UNICEF
EASTERN
& SOUTHERN
AFRICA

Presentation to the Executive Board of the new Proposed Country Programme Documents for the Republic of South Sudan 2012-2013

December 2011
Social, political, economic context

• Prior to July 9, 2011, the people of the Republic of South Sudan experienced five decades of nearly continuous warfare – 4 million people displaced

• 98% of government revenues generated by the oil sector.

• Since October 2010, over 350,000 South Sudanese returned home, several hundreds of thousands have again been displaced and affected by armed conflict and displacement

• Proliferation of small arms and high inter-communal conflict potential
State of Basic Social Services

- South Sudan is estimated to have the highest capacity gap in social service delivery in Africa
- Only 13% of schools provide the full range of grade 1-8 teaching and learning
- Qualified teacher pupil ratio is 1:117
- Doctor population ratio: 1:80,000 (Niger: 1:25,000)
- A total of 12 qualified midwives for 340,000 women giving birth annually
Selected social indicators

- The maternal mortality rate is the highest in the world, reaching 2,054 per 100,000.

- Over one third of the population is food insecure and 56 per cent have suffered from drought or floods over the last 5 years.

- Currently 1,25 million children have no access to primary school

- Less than one third of the population over 15 years is literate
The Comprehensive Peace Agreement enabled a period of relative stability

Considerable improvements in the situation of children during the period 2006-2010

Decrease in IMR 102/1,000 LB in 2006 to 84/1,000 LB in 2010

Decrease in U5MR from 135/1,000 LB (2006) to 106/1,000 LB in 2010

No detected wild polio cases since 2009

Primary school enrolment increased from 0.8 million children to 1.4 million
Consultations: The proposed CPD was developed based on intensive consultations with key line ministries, national commissions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies and development partners.

Alignment: The proposed CPD is closely tied with the national priorities and linked to the South Sudan development Plan 2011-2013

The Country Programme is informed by:

- The 2011-2013 South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) and sector strategic plans;
- UNICEF Strategic Reflection Exercise (SRE);
- The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2013;
- Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
COUNTRY PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Health and nutrition
Water, sanitation and hygiene
Basic education and gender equality
Child protection
Policy advocacy and social protection

Strategic communication
Cross-Sectoral costs
HEALTH AND NUTRITION
- Children and pregnant women access life-saving, high impact health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services. (Increase to 20% the percentage of infants immunized – current baseline 5.8%)

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
- Sustained access of communities to improved WASH services and break in Guinea Worm Disease Transmission. (25% of population with access to improved sanitation facilities of infants immunized – current baseline 12.7%)

BASIC EDUCATION AND GENDER EQUALITY
- South Sudan is on course to achieve universal participation and increased completion of primary and secondary education with parity among boys and girls. (15% of children who complete primary cycle - current baseline 8%)

CHILD PROTECTION
- Children and adolescents, particularly those affected by conflict and emergencies, access quality child welfare services in a strengthened protective environment. (35% of babies registered at birth – current baseline 5%)

POLICY ADVOCACY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION
- Investments and social protection for children in their early years are enhanced.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION
- Partnerships and systems fostered for behavioural development and to advance children rights.
SOUTH SUDAN

ALIGNMENT OF THE CPD

**UNCT priorities**

1. Humanitarian Action
2. Stabilisation and Protection
3. Social Progress and Justice
4. State Take-Off and Accountability

**UNDAF priorities**

1. Core governance and civil service functions are established and operational
2. Chronic food security is reduced and household incomes increased
3. Key service delivery systems are in place
4. Violence is reduced and community security improves
SELECTED STRATEGIES

1. Humanitarian response capacity will be maintained

2. Service delivery and capacity building

3. Cross-sectoral approaches

4. Peace Building

5. National Sector Coordination
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<th>RR US $ Mill.</th>
<th>OR US $ Mill.</th>
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THANK YOU

Accelerating Results for Children