



Overview of main development results in South Sudan in 2014

Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

The overall objective of Dutch engagement in South Sudan is to increase security and stability by easing conflicts and promoting socioeconomic growth and development. The specific goals of Dutch support for security and the rule of law, water and food security are:

- fostering peace, the rule of law and women’s participation, through more accountability in the security sector, improved access to justice and more advocacy by civil society;
- improved water resources management for better livelihoods, less intertribal conflict and more sustainable and equitable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation;
- increased food security, resilient livelihoods and income, through sustainable private and public use of natural resources.

Priority themes

- Security and rule of law
- Food security
- Water

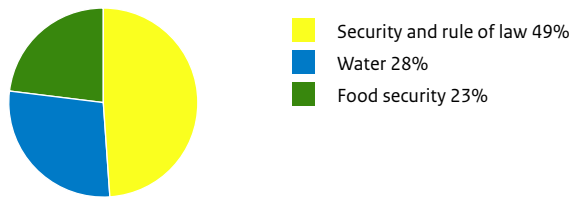
Embassy contribution to changes at country level

- Significant results in the rule of law sector include: training of 2 legal aid officers in each of 7 states, judiciary case administration and prison administration in 6 states, and a start to monthly and quarterly reporting of rule of law statistics.
- Community security work led to better policies on gender-based violence, greater understanding by government bodies of civilian needs, and practical solutions such as a community decision to create a weapons-free market and active mediation by chiefs in disputes between young people.
- Only limited results due to crisis (additional 450 metric tons of food produced in households benefiting from Dutch programmes compared to additional 750 metric tons of food produced in 2013).
- No results due to crisis.
- Slow start to projects in 2014 because of crisis. Only limited results by Dutch and other donor funded UNICEF programme with regard to improved access to drinking water resources and sanitation facilities.

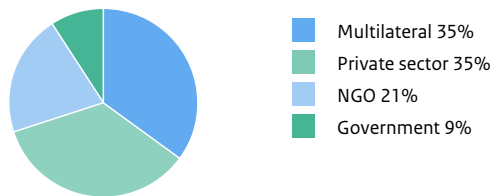
embassy will continue to look for ways to strike the right balance between caution (reducing risks) and creativity and flexibility in finding agents and pockets of change.

Expenditures 2014 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy €11,450,000



Expenditures 2014 per channel

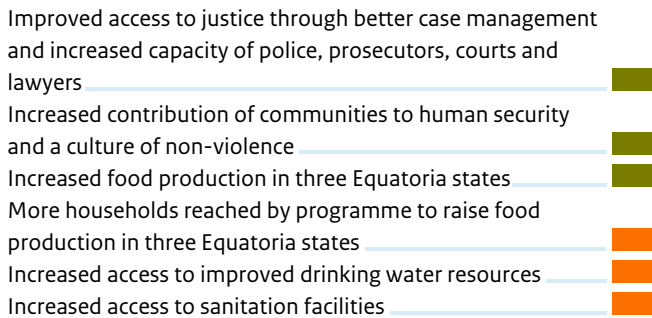


Clarifications of results achieved

Structural factors (worsening armed conflict since December 2013, humanitarian emergency and economic deterioration) caused major setbacks to ongoing activities and delayed the start of new ones in the course of 2014. Preparation of new programmes consistently proved to be more time-consuming and complicated than originally anticipated. However at country level some progress has been achieved in food production, but not in water and sanitation facilities. Economic deterioration (inflation, lack of foreign currency and an overvalued pound) had a negative effect on the business climate and investment prospects. Turnover of local and international staff was high. Commitment and capacity of local and national government remain low and weakened further over 2014.

Developments in South Sudan

- On track
- Progress, but not on track
- No progress



Implications for planning

Given the present constraints (military, economic and political), planning for concrete results in 2015 remains difficult. The