, headcount (%)	91.9	55.0
Population living below income poverty line, national poverty line (%)	82.3	43.4
Unemployment, total (% of labour force)	12.2	6.4
Unemployment, youth (% ages 15-24)	18.8	10.7
Internet users, total (% of population)	8	25.2
Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 people)	33.5	76.6

Source: 2020 Human Development Report <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SSD>

Going forward, the country context is likely to remain the same and the development trajectory is likely to be shaped by the following emerging issues and processes: a) The National Development Strategy review projected to be completed in June 2021, will provide the overarching framework for setting medium to long term national strategic priorities, the national budget, the National Vision for 2030 and support the implementation of R-ARCSS process; b) Government has initiated PFM reform process to accelerate implementation of Chapter IV (R-ARCSS) and address the economic crisis; c) As we approach the final years of the R-ARCSS and the end of R-TGoNU in early 2023, it is anticipated that there will be intensified dialogue regarding the timeline for the expected elections and the constitution making process in South Sudan; d) With the gradual progress in the implementation of the R-ARCSS and relative stability and security, its anticipated that returns (from both internal displacements and South Sudanese refugees) will increase; and e) With the surge and increase in registered positive cases of COVID-19 in the country in 2021, the negative socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on basic social services, productive sectors and trade will amplify and continue to undermine South Sudan's recovery process.



# Chapter 2: UN socio-economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic

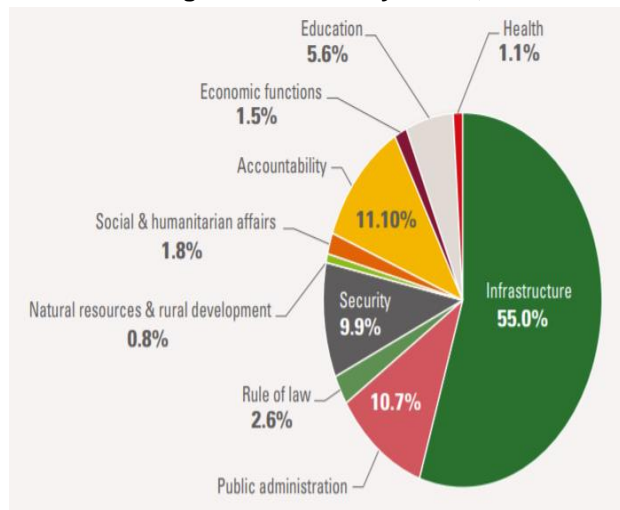
## Covid-19 impacts on households in South Sudan

The first case of COVID-19 in South Sudan was confirmed on 5 April 2020. Since then, as of 20 March 2021, the number of cases has increased, reaching 9,849 infections and 106 deaths ----with a noted exponential increase of infections at the beginning of 2021. Given the limited testing capacity, the number of confirmed cases may understate the actual number of infection cases in the country.

South Sudan does not have a national system for monitoring the impact of Covid-19 on the different sectors and actors of the economy. Nonetheless, between 9-25 June 2020, the World Bank conducted a rapid phone-based Household Monitoring Survey (HMS) to monitor the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Sudan. A sample of 1,213 households in both urban and rural areas in all ten former states of South Sudan were interviewed on their knowledge of COVID-19 and mitigation measures, access to educational activities during school closures, employment dynamics, household income and livelihood, income loss and coping strategies, and assistance received. Key highlights from the survey include:

- Only a third of children who were in school before the pandemic are engaging in any distance learning. Of those who are, the most common means is through educational radio programs.
- Half of all households report a fall in income since the start of the pandemic, including one in eight who say they have lost all income from their main activity. Non-farm business activities were most impacted.
- Business and self-employed activities have suffered primarily from initial lockdown due to the pandemic, and a drop in consumer demand in a market where low aggregate demand already posed a severe obstacle.
- Household food security remains disconcerting, with four in five households reporting skipping meals or running out of food. These results were consistent across urban and rural parts of South Sudan.

## National budget allocations by sector, FY 2019/20



South Sudan remains one of the most dangerous country to live in during this COVID-19 pandemic with a very weak and under-resourced health care system. Government spending on social sectors is very low, and a fall in oil prices has worsened the situation. The risk of COVID-19 in South Sudan is compounded by severe malnourishment and the large number of IDPs with limited and/or cramped shelter.

To reduce contagion, government initially acted swiftly and introduced policies such as reduced trading hours and a curfew. A costed National Preparedness and Response Plan (NPRP) was prepared in late March 2020 hinged on eight pillars 1) Coordination, planning and monitoring, 2) risk communication and community engagement, 3), surveillance, rapid response and case investigation, 4) points of entry, 5) national laboratories, 6) prevention and control, 7) case management and 8) operational support and logistics.



The DSRSG/RC/HC hands over PPE kits worth US\$5.2 million to the ministry of Health. Photo by Allen Poni (RCO)

## UN Response

The UN, international community and the private sector responded promptly and committed resources (monetary and in kind) for the planned activities in the NPRP. The UNCT as a key partner of government on development immediately embarked on developing a Socio-economic Response Plan (SERP) to address Covid-19 impacts beyond the immediate health impacts.

The UNCT is well positioned to lead the socio-economic response as its operations are well established and reach everywhere in South Sudan. Secondly, the UNCT supports South Sudan across all sectors creating a holistic response and synergies – including across varied areas such as health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, humanitarian mine action, rule of law, food delivery, vaccination campaigns and public finance support.

Relatedly, UNCT interventions often take the form of joint programmes, exploiting synergies not only within UNCT agencies, but also through partnerships with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), non-governmental organizations, civil society, and with bilateral donors or specialized funds and programmes such as the World Bank and AfDB.

UNCT response involved repurposing existing programmes/activities and or expanding and formulating new ones to address COVID-19-related impacts. The UNCT;

- Distributed more than 258,000 face masks to boost prevention and renovated hospitals in all 10 states, installing water tanks and generators, providing tents and beds to help treat more people in local communities, and supplying PPEs and ambulances.
- Contributed to the establishment, coordination and strengthening of the country's capacity for surveillance, laboratory testing, case management, risk communication and research to shape the response.
- Deployed five technical officers at the national Public Health Emergency Operations Centre to support coordination, along with 10 other officers deployed in each State.
- Provided technical guidance for the surveillance strategy, established 20 sentinel surveillance sites, mortality surveillance teams, and deployed 10 surveillance and rapid response teams to promptly investigate suspected cases, collect samples and trace contacts of COVID-19 positive cases.

- Supported the expansion of the infectious disease unit in Juba to 82 from 24 beds and mobilized additional resources to ensure that essential health services continue to be delivered.
- Developed a COVID-19 Plan with guidelines on distance learning, re-opening schools safely, and reviewed teaching and learning materials.
- Provided technical support and access (35,000 radio sets) for radio learning across the country-including pastoralist community.
- Providing income support to about 430,000 beneficiaries through a US\$40 million World Bank funded South Sudan Safety Net Project.
- Providing cash transfers to over 16,500 vulnerable urban households to address their short-term food needs, while building their livelihoods and providing life skills training.
- scaled up WASH infrastructure, community hygiene promotion and supported Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) at health facilities and Points of Entry (PoEs).
- Provided livelihood support to increase agricultural production and address productivity constraints while providing food to meet short-term hunger gaps.
- Provided assorted crop and vegetable seed kits to support approximately 14,000 refugee households during the 2020 farming season.
- Relocated funds to preposition core nutrition supplies to different strategic locations in South Sudan and avoid pipeline breaks in case of lockdown.
- Contributed to COVID-19 impact analysis and influenced the government-led NPRP to ensure that gender concerns are integrated across the COVID-19 response.
- Established a national helpline for reporting cases of SGBV
- Reached people and communities with messages to counter misinformation, hate speech and xenophobia linked to the spread of the virus
- Engaged over 2,500 social mobilizers through the establishment of the Integrated Community Mobilization Network in all 10 states of South Sudan.
- Contributed to the reinvigoration of the local economy by supporting production of locally made reusable cloth face masks with material sourced locally from traders.
- Created close to 500 jobs in face mask production alone, providing employment, income and food security to the vulnerable population engaged – 80 per cent of whom are women.



