



# Summary of DFID's work in South Sudan 2011-2015

June 2013

## Why we work in South Sudan

Following the referendum in January 2011, South Sudan became an independent country in July 2011. The Government of South Sudan inherited none of the institutions of a state and possessed virtually no infrastructure and very limited human resources. Decades of war had left South Sudan highly militarised with a legacy of chronic poverty, inequality and continuing insecurity, including as a result of inter-communal violence and cattle-raiding.

Over half of the 8.3 million population of South Sudan live below the national poverty line. South Sudan has some of the worst development indicators in the world for health and education, and will face huge challenges in meeting the MDGs by 2015.

In January 2012 South Sudan shutdown oil production following a dispute with Sudan. As oil had accounted for 98% of government revenues, this created a serious economic crisis and put at risk the development gains made since the end of the civil war. Following intense international pressure, Sudan

and South Sudan signed a series of Agreements on oil, security and cooperation issues in September 2012, although progress with implementation has been slow.



A voter in Terakeka town in Central Equatoria takes part in the historic referendum on Independence for South Sudan in January 2011. UK aid helped almost four million people to vote in the referendum and helped to make sure it was a fair and transparent process.



Children being taught in one of the few functioning primary schools in South Sudan- in the village of Munuki. DFID's new education programmes will support 2 million children in primary education.

## What we will achieve

In order to help build the foundations for peace and development over the next four years, UK aid will:

- Support 2 million children in primary education
- Reach 760,000 people for treatment or prevention from getting malaria
- Support 250,000 people achieve food security
- Support 250,000 women access improved security and justice services
- Reach 2 million people receive life-saving healthcare and nutrition

The UK focus will be on helping South Sudan develop in ways which allow poor people, particularly girls and women, to benefit. The UK's long term vision is a viable and stable South Sudan, at peace with itself and its neighbours, democratic and respectful of human rights, using its own resources equitably, effectively and accountably to increase the economic security of its citizens and deliver services to improve human development indicators.

## Who we will work with

The UK is one of the largest Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development bilateral donors in South Sudan. The UK routes funds through Non-Governmental Organisations, private sector firms and multilateral agencies that have robust financial management systems. We will continue to work closely with other donors, including through joint programming and pooled funding mechanisms.

## How we will work

The UK believes that it is essential that Sudan and South Sudan urgently move forward with implementing the Agreements signed in Addis Ababa in September 2012, including on oil, security and border demarcation. UK engagement needs to retain the flexibility to respond rapidly to either a deterioration of the situation or positive progress.

Progress with the implementation of the Addis Agreements would create new opportunities for South Sudan. Unlocking the country's potential will depend on the wise use of its oil wealth – both through investment in its citizens and saving for the future – and the diversification of its economy including through private sector development. This will require a range of reforms including sound macro-economic policy decisions, action to strengthen accountability and transparency, and improved security and justice. We remain committed to supporting the people of South Sudan, and will continue look for opportunities to work with the Government to help build the foundations for peace and development in the new nation.

DFID is determined to ensure that UK aid reaches the people who need it the most. South Sudan remains an expensive and high risk environment for development programming, but the potential return on investments is very high: the human and economic costs of a return to a full scale war would be enormous. We have a duty to show that we are achieving value for money in everything we do. Results, transparency and accountability will be our watchwords and we are determined to get value for money for every hard-earned taxpayer pound spent on development.

For all our new programmes, we will test the value for money of different approaches to delivering the results we are committed to. We will also rigorously review existing programmes and current partnership agreements to make sure we are working with those who can deliver the best value for money and strongest results.

As part of the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee, we will publish detailed information about new projects and policies in a way that is comprehensive, accessible, comparable, and accurate.

## More information

For a more detailed breakdown of South Sudan's Operational Plan, please visit [www.gov.uk/government/world/south-sudan](http://www.gov.uk/government/world/south-sudan).

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