
### Results Indicators, baseline, targets

#### Outcome 1: Enhancing the resilience of communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 1.1: % of targeted communities using 11 coping strategies or below. Coping Strategy Index (CSI), disaggregated by sex of household head</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline (2014):</strong> (rCSI): 50% of targeted communities use more than 11 coping strategies</td>
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<td><strong>Target (2017):</strong> 100% of targeted communities reduce the number of coping strategies to 11 or below (out of a score of 56)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 1.2: Number of targeted communities have increased assets over the baseline</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline (2014):</strong> None of targeted communities have average of 2.4 functional assets</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target (2017):</strong> 250 communities have community assets over the baseline average of 2.4 functional assets</td>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator 1.3: % households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline (2015):</strong> 44% with population in target areas have acceptable food consumption.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target (2017):</strong> 65% of target population have acceptable food consumption scores.</td>
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#### Outcome 2: Strengthening social services for the most vulnerable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 2.1: Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline (2013):</strong> 11%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target (2017):</strong> 25%</td>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator 2.2: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate in children and pregnant and lactating women</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline (2014):</strong> 85%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target (2017):</strong> No less than 75%</td>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator 2.3: % of children and adults enrolled in education (sex-disaggregated)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline (2015):</strong> 35% Primary Net Enrollment Rate (30% girl, 39% boys); adults: 16% women, 40% men</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target (2017):</strong> 40% Primary NER (35% girls, 45% boys); adults 20% women, 44% men</td>
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### Means of verification

- Post Distribution Outcome Monitoring
- Resilience Context Analysis
- Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS)

### Risks and Assumptions

- Community participation in activity and site selection and management starts at project inception and remains ongoing
- Value of entitlement is attractive against work norms
- Entitlements and complementary resources are sufficient to prevent negative coping strategies
- Entitlements are supplemented by complementary foods, provided by partners or otherwise available
- Households have access to local functioning markets
- Limited price/currency inflation or fluctuation

### Indicative budget

- USD 194 million
- USD 383 million
### Outcome 3: Strengthening peace and governance

**Indicator 3.1:** Number of targeted governance and security reforms are implemented

**Baseline (2015):** The constitution review process, legislative, military and civil service reforms agreed as part of the peace agreement.

**Target (2017):** 16 civil service institutions reformed, 3 rule of law institutions’ Acts reviewed, permanent constitution drafted.

**Indicator 3.2:** Percent of respondents who report increased personal safety and security disaggregated by gender.

**Baseline (2015):** 28.1% (male 27.1% and female 29.5%) respondents with confidence in peace, safety and security.

**Target (2017):** 50% (48% men and 52% women).

**Indicator 3.3:** Percent of transitional governance mechanisms with CSO/media participation.

**Baseline (2015):** 0

**Target (2017):** 80%

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**Means of Verification**

- Government gazette
- Permanent constitution and NCRC reports
- Government line ministries reports
- National perception survey and Information

**Risks and Assumptions**

- Peace agreement holds
- Donors actively and urgently re-engage
- Political will to implement this response
- UNCT is able to bring in the right internal capacity and agility
- High level buy in from Organized Forces ensures UNCT is given access to state owned armories and stock
- TGoNU will not be able to take joint decisions.
- Competing interests within IGAD member states may compromise implementation of the agreement
- Failure to pass a new UNMISS mandate that enables engagement on core aspects of the peace agreement
- Macro-economic stability does not improve, perpetuating tensions, grievances and diminishes opportunities for recovery and return

**Indicative Budget**

USD 144 million

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### Outcome 4: Reinvigorating the local economy

**Indicator 4.1:** Number of value chain enabling strategies in agriculture, livestock and fisheries

**Baseline (2015):** 4 strategies

**Target (2017):** 4 additional strategies

**Indicator 4.2:** Number of Cooperatives and Micro Small and Medium sized Enterprises in place for production and marketing of produce

**Baseline (2015):** 70

**Target (2017):** 60 new cooperatives and MSMEs formed

**Indicator 4.3:** # of people benefiting from micro-finance/lending initiatives

**Baseline (2013):** 25,000 clients

**Target (2017):** 30,000 clients (50% women and 50% men)

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**Means of Verification**

- WFP and FAO crop assessment Reports
- Purchase for Progress (P4P) reports
- Business registration reports from Ministry of Justice

**Risks and Assumptions**

- Peace agreement is implemented in its letter and spirit and provides a stable policy and regulatory environment with wide ranging structural economic reforms carried out in a calibrated way whilst protecting the poor
- Macro-economic reforms and exchange rate stabilization initiatives are in place
- Private sector is willing to invest and engage

**Indicative Budget**

USD 156 million

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1 Suggested institutions/mechanisms in the peace agreement with an allocation for CSO involvement, not started any activity
Communities are able to accept change and uptake new technology and interventions
Donors are convinced of the sustainability of peace and begin to support development programmes
Economic services may not be targeted properly
Increased economic activities may not benefit women equally/in proportionate measures
Donors may not be willing to support the peace agreement in a comprehensive and cohesive way
Macro-economic stability may not improve, perpetuating tensions, grievances and diminishes opportunities for recovery and return

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Indicators, baseline, target</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
<th>Indicative resources</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 5 - Cross-cutting improvement of the status of Women and Youth</td>
<td><strong>Indicator 5.1:</strong> % of women in parliament; % of women in cabinet ministerial positions  <strong>Baseline (2015):</strong> 26.5%; 10%  <strong>Target: (2017)</strong> 30% and 15% according to the provision of the Peace agreement</td>
<td>Ministry of Information/ South, Records of Parliament</td>
<td>Direct or indirect pressure of conservative forces against women’s engagement; Government commitment to women empowerment. Direct or indirect pressure of conservative forces against youth empowerment</td>
<td>Cross-cutting: Resources provided under the four outcomes</td>
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