# Chapter 3: UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

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Members of the United Nations Country Team and Representatives of the Government of South Sudan met to review the implementation of the UNCF and discuss joint priorities on 2 July 2020. Photo by Allen Poni.





A resident of Central Equatoria displays her harvest. Photo/RCO

### 3.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

Progress	Less than 50%: Off track	Between 50%-75%: Partially on track	More than 75%: On track
Average achievement based on 2020 targets			Outcome    Output
Priority Area 1: Building Peace and Strengthening governance			63%    84%
Priority Area 2: Improving food security and recovering local economies			93%    101%
Priority Area 3: Strengthening Social Services			87%    85%
Priority Area 4: Empowering Women and Youth			67%    75%
<b>Overall performance</b>			<b>78%    86%</b>

In 2020, despite the initial optimism created at the beginning of the year by the formation of the R-TGoNU --with the swearing in of the presidency and cabinet and reduction of the number of states from 32 to 10, the political situation remained fluid and uncertain as some key pre-transitioned tasks were not accomplished. The transitional security arrangements, the screening, training and redeployment of a unified force were not

achieved, and the Transitional National Legislature is yet to be reconstituted. Inter-communal violence increased in some parts of the country and there were cases of road ambushes which disrupted supply routes and freedom of movement.

Also, the socio-economic situation in the country remained challenging. The country was hit by severe flooding, invasion of desert locusts, and then COVID-19.

pandemic. The humanitarian situation remained dire with 7.5 million in need of assistance in 2020 as a result of the cumulative effects of years of prolonged conflict, chronic vulnerabilities and weak essential services.

All these challenges dented the previously optimistic economic outlook arising from the signing of the revitalized peace agreement in 2018 and undermined government and development partners' efforts to deliver peace dividends. The Covid-19 pandemic particularly affected modalities of doing business—curtailing movements, disrupting supply chains—negatively impacting the implementation of UNCF activities.

Notwithstanding these challenges, positive progress was made by the UNCT in 2020 on UNCF implementation with significant progress in social services including WASH and Health services; Food security and nutrition where cereal production increased and coordination mechanism for nutrition were strengthened. On governance and peace building, collaboration with UNMISS remained strong enabling discussions on the constitution making and elections. We have also seen progress on conflict resolution, rule of law, GBV, gender and support to humanitarian efforts. Thus, overall, achievement on implementation is on-track, though results related to building peace and strengthening governance and empowering women and youth were partially on-track due to delays in the full formation of the revitalized transitional government. In particular, the delay in formation of state governments and re-constitution of legislative assembly impacted on the ability of AFPs to meaningfully support local service delivery and institutional capacity support. Also, activities that required face-to-face engagement of community members including women and youth were severely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Relatedly, because of the severe flooding and the immediate impact of Covid-19, some AFPs were compelled to re-purpose funds to address the humanitarian situation. Further, getting accurate, reliable and disaggregated data remains a challenge in the country.

In 2020, overall funding delivery was US\$202,919,610 compared to US\$213,360,853 in 2019--- representing a 5% decrease.





## 3.2. Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs

Priority Area 1: Building Peace and Strengthening governance				
Outcome indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Achievement	% Reach
Percentage of individual respondents with confidence in peace and security disaggregated by sex, age, and geography	47.4% (46.6% male and 48.7% female)	55% (50% male, 50% female)	49.6% (44% males; 56% females)	90%
Number of HLRF-agreed governance and security reforms completed and implemented	The High-Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF) revitalized the 2015 peace agreement	Relevant institutions and mechanisms reformed and reconstituted	0	0%
Number of national and sub-national development policies, plans, budgets and revenue management systems that are SDG aligned, inclusive and utilize gender disaggregated data.	1 National Development Strategy (NDS)	4	4	100%
<b>Average Reach</b>				63%
Output indicators				
Output indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Annual Achievement	% Reach
<b>Output 1.1: Political Governance Processes and Transitional Institutions and Mechanisms supported for effective, transparent and responsive governance.</b>				
1.1.1: Number of gender-sensitive reform policies framework orks designed, signed and established	N/A	9	6	67%
1.1.2: Number of national security institutions revitalized and strengthen to provide peace, justice and human rights	0	6	7	117%
1.1.3: Number of targeted R-TGoNU and/or NPTC institutions with improved capacity to deliver on key mandates	0	20	19	95%
1.1.4: Permanent constitution in place	0	1	0	0%
<b>Average Reach</b>				70%
<b>Output 1.2 Public Administration strengthened through institution building and reform</b>				
1.2.1: Number of civil service institutions with capacities and independence to deliver reforms and core functions including basic services	1	2	2	100%
1.2.2: Number of institutional framework orks developed and implemented to promote the participation of women, youth and marginalized groups in reform processes	0	6	3	50%
1.2.3: Number of gender responsive, risk and data-informed development framework orks, including disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in place	0	3	1	33%
1.2.4: Number of states with unified tax systems and level and impact of public investments in social sector institutions	1	3	3	100%
<b>Average Reach</b>				71%
<b>Output 1.3 Mechanisms for conflict management, community security and social cohesion strengthened</b>				
1.3.1: Number of conflict management and reconciliation activities (dialogue forums, conferences, workshops) implemented at the national and subnational level	200	400	353	88%
1.3.2: Number of a functional multi-sectoral coordination mechanism that advocates for youth participation	2	10	7	70%
1.3.3: Number of communities (counties) with functional mechanism for conflict prevention, dialogue and conflict resolution	35	45	26	58%
1.3.4: Number of national and subnational infrastructures for peace established or strengthened	4	4	3	75%
<b>Average Reach</b>				73%
<b>Output 1.4 Access to Justice, Rule of Law, Transitional Justice and Human Rights protection supported</b>				
1.4.1 Number of GBV cases reported to authorities receiving judgment in the formal justice system	1,324 (58% women)	3,000 (50% women)	2720 (66% women)	91%
1.4.2 Number of police and community relationship committees established and operational at community level	5	12	11	92%
1.4.3 Number of individuals provided with legal aid services, capacity building and advocacy for a child friendly justice system disaggregated by gender.	220 (68 female, 152 males)	3,500 (30% women)	3,969 (48.6% female).	113%
1.4.4 Number of SGBV survivors benefitting from victim redress mechanisms, including on transitional justice	125 (50 females, 75 males)	1,200 (40% female)	1,331 (74% female).	111%
<b>Overall Reach</b>				102%
<b>Output 1.5 Support CSOs/Media to promote peace, reconciliation, democratic governance, rule of law and human rights</b>				
1.5.1: Number of R-ARCSS aligned governance reforms and reconstitution of institutions undertaken with the participation of CSOs	0	8	1	13%
1.5.2: Number of national & subnational institutions and structures that engage youth in governance, rule of law, peacebuilding and human rights and decision making processes.	0	3	6	200%
1.5.3: Number of institutions that have strengthen capacities and policies for media diversity and pluralism including community media.	4	4	4	100%
1.5.4 Number of communities using radio communication to promote intercommunal peace and reconciliation	4	4	4	100%
<b>Average Reach</b>				103%
<b>Overall Reach</b>				84%

## Progress on Priority 1: Building Peace and Strengthening Governance

Some progress was made on building peace and strengthening governance attributed to the positive steps by the parties towards the implementation of the peace process. The Presidency (comprising the President, the First Vice-President and four Vice-Presidents) were sworn in on 22 February 2020 and the Cabinet was formed on 13 March 2020. The number of states was reduced to 10 from 32 and by early 2021, all governors appointed for the states and administrative areas.

