

Spearhead	Organisation	Date	Reporting period
V & R	Netherlands Embassy Juba, South Sudan	21-06-2013	1st Jan - 31st Dec 2012

Activity numbers	Implementing organisation	Implementation channel	Actual expenditure 2012
24650	IPA	company	2.808.697
25523	ATOS	company	0
24638	Fondation Hirondelle Juba	NGO	322.915
25564	Saferworld	NGO	
25529	UNDP	multilateral organisation	0
23859	MottMcDonald, Joint Donor Team	company, government	668.997

Result area 1	Human Security					
<b>Question 1.1.a:</b> To what extent did security sector institutions and the security sector as a whole provide services that serve the needs of (various social groups within) society? (outcome, country-level)	The South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), de South Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) en de Wildlife Service (WS) are for the moment not in a capacity to adequately protect the civil population. In 2015 there are expected to be less security incidents and less human rights violations. The civilian population will be better protected as the SSNPS, SPLA, and WS are expected to be more effectively present across the country.					
	Baseline (2012)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: number of security incidents</i>	not available	not available	not available			UNMISS, UNDP
<i>Indicator 2: availability of trained police men in all States</i>	not available	not available	not available			UNMISS and UNPOL
<i>Indicator 3: smaller SPLA</i>	not available	not available	not available			UNMISS
<i>Indicator: decrease of HR violations by SPLA</i>	not available	not available	not available			UNMISS, HRW, AI
<i>* to be determined</i>						
<b>Question 1.1b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme-level)	The SSNPS has a trained middle and higher management, has been strengthened at State level in terms of investigative capabilities, human rights, conflict management, and is implementing community policing.					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (2012)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: number of trained police officers</i>	0	4500	0			SAJP
<i>Indicator 2: operational and well-maintained police staff training academy</i>	0	1	1			SAJP
<i>Indicator 3: number of functional community police</i>	0	3	0			SAJP
<b>Question 1.2a:</b> Is there progress in developing a functioning and coherent security sector as a system? (outcome, country level)	Security sector programs have just started or are starting in South Sudan. Therefore the availability of reliable data in South Sudan is very limited.					
	Baseline (2012)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Number of literate police has increased</i>	not available	not available	not available			SSNPS
<i>Indicator 2: number of female police has increased</i>	not available	not available	not available			SSNPS
<i>Indicator 3: the budget for the SPLA has decreased in absolute and relative terms</i>	not available	not available	not available			MinFin
<i>Indicator 4: the budget for the SSNPS has increased in absolute and relative terms</i>	not available	not available	not available			MinFin
<b>Question 1.2b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	NL contributes since November 2012 to the Safety and Access to Justice Program (SAJP) for which DFID is lead donor. The Dutch contribution allows for the construction of the Rambor Police Academy (in Juba) and the training of middle and higher SSNPS management. Furthermore, an additional contribution is planned in 2013-2014 to the SAJP to allow for a.o. the construction of model police stations in the States. Complementary to this, the NGO Saferworld will be supported in 2013-2014 to strengthen the community policing in the various States, with particular attention for gender and human rights.					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (2012)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Police staff trained in general policing skills</i>	TBD	TBD	0			SAJP
<i>Indicator 2: Operational community police stations</i>	0	3	0			SAJP
<i>Indicator 3: Target community's perception of improved safety</i>	0	+10%	0			SaferWorld

Indicator 4: Target community's perception of State security providers improved	0	+10%	0				SaferWorld
---	---	------	---	--	--	--	------------

<b>Question 1.3b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	
<i>Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.</i>	in the Safety and Access to Justice Program (in close coordination with Saferworld) specific attention will be given to domestic violence against women and the protection of women and children in public disturbances (e.g. during cattle raids and/or tribal conflicts)
Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution	<b>C</b>
A. Results achieved better than planned	<p><b>Reasons for results:</b> Results achieved in 2012 were lower than expected. Contractual issues between the lead donor DFID and the contractor led to delays with the implementation of the Safety and Access to Justice Programme, a.o. as regards the establishment of the Rambor Police Academy. NL consequently delayed its 2nd contribution to the SAJP for the model police stations. The Saferworld community program will start late 2013.</p>
B. Results achieved as planned	
C. Results achieved poorer than planned	
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned	
<b>Implications for planning</b>	