However, delays in full formation of government including state level government structures, transitional security arrangements and unification of the forces, and the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislature limited progress towards strengthening public administration and political processes and transitional institutions as well as mechanisms for conflict management, community security and social cohesion at the local level.

The UNCT continued to provide both technical assistance and capacity support to government institutions; the National Bureau Statistics on migration and population-related data collection; the Ministry of Labor on Safe, Humane Labor Mobility and Labor Migration Policy; the Ministry of Housing and the Parliamentary Committee on Land and Physical Infrastructure on the National Land Policy; the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management on Disaster Risk Reduction and climate-sensitive national disaster risk analysis; the Ministry of Culture, Museums, and National Heritage on the Archives Bill and copyright policy, and Bank of South Sudan to survey remittance flows to inform institutional and policy reforms and the Ministry of Peace Building on the formulation of a South Sudan Peacebuilding Strategic Framework.

Further, the UNCT is supporting government's efforts through Ministry of Finance and Planning on Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms--revision of the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act; the National Audit Chamber Act 2012; and reactivation of the PFM Donor Working Group. It also provided technical support for mainstreaming gender considerations in security sector reforms---a key support to the implementation of Chapter 2 of the R-ARCSS; budget transparency including citizens' engagement in national budgetary processes and conducted market and tax assessments to inform the design and creation of a unified tax system to harmonize revenue collection and administration in Jubeek, Aweil and Gbudue. Also, in partnership with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, it conducted a rapid gender analysis on COVID-19 to inform the National Preparedness and Response Plan and Humanitarian Inter-Cluster Coordination Group scenario planning session for COVID-19 response. It also supported national and sub-national land legislation and land management institutions with capacity assessments, training, technical guidance, policy development and material support.

UNCT continued to support the high-level national dialogue and implement programmatic activities across the country focusing on conflict management, reconciliation, social cohesion as well as the implementation of the peace agreement that have contributed to reduction in local conflicts and cattle-raiding incidents, and enhanced freedom of movement, trade and humanitarian access. Activities included pre- and post-migration conferences, inter-community dialogues, strengthening community peace structures and networks and early warning and response mechanisms, support to local rapprochement and trust-building between communities and establishment of youth coordination forums at the state and national level. Relatedly, there has been improvement in local level security with the establishment of Police Community Relation Committees.

Further, the UNCT promoted women's participation in local peacebuilding efforts and peace dialogues. It created spaces for public interaction and awareness on topical issues including COVID-19 through radios, provision of mobility equipment, public address system and establishment of toll-free lines. It increased people's trust in and access to the formal justice system for seeking redress for abuses and injustice by supporting legal representation for GBV survivors and establishing a GBV Court and the deployment of mobile courts to difficult to reach areas. It strengthened monitoring and referral mechanisms for protection issues---thereby improving access for basic services and trauma and psychosocial support for SGBV survivors

The UNCT also established community radio stations to promote peace and access to information on COVID-19 prevention measures and countering misinformation, stigmatization and hate speech towards those affected by the COVID-19 Virus. Support has also been provided to institutions to raise awareness and promote freedom of expression, access to information and the safety of journalists especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. This included training of community radio journalists, developing toolkit on Gender and Conflict Sensitive Reporting, and equipping the centre of Association for Media Development in South Sudan (AMDISS) with computers and internet.

Additionally, risk education was provided to 124,478 (34,423 boys; 31,196 girls; 30,210 men; 28,649 women) civilians on explosive ordnance; and destroyed stockpiles comprised of over 3,700 explosive devices. Also, camp management services were provided to the British military contingency in Bentiu and Malakal as well as UNMISS field offices and locations in the country. This is in addition to providing dispatch, shuttle and driver services to the UNMISS contingency to facilitate the peace keeping mission in the country.



Priority Area 2: Improving food security and recovering local economies				
Outcome indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Annual Achievement	% Reach
Average household level Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	9.4	6	5.4	111%
Percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Scores (FCS)	20%	15%	14%	107%
Reduction in food consumption gap from national production	5.1	2	3	67%
Vulnerable communities have access to competitive and enabling private-sector led initiatives and trade opportunities to increase production and promote markets integration	43%	50%	44%	88%
<b>Average Reach</b>				93%
Output indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Annual Achievement	% Reach
<b>Output 2.1: Vulnerable communities engage in development of and benefit from functional and accountable policy, legislative frameworks and natural resource management practices to improve the enabling environment and the right to adequate food.</b>				
2.1.1 Amount of area (sqm) surveyed, cleared and released	26,213,725 sqm	7,000,000 sqm	9,028,773 sqm	129%
2.1.2 Number of national coordination mechanisms, policies, strategies, plans and programmes informed by project analytical products	6	21	19	90%
2.1.3 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving capacity strengthening/training/technical support by type	426,708 (FAO) 500 CBPP exercises involving 9,000 people (WFP)	1,495	1329	89%
2.1.4 Number of acres allocated by local authorities/communities to support displaced women/returnees with economic recovery efforts	600	800	310	39%
<b>Average Reach</b>				87%
<b>Output 2.2 Vulnerable communities are supported to enhance production, increase productivity, access and linkages to markets to strengthen resilience.</b>				
2.2.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	1,104,408.00	812,900.00	1,041,131.00	128%
2.2.2 Number of assets built, restored or maintained, and livelihoods diversified by targeted households (by type and unit of measure)	-	121.00	113.00	93%
2.2.3 Number of smallholder farmers/Households/ cooperatives supported/trained disaggregated by sex and type of support/training	16,050.00	828,794.00	37,882.00	5%
2.2.4 Number of technical assistance/support activities provided (by type)	426,408.00	854.00	1,688.00	198%
<b>Average Reach</b>				106%
<b>Output 2.3 Vulnerable communities and partners benefit from learning, knowledge, agricultural practices and skills development to improve their resilience.</b>				
2.3.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving capacity strengthening/training/technical support by type	0	164338	166278	101%
2.3.2 Number of tools, systems or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of capacity strengthening support	4	6	8	133%
2.3.3 Number of institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of capacity strengthening support	11	6	10	167%
<b>Average Reach</b>				134%
<b>Output 2.4 Vulnerable communities have access to competitive and enabling private-sector led initiatives and trade opportunities to increase production and promote markets integration.</b>				
2.4.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving capacity strengthening/training/technical support by type	18 Rural Agregation Centers; 4630	4,161	3,644	88%
2.4.2 Number of groups accessing private-sector jobs as a result of capacity strengthening support	300	800	566	71%
2.4.3 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	200	500	See 2.2.1	N/a
2.4.4 Number of targeted persons receiving agriculture production kits and market oriented agricultural training	65,887	13,622	10,432	77%
<b>Average Reach</b>				78%
<b>Overall Reach</b>				101%

## Progress on Priority 2: Improving food security and recovering local economies

Average progress related to improving food security and recovering local economies by UNCT was on-track in 2020. Over 9 million sqm was surveyed or cleared of explosive ordnance and released to local communities for productive use---agriculture, markets, and other livelihood activities. Support was also provided to several national coordination mechanisms and structures to revamp and streamline recovery efforts including Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PfRR); Wau Technical Committee on Land Governance and Administration; and Parliamentary Land Committee.

Also, at the on-set of the locust invasion, support was provided to develop national preparedness plan and establish monitoring teams in six counties of Eastern Equatoria state. Resilience Platforms were established at the state level to support government participation and coordination of resilience activities and trained national and state level line ministries personnel on Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) and Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP). Additionally, the Partners Social Protection Working Group (PSWG) was reactivated in 2020 and an updated National Social Protection Mapping undertaken to reflect COVID-19 situation. UNCT also supported the National TVET working group and its coordination committees to draft the national TVET policy, COVID- 19 TVET Response plan and TVET re-opening guidelines.

Further, the UNCT trained community members on housing, land and property related documentation and supported women to obtain land occupancy certificates. It also facilitated people to participate in livestock migration conferences, thereby building cross-border peace. It improved the livelihood and resilience of households and communities by providing cash for seed, farm inputs, fish farm ponds, access to markets and training on conservation agriculture, land preparation, seed management, kitchen gardening and nutrition practices, post-harvest technologies, and livestock vaccination and treatment.

In addition, UNCT completed the construction of up to 200KM of feeder roads to improve access and trade across the country. In Bar-el-Gazel region, it completed the Nyinakok- Akorok Payam Feeder Road, Bar Urud-Kayango feeder road, Achol Pagong-Ayien market feeder rod, Ayien market to Panlieth feeder road; Aluakluak-Mapuordit-Agurany feeder road; Kayango-Getti extension feeder road. In Gbudue, Western Equatoria state, it constructed Nzara-Basukangbi feeder road and Gangura-James-Diko-Remenze feeder road; while in Aweil, it constructed Jorbioch Payam - Mayom Angok and Panthou- Tialiet Feeder Roads. It also offered on job training on road construction works including road survey, materials laboratory testing and analysis to engineers in the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure (MoPI) in Northern Bar-el-Gazel leading to improvement in the quality of road construction works.

Relatedly, to spur private sector growth and recovery of the local economies, the UNCT has supported the construction of local market infrastructures that are being managed by community-based committees. It has also restored community livelihood systems, created opportunities for self-reliance and promoted entrepreneurship and economic empowerment by constructing agro-processing centres, conducting market needs assessment and supporting training in hairdressing, tailoring, soap making, post-harvest technologies, fish farming, beekeeping, and fuel-efficient stove construction, carpentry, blacksmiths, masons, plumbers, climate smart agriculture, seed multiplication, poultry, computer and Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs).

Additionally, through existing vocational training centres, the UNCT continued to empower the youth and nurture their entrepreneurial culture and market oriented skills. It provided start-up kits for various livelihood activities including agriculture production kits and VSLA kits. It established new Rural Aggregation Centers and offered existing warehouses to farmers to promote collective aggregation. It also developed contracting modalities for food purchases from smallholder farmers which has improved farmer's access to markets. Further, it provided food or cash transfers under the food assistance for assets programme to meet the food consumption gaps of the most vulnerable while building the households and communities assets that reduce the risk of disaster, strengthen livelihoods and build resilience over time. Cash for work was also provided to engage communities in activities like mask production. It rolled out the social safety nets project targeting about 430,000 beneficiaries in Juba and nine other counties across the country.

Also, to further improve resilience of vulnerable communities, UNCT provided training and skills development on agricultural practices to several institutions: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoE), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW); State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure; County Agriculture Departments; County Animal Resources Departments; Nyamlel Agriculture Research Centre; John Garang University in Bor and Juba University. It also supported the release of IPC and food security and nutrition monitoring reports and conducted assessment of COVID-19 on markets and trade.

However, despite the significant progress made in 2020, Covid-19 dynamics affected efforts towards increasing private-sector led production, access to markets and trade opportunities ---negatively impacted on movement of both people and goods. The pandemic also affected the meaningful engagement of vulnerable communities on natural resource management practices to strengthen livelihood recovery efforts.

Outcome indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Annual Achievement	% Reach
Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals, disaggregated by geography	14.7%	21%	17%	81%
Number of people newly infected with HIV in the reporting period.	All Ages: 14,057; Adults 15+: 12,285; Women: 7906; Children 0-14 = 1,772	All Ages:13,833; Adults 15+:12,287; Women:7791; Children 0-14:1,546	All Ages:17,371; Adults 15+:14,411; Women:9,310; Children 0-14:2,959	80%
% of children 6-59 months w ith SAM/MAM w ho are admitted for treatment and recover, disaggregated by sex and geography.	SAM: 87%; MAM: 85%	SAM: 90%, MAM: 87%	SAM: 95%; MAM:72%	94%
% of children, youth and adults enrolled in formal and non-formal education (sex and age-disaggregated)	74%: ECDE 10% (9% female, 10% male); primary 57% (48 female, 64% male); secondary 7% (4% female, 8% male);	95%: ECDE 14% (14% female, 14% male); primary 71% (65 female, 77% male); secondary 10% (7% female, 12% male);	85%	89%
% of households w ith basic w ater services, disaggregated by sex	50%	58%	53%	91%
Average Reach				87%
Output Indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Annual Achievement	% Reach
<b>Output 3.1 Health: People in South Sudan, particularly children, women, youth and people living with chronic illnesses have increased access to and utilization of quality essential health services</b>				
3.1.1 % of pregnant w omen attending at least 4 antenatal care visits(ANC coverage)	17%	23%	31%	135%
3.1.2 Coverage of DPT3-Hib-Hep(Pentavalent vaccine) among children under 1 year	26%	60%	74%	123%
3.1.3 Number of outpatient department consultations.	0.6 per capita/year	1.5	0.7	46%
3.1.4 Percentage of service delivery points that have reported no stock-out of essential medicines/ vaccines in last 3 months	40%	70%	56%	79%
3.1.5 Maternal death review coverage (%)	No data	10%	No data	No data
3.1.6 EVD preparedness and readiness score(%)	17%	85%	67%	79%
Average Reach				92%
<b>Output 3.2 HIV: Population in South Sudan particularly youth, key population and people living with HIV have increased access to and utilization of quality HIV services</b>				
3.2.1 # of adults and children on ART	Adults: 22, 793 PMTCT: 5,358 Children:1,205	Adults : 40555, PMTCT: 9533, Children: 2145	Adults : 40252, PMTCT: 4462, Children: 2195	90%
3.2.2 # of people reached w ith HIV combination prevention services	All: 180,757; M= 96966, F=83,791	Adults : 40555, PMTCT: 9533, Children: 2146	Adults : 30,186, PMTCT: 19717 Children: 5,617	106%
3.2.3 # of adolescents, girls, young w omen, men and boys accessing integrated HIV and GBV services	1584500	2624000	1347166	51%
Average Reach				82%
<b>Output 3.3 Nutrition - Girls and boys under age five, adolescent girls and women in South Sudan increasingly access more equitable and better-quality nutrition services by 2021</b>				
3.3.1 Number of children aged 6-59 months w ith SAM w ho are admitted for treatment	210,689	226,196	204,167	90%
3.3.2 Number of children aged 6-59 months w ith MAM w ho are admitted for treatment	512941 (M: 246,212 F:266,729)	496558 (M:238,348 F:258,210)	488119 ( M:227086 F:261033)	98%
3.3.3 Number of pregnant and lactating w omen (PLW) w ith acute malnutrition w ho are admitted for treatment	356,458	323,098	423,134	131%
3.3.4 Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months w ho received IYCF counselling	607,539	1,088,223	1,644,323	151%
3.3.5 Number of under-five children & PLW enrolled in BSFP in targeted locations/counties	995,322 (U5 M: 334,428 U5 F: 362,297 and PLW: 298,597	746,408 (U5 M: 265,677 U5 F: 287,816 and PLW: 211,915	574866 (U5 -477772 PLW- 97092)	77%
Average Reach				110%
<b>Output 3.4 WASH: Vulnerable and emergency-affected people in South Sudan including children and women have access to basic drinking water, sanitation facilities and increased the capacity for effective emergency preparedness, response and recovery for WASH services.</b>				
3.4.1 Number of people (including host communities, IDPs and Refugees) w ho access and use safe drinking w ater w ith minimum quality and quantity as agreed w ith cluster	982659	2,531,257	1,721,932	68%
3.4.2 Number of people (including host communities, IDPs, refugees) w ho access and use adequate sanitation w ith minimum quality and quantity as agreed w ith cluster	498,750	1,153,171	835116	72%
3.4.3 % of health facilities w ith functional WASH facilities	30%	53%	35%	66%
3.4.4 Number of guidelines, policy, contingency, cholera and Ebola, Covid-19 preparedness and response plan review ed/developed	0	2	1	50%
Average Reach				64%
<b>Output 3.5 Education: Children, adolescents, youth and adults have increased and equitable access to lifesaving quality education with improved learning outcomes and essential lifeskills.</b>				
3.5.1 # of boys and girls aged 3-18 accessing basic education services through formal ECD, primary or alternative education system	ECD: 150,769; Primary:467,573; Total: 618,369	ECD: 268,896 Primary: 775,673 TOTAL: 1,044,569	ECD: 144,692 Primary: 642,225 Secondary: 143,226 TOTAL: 900,143	86%
3.5.2 # of adolescent and youth in school and out of schools provided w ith lifeskill and livelihood.	3,017 (M=2096 F=921)	15,200	760	5%
3.5.3 # of children of pastoralist communities provided education services through formal ECD, primary or alternative education system	1,514	3,500	2,027	58%
3.5.4 # of boys and girls receiving school feeding assistance, disaggregated by activity (On-site meals or Vulnerability Incentive (Take-home ration) (output)	Baseline (2018): 16,000 (Vulnerability Incentive) and 364,000 (On-site Meals)	Target (2020) 30,000 Vulnerability Incentive/ Take Home Rations and 470,000 On-Site meals)	474,211 on site meals and 23,494 received take home ration	100%
# of schools w ith functioning school gardens w hich are supplementing the school meals	0	Target (2020): 200 functioning school gardens	50	25%
3.5.5 # of community-based centres or education hubs established to provide second chance education (SCE) opportunities are provided to w omen, adolescents and young girls.	0	Target: 01	1	100%
3.5.6 # of graduates from functional adult literacy and second chance education (SCE) program are equipped w ith resilience and empow erment skills.	0	Target: 1250 (w omen, adolescents and young girls)	2948	236%
3.5.7 SDG 4 National Implementation Framew ork in place	0	Draft implementation framew ork developed	017	0%
Average Reach				76%
Overall Reach				85%