Result area 2	Effective rule of law					
<b>Question 2.1a:</b> To what extent did justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole (incl. traditional/religious justice systems) provide services that serve the needs of (various social groups within) society? (outcome, country level)	Rule of Law in South Sudan is currently far from functional and highly arbitrary. Objective is a properly functioning judicial process, with particular attention for a reduced case load, shorter lead time of cases (from initial arrest to initial verdict, appeal, final verdict and detention). Quantitative objectives/data are not yet available.					
	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Less persons that await in prison their court case and sentencing</i>	+/- 2000	not available	not available			AI, HWR, UNMISS
<i>Indicator 2: Less persons being detained in police stations</i>	unknown	not available	not available			AI, HWR, UNMISS
<i>Indicator 3: No mentally ill detained in prisons</i>	90	0	not available			AI, HWR, UNMISS
<i>Indicator 4: No children in prison</i>	168	0	not available			AI, HWR, UNMISS
<b>Question 2.1b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	SSNPS and the judiciary have a significantly improved knowledge about basic police work and the judicial process					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (2012)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: More professionally trained middle and senior management (persons) in the SSNPS</i>	0	4500	0			SAJP
<i>Indicator 2: Community police stations with policemen that have adequate basic policing skills</i>	0	3	0			SAJP
<i>Indicator 3: Justice Confidence Centres established for the training of policy staff of the Ministry of Justice, public prosecutors, lawyers and court clerks about the judicial process</i>	0	10	0			UNDP
<i>Indicator 4: Mobile courts operational</i>	0	>1 if needed	0			UNDP
<i>Indicator 5: Community Support Offices / Community Based Offices operational for legal aid and training</i>	0	in 10 States	0			UNDP
<i>Indicator 6: Improved information through dissemination of [judicial] data</i>	0	3600 sets	0			UNDP
<i>Indicator 7: Prisoners that received training</i>	0	425 in total 200 in 2015	0			UNDP
<i>Indicator 8: Improved detention facilities with attention for vulnerable groups</i>	0	5	0			UNDP
<i>Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.</i>	NL is co-financier of the Safety and Access to Justice Program (SAJP) for which DFID is lead donor. SAJP envisages the establishment of a police academy in Juba and the training of middle and senior management of the SSNPS, the establishment of model police stations and training of police officers in the different States. From late 2013, the NGO Saferworld will be supported to implement a programme that will strengthen community policing in de States. As a result of significant administrative backlogs in the judiciary there are many people unnecessarily long provisionally detained in prisons to await their court case. In this context, support will be provided to UNDP to implement a programme that will contribute to the strengthening of the judicial chain, improved access to justice, and the improvement of prison conditions. Attention will be specifically given to the backlog in court cases and sentencing, the prison conditions for vulnerable groups (women, adolescents, and mentally ill), the judicial process and legal aid/lawyers.					

<b>Question 2.2b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)						
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (2012)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Number of police officers with awareness and knowledge about the (importance of) inclusivity of the judicial system</i>	0	4500	0			SAJP
<i>Indicator 2: Number of Community Based Offices where courts clerks are trained to improve their knowledge about the inclusivity of the judicial system</i>	0	in 10 States	0			UNDP
<b>Question 2.3a:</b> To what extent are separate justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole internally and externally accountable for their performance?	Momentarily South Sudan has a temporary constitution which has many gaps and susceptible to reform. The objective is that the new constitution will guarantee more legal certainty and an independent judicial system.					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: number of arbitrary arrests</i>	not available	not available	not available			HRW and AI, numbers unknown
<i>Indicator 2: number of civil law suits</i>			not available			unknown
<i>Indicator 3: number of trained and active judges</i>	125	250	not available			HRW
<i>Indicator 4: number of courts on county level</i>	less than 10	79	not available			HRW
<b>Question 2.3b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The above mentioned programmes (SAJP, Saferworld and UNDP) contribute to the improvement of the knowledge of the judicial system, the course of justice, the importance of impartial administration of justice and respect for human rights. The programmes are focused on the supply side (police, judges, lawyers) and the demand side (the community).					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : constitutional review finished</i>	no	yes	no			general information
<i>Indicator 2 : constitution is approved by Parliament</i>	no	yes	no			general information
<i>Indicator 3 : justice staff trained in rule of law</i>	0		not available			reports RCN
<i>Indicator 4 : number of trained police officers with knowledge of the importance of an independent judicial system</i>	0	4500	0			reports SAJP
<b>Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution</b>	<b>C</b>					
<b>A. Results achieved better than planned</b>	<b>Reasons for results:</b> The training of police has been delayed (see R1 for explanation). The program to improve the judicial chain has also been delayed. The originally intended partner (Reseau des Citoyens Nationales, RCN) turned out not to be able to deliver a proposal which was up to Embassy standards. In march 2013 MFA conducted an addition rule of law mission, which advised to look for cooperation possibilities with UNDP. UNDP has sent their final proposal for a possible NL contribution to the UNDP program in June 2013. The program will start according to planning in the second half of 2013.					
<b>B. Results achieved as planned</b>						
<b>C. Results achieved poorer than planned</b>						
<b>D. Results achieved much poorer than planned</b>						
<b>Implications for planning</b>						