### Progress on Priority 3: Strengthening social services

Average progress related to strengthening social services was on-track in 2020, despite the Covid-19 situation. The number of pregnant women attending antenatal care visits and receiving skilled attendance at birth improved attributed to the collective efforts in maternal health services including general training and ensuring availability of skilled health workers especially skilled birth attendants and midwifery professionals, provision of maternity equipment and maternal/reproductive health supplies in health facilities, increased capacity for reporting, provision of adolescent and youth friendly sexual reproductive health services as well as increased awareness on health seeking behavior and easy access to the facilities.

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, UNCT continued to support routine and supplementary immunization services nationwide by provisioning and ensuring uninterrupted availability of vaccines and injection devices, strengthening immunization supply chains, and enhancing access through outreach and mobile strategies and Periodic Intensification of Routine Immunization (PIRI). It also supported the roll out of Standard Treatment guidelines (STG) to facilitate rational prescription practices, capacity building and training of health workers on management of common conditions and STGs in selected facilities.

Support was provided to MOH (Central Medical Stores) to improve supply chain management. Qualification of essential medicines and commodities was done, and annual supply plan developed and implemented. The list of Essential Medicines was finalized to guide procurement of quality, safe and efficacious medicines, and support was provided for regional redistribution of over stocked supplies in some facilities to avoid stock outs. This included ensuring last mile delivery of family planning commodities and supporting reproductive health and gender-based violence services as part of the package of essential health services.

Further, at the on-set of Covid-19 pandemic, UNCT through the technical leadership of WHO supported government to develop the National Preparedness and Response Plan (NPRP) to provide a framework for the country's response to Covid-19. It developed the EVD preparedness plan, established the Incident Management System and in collaboration with OCHA led the coordination, epidemiological surveillance, laboratory support, case management, public awareness and community engagement / risk communication. It supported the prepositioning and distribution of standard Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) WASH supplies in isolation and holding units and health facilities across the EVD/COVID-19 high risk locations. It equipped ambulances with materials and supplies, trained teams for immediate alert response, and repaired and rehabilitated water supply and sanitation facilities at health care facilities.

HIV continues to be a major challenge in South Sudan with approximately 180,000 people living with HIV by the end of 2020. With support from UNCT, the Ministry of Health (MOH) strengthened its implementation of the HIV Test and Treat policy by scaling up coverage of HIV testing, treatment and counselling services to include family planning clinics, nutrition clinics, weekend testing in certain locations, and community outreach settings targeting key and vulnerable populations including Female Sex Workers (FSWs), boda-boda riders, truck drivers, refugees and IDPs. Support has been provided to new facilities providing ART services which has increased national ART coverage from 18% (2019) to 23% (2020). Currently there are more than 42,000 people on treatment which

was 34,000 in 2019. However, initiation and retention on HIV treatment continues to be a significant challenge and further compounded by the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to address retention and prevent loss of patients currently on treatment, Multi Month Distribution (MMD) of ARVs has been implemented in 36 sites. Also, awareness raising through community health workers/health promoters and mother-to-mother support groups was carried out but in limited scale due to COVID-19. Additional resources are mobilized and reprogrammed from The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and UBRAF to address issues related to supporting people living with HIV within the context of COVID-19. Both GFATM and PEPFAR are the major contributors to support HIV programme in South Sudan. Through the technical support of UN Joint Team on AIDS (JUNTA), MoH was able to mobilize resources from GFATM for an amount of USD 71 million for HIV and TB for next three years (2021-23) while PEPFAR annual contribution remained around USD 25 million. Through UBRAF support UN Joint team implemented HIV activities for an amount of USD 450,000 in 2020.

In addition, UNCT continued to support capacity building of health care and nutrition workers and caregivers on management of SAM and adherence to the national protocol for treatment of children with SAM. It supported the procurement, prepositioning and distribution of life-saving supplies for treatment of children with SAM and used a single therapeutic product (RUTF or RUSF) to treat children with SAM and MAM in the absence of one of the therapeutic products. In operationalizing the social behavior change communication strategy, the UNCT provided leadership in the paradigm shift to nutrition sensitive interventions and multisectoral response for preventive measures by scaling up and integrating WASH services, strengthening health service delivery, improving food security and strengthening community engagement in its interventions. It also contributed to the improvement of data quality of nutrition component of Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS), and improved Nutrition Information System (NIS) database for use in evidence-based planning.

Further, UNCT provided access to safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene services to vulnerable people by constructing and rehabilitating new and existing water points. It supported the operation and maintenance of water yards, Surface Water Treatment (SWAT) systems and urban water systems. Also, it has started the process of building a river barge to facilitate transport on the River Nile in Juba. The UNCT also supported access to basic sanitation facilities through the construction and rehabilitation of emergency communal and household latrines. In relatively stable communities, sanitation coverage is being improved through Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach; while health facilities have been provided with PPEs and Infection Prevention and Control supplies.

Through the Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI), the UNCT supported the preparation of modules for distance learning and rolled out the "Education on Air" programme and radio learning as a response to the closure of schools due to COVID-19 pandemic. It also provided school feeding to school children. However, overall progress related to education service delivery has suffered due to the pandemic.



<b>Results Group 4: Empowering women and youth</b>				
<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2020 Target</b>	<b>2020 Annual Achievement</b>	<b>% Reached</b>
Percentage of Women in leadership position both at National, state level	26.25% NLA, 10% Ministries NG, 15% community governance groups	35% NLA; 14% Ministries NG, 40% community governance groups	Women NLA: 33.14% (116 out of 350), Women Ministers: 25.71% (9 out of 35), Female governors: 11.11% (1 out of 9)	102%
Existence of youth act that institutionalize youth leadership and participation at national and state level	No	Yes	No	0%
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before 18 years.	45	42	42	100%
<b>Average Reach</b>				67%
<b>Output indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2020 Target</b>	<b>2020 Annual Achievement</b>	<b>% Reached</b>
<b>Output 4.1 Strengthened capacities of women of all ages to participate, engage and lead in political, governance, social and economic institutions at national and state level.</b>				
4.1.1 # of women organizations that are capacitated to advocate for women's participation in national and state level political and governance discourse	70	243	37	15%
4.1.2 # of women trained in effective leadership, mediation and peace-building skills to facilitate their engagement in decision making processes at national, state level and interface with the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS).	195	1595	2302	144%
4.1.3 % of women position in government structures and parliament	27%	33%	25%	74%
4.1.4 # of community engagement platforms established to promote positive social norms on gender equality and women empowerment.	4	39	36	92%
<b>Average Reach</b>				82%
<b>Output 4.2 Strengthened capacities of multi-sectoral services providers and community based support to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) including violence against women &amp; girls (VAWG), harmful practices and child marriage.</b>				
4.2.1 # of capacity strengthening opportunities and awareness raising designed and delivered to relevant target groups for GBV prevention and response.	10	59	44	75%
4.2.2 # of common charted of demands and public declarations developed and endorsed on elimination child, forced marriages and harmful traditional practices.	1	20	9	45%
4.2.3 # of GBV one stop center, women empowerment center and women and girls space established to provide services to women and girls including survivors.	4	20	11	55%
4.2.4 # of community support groups formed/strengthened, self-sustained and mainstreamed within existing protection structure.	5	10	23	230%
<b>Average Reach</b>				101%
<b>Output 4.3 Youth and young women are empowered and informed to participate in humanitarian – development and peace nexuses planning, programming, implementation and evaluation.</b>				
4.3.1 # of operational multi-sectoral youth coordination mechanism established to coordinate and report on youth engagement in humanitarian development and peace nexuses.	3	24	32	133%
4.3.2 # of youth and young women engaged in humanitarian development and peace nexuses at national and state level.	805	1420	1,519	107%
4.3.3 # of programmes designed to empower youth and young women as a standalone pillar.	5	17	4	24%
4.3.4 # of laws, policies or procedures adopted and implemented to promote and improve youth participation at the national and state level.	4	16	1	6%
<b>Average Reach</b>				68%
<b>Output 4.4 The government of South Sudan and partners are capacitated to systematically assess progress on implementation of CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 2250, Maputo Plan of Action and SDGs.</b>				
4.4.1 # of situational analysis conducted or progress reports produced on CEDAW/Beijing Platform for Action/UNSCR 1325/ UNSCR 2250/ Maputo Plan of Action and SDGs by partners.	1	4	2	50%
4.4.2 # of Ministries/CSOs actively participated/involved in national reporting processes (CEDAW, Maputo, UNSCR 1325, Beijing Platform for Action, SDGs).	2	15	15	100%
4.4.3 # of position papers on the status of South Sudanese women and girls are drafted and presented at the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).	0	3	0	0%
4.4.4.# of gender/GBV related policies and legislation developed and adopted	1	16	9 17	56%
<b>Average Reach</b>				52%
<b>Overall Reach</b>				75%

## Progress on Priority 4: Empowering women and youth

On average, progress related to empowering women and youth was partially on-track due to still on-going processes by the reporting time particularly those support related to development of policies and frameworks. Also, the COVID-19 pandemic led to cancellation of some activities particularly activities that required physical interaction and participation of people and support towards national reporting processes.

Nonetheless, UNCT promoted women's participation in local peacebuilding efforts and peace dialogues through support for training, coaching and mentoring on transformational leadership, conflict mediation, protection and psychosocial support, tracking and reporting the implementation of affirmative action, entrepreneurship and economic empowerment.

Further, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare, women leaders from political parties, organized forces and civil society organizations (CSOs) were capacitated with leadership skills and supported to advocate for the realization of 35% quota for women representation in the R-TGoNU. As a result, an advocacy booklet with gender analysis and provision of women positions in the R-ARCSS was published.

Additionally, UNCT established networks/groups and community-based protection structures to promote positive social norms on gender equality and women empowerment. It reached people with gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services including awareness raising, positive social norm transformation messages, counselling for GBV survivors, caring for child survivors, case management, clinical management of rape, engagement of men on accountable practice (EMAP), safety and GBV risk mitigation, access to women and girls-friendly services. It supported provision of integrated GBV case management at GBV One Stop Centres in health facilities and streamlined referrals to other services including to recreational, counselling and women's empowerment centers. Also, SGBV survivors benefited from victim redress mechanisms, including transitional justice.

The UNCT, as part of implementation of the Strategic National Action Plan for Ending Child Marriage, supported advocacy on ending child marriage which resulted in the establishment of community mobilization mechanisms for ending child marriage in Juba, Wau, Bor, Aweil, Torit, Yambio, Malakal, Kapoeta, Akobo, Rumbek, Malualkon; and efforts are underway to ensure this is scaled up to other areas.



The Deputy Representative of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator Alain Noudhou speaking at the launch of the 16 days of activism against GBV.

The UNCT supported the establishment and operationalization of multi-sectoral youth coordination mechanisms/networks to coordinate and report on youth engagement in humanitarian- development-peace nexus. The networks champion youth participation and advocate for inclusion of youth issues in national and state policies, plans and programmes and decision-making processes. Also, a pilot programme was designed and implemented to rehabilitate and empower youth gangs in Wau. Youth empowerment through provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education was also undertaken for youth in secondary schools and universities.

However, limited progress was made in the identification, verification and release of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (CAAFAG) as a result of COVID-19 which has severely restricted travel to locations where CAAFAG are based and partly due to a lack of action/willingness from the armed forces to release them. Also, the National Youth Policy and Anti-GBV bill are yet to be approved as the revitalized legislative assembly is yet to be re-constituted.

Further, no significant progress was made in capacitating the government to systematically assess progress on implementation of CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 2250 and Maputo Plan of Action due to Covid-19. Indeed, even the support to the South Sudan delegation to the Commission on the Status of Women was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 3.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

In 2020, the UNCT was instrumental in mobilizing both resources and increasing partnerships to address the challenges facing South Sudan, especially COVID-19, floods and food security. Examples of partnerships with resources mobilized included, among others, PBF (USD 4.5 million) for strategic support to implementation of the R-ARCSS and local peacebuilding, and new eligibility, priorities identified, aligned to UNCF; USD 12 million under the Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience Trust Fund (RSRTF) RSRTF for response to violence in Jonglei; the SDG Fund for Finance (USD 1 Million), UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to the tune of USD 38 Million, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) such as the African Development Bank (200,000 USD working closely e.g., with FAO for food security) or the World Bank (USD 40 Million working closely with UNOPS and USD 7.6 million by World Bank to support the national health preparedness and response plan for COVID-19. USD 7 Million to UNICEF by Global Partnership for Education (GPE) to support continuity of learning during the closure of schools and school reopening efforts; Japan contribution to COVID19 of USD 820,000 and USD 200,000 for mine action). These added to already existing pooled funds such as 'South Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience', which in 2020 saw an increase in its deposits of 33.9% relative to 2019. Moreover, the UNCT kept and expanded its work to support the country's public finance management thanks to an SDG Fund funded joint programme.

Beyond mobilized resources, important partnerships included that with the NGO Forum, very important for humanitarian action given that it counts hundreds of NGOs operating in South Sudan and instrumentalized in the establishment of a joint Partnerships Working Group with the UNCT.