Result area 3	Inclusive political processes					
<b>Question 3.1a:</b> To what extent are the political and peace processes within the target area of your programme effective and inclusive?	Political processes are not yet inclusive and the political system is dominated by the ruling party SPLM. The room for effective opposition is still very limited. Peace processes, although nominally inclusive, are in practice not all effectively inclusive.					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Diversity (sex, religion, geographical representation, ethnicity, political parties) in representation in important institutions (lawmaking bodies, executive power, army, justice institutions)</i>	not available	not available	not available			UNDP HDR's, WB CPIA, Freedom House, EIU
<i>Indicator 2 : Adequate participation in elections and public governance (for example systemic exclusion of groups) .</i>	not available	not available	not available			Election monitoring, HR reports, Disparities in regional public spending, Opinion surveys
<i>Indicator 3: Presence of political and social conflicts (extent to which conflicts between parties are resolved peacefully/reduction in violent incidents between groups)</i>	not available	not available	not available			government reports, UNODC, other UN agencies
<i>Indicator 4: Increased trust in the political or peace process by different groups and citizens</i>	not available	not available	not available			reports from UN and other organisations, local polling services
<i>Indicator 5: Horizontal inclusiveness in political and peace processes: relevant groups are involved (sex, religion, geographical representation, ethnicity, etc.).</i>	not available	not available	not available			UN and other organisations, local polling services, Graduate Institute Geneva
<i>Indicator 6: Vertical inclusiveness in political and peace processes inclusiviteit in politieke en vredesprocessen / access to power: high and low income groups are involved, mobility between different levels.</i>	not available	not available	not available			reports from UN and other organisations
<i>Indicator 7: Level of probity and integrity of political</i>						TI, IDEA
<i>Indicator 8: All relevant aspects of peaceprocess are in place and functioning (space for dialogue, constitution, reconciliationproces, early warning, local commissions, etc.)</i>	not available	not available	not available			UNDP, WB, regional Banks, andere VN-organisaties
<i>Indicator 9: Number/percentage of women who are involved as a political agent in (parts of) the peace process</i>	not available	not available	not available			rapportage van VN en andere organisaties
<b>Question 3.1b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	NL supports since late 2012 Radio Miraya. RM is an independent radio station focussing in its broadcasts on a.o. democratic development, rule of law, justice and human rights and reconciliation. RM thereby contributes to the process of nation building.					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Number of (local and/or national) peacedialogues and meetings with a positive impact</i>	not available	not available	not available			project reports
<i>Indicator 2: Number of people and groups involved in peacedialogues and related processes(horizontal/vertical)</i>	not available	not available	not available			project reports

<i>Indicator 3: Number of improved mechanisms (and the description thereof) for interaction between government, groups and citizens</i>	not available	not available	not available			project reports
<i>Indicator 4: Number of women who have participated in peaceprocesses and dialogues OR number of peaceprocesses in which gender-related aspects or perspectives are taken into account.</i>	not available	not available	not available			project reports
<i>Indicator 5: Number of meditationprocesses supported</i>	not available	not available	not available			project reports
<i>Indicator 6: Participation in elections is promoted</i>	not available	not available	not available			project reports
<b>Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution</b>	<b>C</b>					
<b>A. Results achieved better than planned</b>	<b>Reasons for results :</b> The nation building process is in South Sudan still in its early stages. The country is making an effort to transition out of fragility but this is a process that is time-consuming and marked by progress and setbacks. The economic crisis in 2012 has had a diminishing effect on progress.					
<b>B. Results achieved as planned</b>						
<b>C. Results achieved poorer than planned</b>						
<b>D. Results achieved much poorer than planned</b>						
<b>Implications for planning</b>						