Collaboration with Government was also strong: sector working groups with UNCT participation were reactivated and several policy dialogues between UNCT and Government took place.

Finally, in 2020, the UNCT operationalized a Contractor Information Management System (CIMS) Database to mitigate the risk of doing business with entities that do not abide by the highest ethical standards

However, currently, there is no reliable data on development financing in the country as donors have not been sharing their development funding data with government. However, as part of the on-going PFM reforms, development partners are providing capacity support to the Aid Coordination Unit at MoFP to strengthen development coordination—which could result in the start of the updating of the donor book. Also, the Sector Working Groups have just been revived, co-chaired by UN agencies and donor representatives and are expected to play crucial role in the national planning and budgeting processes. Relatedly, it is anticipated that the NDS review will result in a costed plan with financing strategies and funding sources. Additionally, our planned consultations with donors and other partners during the formulation of the new UNSDCF will help determine realistic resource mobilization targets and shape UNCT's efforts to leverage various financial streams for SDG financing.





### 3.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

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#### Programming

The UNCT has made joint commitments in a *Code of Cooperation* to be able to contribute effectively to improving the situation in South Sudan in a changing context, and to implement UNDS reforms. The *Code of Cooperation* brings together existing priorities of UNCT members and outlines required cooperation principles to implement the UNCF as the strategic anchor for repositioning the UNDS in South Sudan. This has promoted effective delivery of support:

- a) The UNCF represents a strong UNCT consensus and partnerships, and it commits to regular consultations with the Government that are being operationalized to ensure stronger national ownership and progress towards the SDGs.
- b) The UNCT and HCT have agreed on a joint approach to implement the Secretary-General's New Way of Working (NWOW) to strengthen synergies between development and humanitarian support with two collective outcomes on food security and GBV.
- c) UNCT member agencies have invested significant resources in joint programming, aligned with the UNCF.
- d) UNCT makes annual contributions for joint coordination cost-shared workplans and budgets for the different UNCT sub-teams- PMT, OMT, UNCG, M&E WG, etc.
- e) Close working relations and strong mutual accountability between Heads of Agencies in the UNCT and the DSRSG/RC/HC. Agencies report on their programmatic contributions to the UNCF on a regular basis, and annual results reports have been provided to the Government.
- f) Stronger coordination on CSO/NGO partnerships management through the UN/NGO Partnerships Working Group.
- g) Rolled out UN INFO for UNCF work planning and reporting

#### Business operation

In 2020, the UNCT made substantial improvements in the efficiency of its operations. South Sudan transitioned its 2018-2022 paper-based Business Operations Strategy (BOS) to the online BOS 2.0 platform with modifications to reflect the current realities and emerging opportunities. The transitioning was led by OMT through the working groups of Finance, Human Resources, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Procurement, Administration and Logistics, with support from RCO, the approval from UNCT and quality assurance from DCO.

It is estimated that if the transitioned BOS is fully implemented, quality of services will improve and costs amounting to \$15.4 million will be avoided as net benefits through efficiency gains in material and service procurement, in labour costs as well as from reductions in expenses. In parallel, the UNCT through the OMT has started exploring possibilities of scaling-up existing UN Common premises to include more participating agencies and opportunities for new co-locations to make progress towards the Secretary General's goal to increase the proportion of UN common premises to 50 per cent by 2021.

### 3.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned



An independent evaluation of the 2019-2022 UNSDCF is planned for Q2/Q3 2021 to inform the CCA and new UNSDCF formulation process. This will be led by the UN M&E working group. The evaluation will draw from Agency-specific evaluations, studies, researches and joint analysis. It will also draw from the 2019 & 2020 annual reviews and progress reports and lessons learnt.

It will focus on successful interventions which have the potential for scale-up/replication; lessons learnt and key constraints and challenges for mitigation in the next cycle (including internal reasons for sub-optimal delivery); options for improvements in UNCT governance/coordination mechanisms. Depending on the country context and Covid-19 situation, human interest stories from the field showing transformation will be captured.

Currently, a national SDG Data Landscape exercise is being completed through the UN M&E working group to support NBS and Government to feed into the upcoming UN CCA and NDS reviews.





- *Strengthening governance*
- *Improving food security*
- *Strengthening social services*
- *Empowering youth*



### 3.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

	2020 Budget	Funding Delivery	% achievement
Building Peace and Strengthening governance	56,737,792	20,670,260	36%
Improving food security and recovering local economies	171,908,155	73,110,043	43%
Strengthening Social Services	94,245,021	104,644,787	111%
Empowering Women and Youth	9,456,175	4,494,519	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,347,142</b>	<b>202,919,610</b>	<b>61%</b>

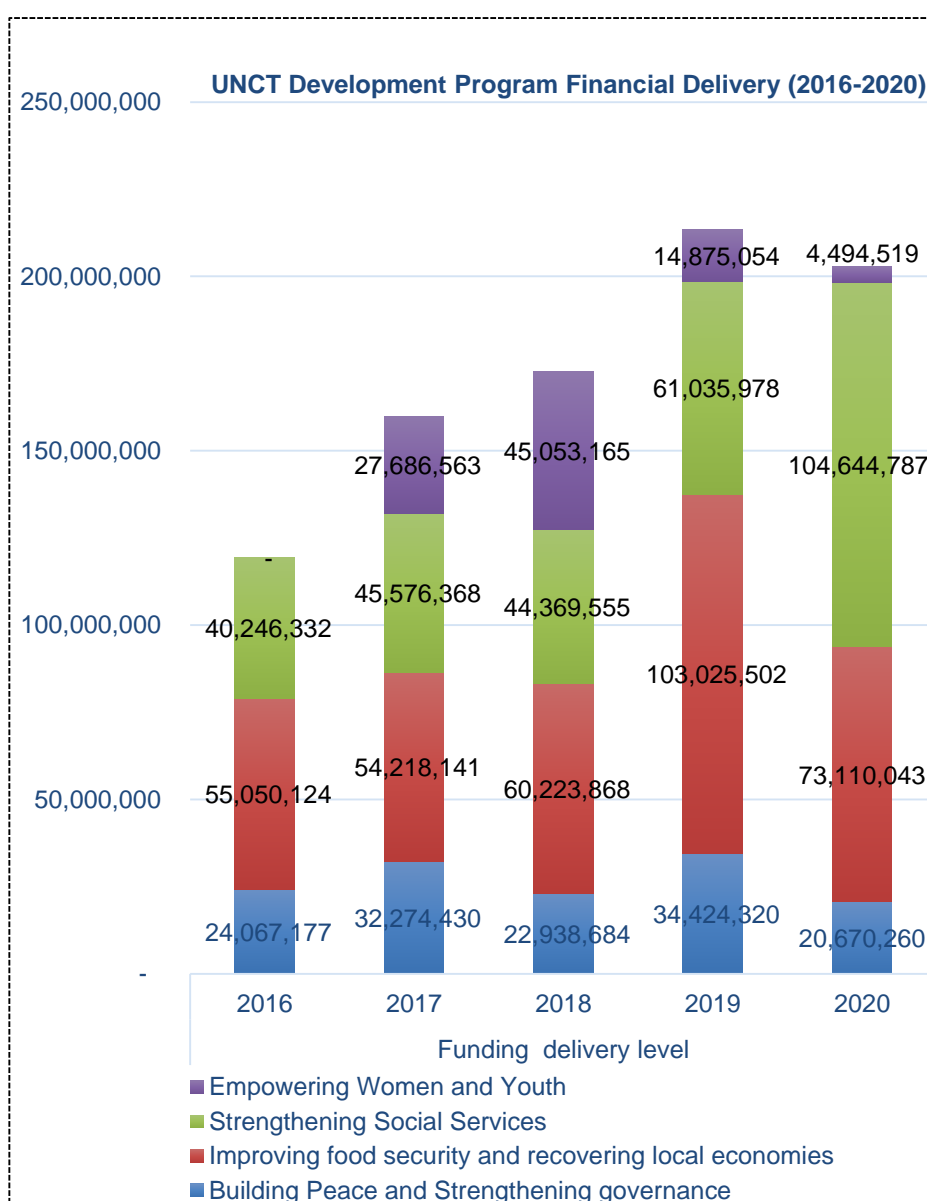
#### Funding Delivery

In 2020, UNCT's overall development funding delivery stood at US\$202,919,610 against the 2020 budget of US\$332,347,142 representing a 61% funding delivery. This is a decrease of 5% compared to 2019 total funding delivery of US\$213,360,853.

As expected, considering the several shocks experienced during the year –flooding, Covid-19, and invasion of locusts—most of the funding went into provision of social services and improving food security to address the immediate the impacts of these shocks.

The delay in the full formation of the R-TGoNU particularly the state governments also affected UNCT's delivery related to strengthening governance both at the national and state level.

Overall, Covid-19 affected delivery of activities in all priority areas especially activities that required community engagement and participation. Also, in some instances, agencies had to reduce their footprint on ground as a preventive measure against Covid-19.



# Chapter 4: UNCT key focus for next year

## Programmatic priorities till end of 2022

With the extension of the UNCF by one year to December 2022, the UNCT has started the process of developing new UNCF priorities for 2021/2022. The current 9 flagship joint programmes remain valid and will be deepened for continued implementation: fighting GBV; essential health services; educating children and the young with a focus on pastoral communities; food and nutrition security; governance and access to justice; area-based economic recovery; support for families returning from displacement; preparing for a national census and empowering women. These flagships are emphasized as several years of conflict and lack of sustained development has left millions of people in the country facing food insecurity, education and health services deficits, women still marginalized in economic and political activities, and high GBV prevalence. Also, the last census was completed in 2008 prior to the independence of South Sudan leaving the country with inadequate, outdated and inaccurate data to inform policies and programs.

Importantly, given the evolving country context, five new Flagship Initiatives are planned– Area Based Programming for Returns and Displaced Persons and strengthening Local Governance, Disaster Risk Reduction (Floods), National Development Strategy, Support to peace building and democratic transition and addressing GBV.

### 1) Area based programming for Returnees/ IDPs

The joint UNCT response will focus on creating area-based programming which is multi-sectoral and multi-layered based on real time analysis of population movement, conflict dynamics and local stability. This approach will address the drivers of vulnerability and support the Government in the creation of conditions necessary for the safe, voluntary and dignified return and reintegration of displaced populations.

### 2. Disaster Risk Reduction – especially floods.

Collaborate with the government to develop a National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, implement multisectoral disaster risk reduction management and early warning systems. The support will leverage a combination of new technologies and local knowledge, including the establishment of Community Based Disaster Risk Committees in high-risk areas. This will target small and medium scale Infrastructure projects such as dykes, water management and irrigation systems for the affected communities, to enable them prevent and recover from shocks, boost economic production and enhance resilience towards natural and human disasters.

### 3. Support to peace building and democratic transition.

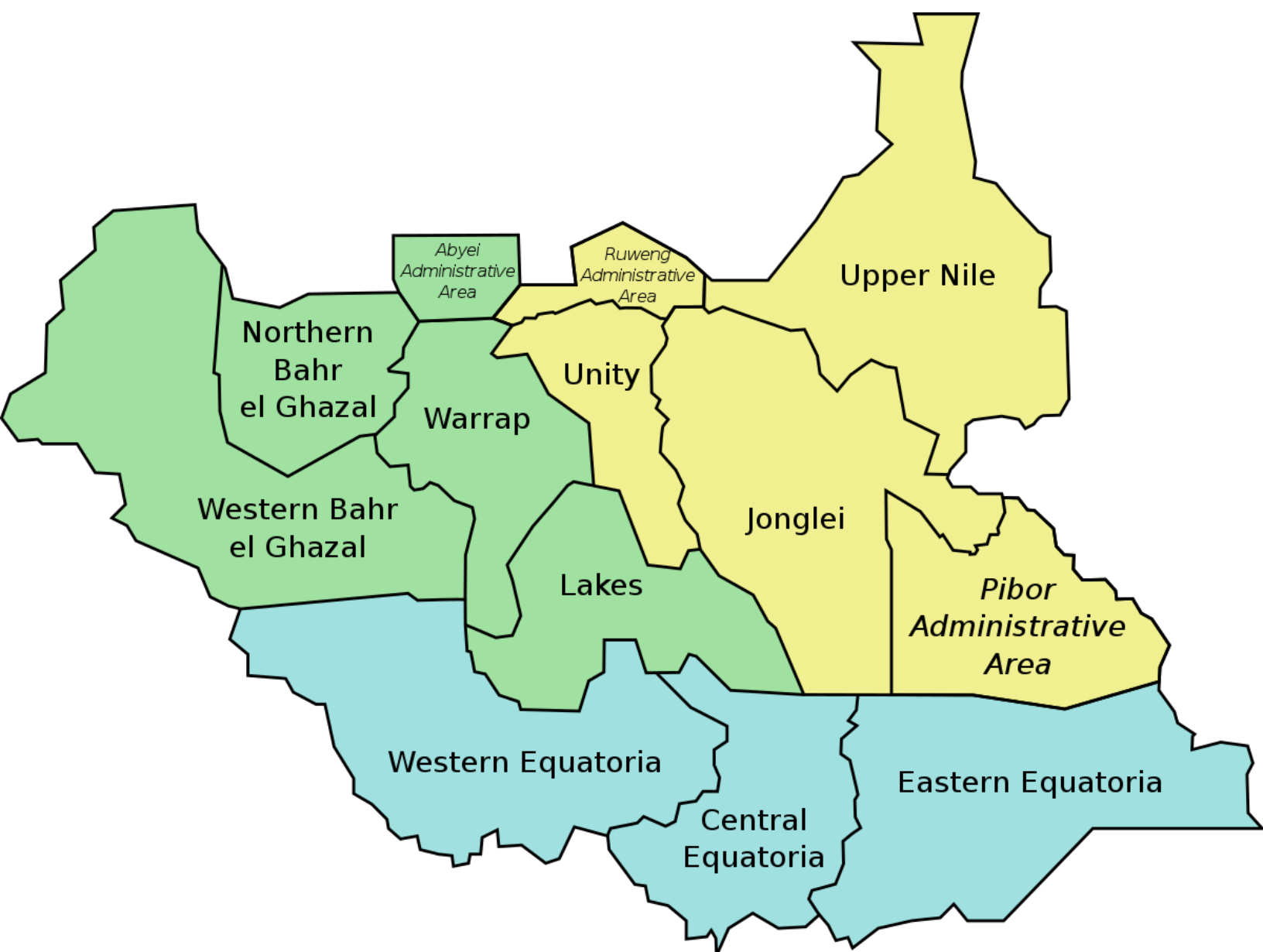
Support to a people driven and gender responsive permanent constitution making process. Enhance Governance of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) and Tenure Rights in South Sudan. Improve psychosocial wellbeing and social cohesion through the provision of community-based Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) amongst conflict-affected, displaced populations in South Sudan. Support to transitional justice and establishment of an inclusive Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH).

### 4. Support to National Development Strategy Review.

Support government to review the NDS with the expected result of a costed medium-term development plan, outlining the strategic priorities for South Sudan's development to inform national planning, budgeting and execution.

### 5. Address Gender based violence.

Build on the existing progress by strengthening national and sub-national capacities to prevent, protect, and respond to GBV and improve the legal, policy, and community response. Address issues that marginalize women and seeks to change harmful social norms and promote behavior change at the individual, household, community and institutional levels.





# 2020 UNCF ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

South Sudan