Result area 4	Legitimate and capable government					
<b>Question 4.1a:</b> To what extent are government institutions better able to perform their core tasks, in your programme's target area?	Due to an overall lack of institutional and organizational capacity, the government of South Sudan is as of yet not able to fulfil its core tasks. In 2012 the government had added budgetary and administrative problems because of the lack of oil revenues as a result of the political decision to close down oil exploitation in January 2012. The objective is to work towards a small but efficient and effective government, which is at the least able to execute state core tasks, among which to guarantee and provide security, uphold rule of law, and provide for basic services in the areas of health, education, etc.					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: government institutes with strengthened administrative capacity (in terms of delivery, personnel management) through training and payroll operations.</i>	25%	100%	25%			UNMISS reports
<i>Indicator 2: number of state governments (provincial level) where administrative capacity is strengthened through training</i>	0	10	not available			UNMISS reports
<b>Question 4.1b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	NL is lead donor of the Capacity Building Trust Fund (CBTF); the other donors are UK, Norway, Sweden, Canada and Denmark. CBTF is a multiple year demand-driven programme which focuses on overall capacity building of the government. The CBTF started in 2008 and ends beginning of 2014. NL also contributes to the strengthening and professionalizing of the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS, see result area 1).					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Number of civil servants on the payroll</i>	Before the start of the project it was unknown how many civil servants were paid by the government, a payroll system was non existent.	Around 110.000 civil servants are paid through a payroll system (358 different government institutions such as ministries, agencies and departments). 414 (20% female) civil servants are trained as payroll managers including necessary P&O skills. 115 state level users are trained to manage the payroll system.	Around 110.000 civil servants are paid through a payroll system (358 different government institutions such as ministries, agencies and departments). 414 (20% female) civil servants are trained as payroll managers including necessary P&O skills.			CBTF reports



<p><i>Indicator 2: Number of civil servants part of the pension system</i></p>	<p>Unclear who is eligible for a pension</p>	<p>Working group pension law and policy instated. Ministries of Labour, Finance, Economic Planning, Justice, Gender and Juvenile Affairs, Social Security, Cabinet Affairs, the Civil Servant Commission, the Justice sector Union, and the Office of the President participate in this working. Pension laws, civil servant pensions and National South Sudanese Pensions, are passed by Parliament.</p>	<p>The Working Group is instated and met 34 times in 2012 with all players. 11 employees of the ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development (9 male, 2 female) are trained in pension development. Several pension information meetings have been organized in all 10 states.</p>	<p>Continued sessions of the Working Group, continued trainings and continued information meetings. Work on passing pension laws through Parliament.</p>	<p>Continued sessions of the Working Group, continued trainings and continued information meetings. Work on passing pension laws through Parliament.</p>	<p>CBTF reports</p>
<p><i>Indicator 3: Number of civil servants with knowledge of accountability</i></p>	<p>Knowledge of accountability is minimal. No trainings have been given</p>	<p>363 males and females are trained in Administration of Local Governments in all states. 1113 persons of the 24 ministries, 2 agencies and 15 commissions trained in Public Finance Management</p>	<p>Trainings took place in 5 of the 10 states.</p>			<p>CBTF reports</p>
<p><i>Indicator 4: Number of civil servants that learned basic (computer) skills</i></p>	<p>Basic skills limited, no numbers available</p>	<p>1284 (27% female) trained in English, Basic Skills Public Government, Communication, ICT, Financial Management and HR, in three States.</p>	<p>not available</p>			<p>CBTF reports</p>
<p><i>Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.</i></p>						

<b>Question 4.2a:</b> To what extent has the transparency of the government improved in your programme's target area? And is corruption being addressed?	The anti-corruption committee does not have "teeth" yet. The anti-corruption laws have not been adopted by Parliament. The press only sporadically reports on corruption, mainly out of fear for repercussions. Within the current media law free journalism is guaranteed on paper, but in practice the government does not keep to this law. Goal is to achieve a completely independent anti-corruption committee, which can effectively examine and prosecute (alleged) corruption cases, based on the adopted anti-corruption laws. This will, in the end, contribute to the decrease of corruption. The press should be able to examine and report in all openness the transparency of government expenditures.					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Anti-corruption committee is instated and anti-corruption laws are adopted in Parliament</i>	Anti-corruption committee instated	Anti-corruption laws adopted by Parliament	not available			general information
<i>Indicator 2 : More media attention for transparency</i>	Limited press freedom, limited level of criticism or opinion	journalists with sufficient quality to play a "checking" role and write about government transparency without being intimidated by security services.	not available			papers, radio, TV
<i>Indicator 3: Anti-corruption policy is in place and is implemented</i>	See indicator 1		not available			
<b>Question 4.2b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	NL supports Radio Miraya, an independent radio station which covers a large part of South Sudan. This contributes to the strengthening of the capacity and independency of the South Sudanese media and helps them to report about transparency, accountability and corruption. Indirectly the project contributes to the (currently limited) freedom of expression. NL supports the Anti-Corruption Commission through the CBTF.					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : number of trained employees Radio Miraya</i>	number unknown	all employees	not available			reports Radio Miraya
<i>Indicator 2: number of radio programmes about transparency and corruption</i>	limited	articles and programmes concerning corruption the moment there is news	not available			idem
<i>Indicator 3: number of listeners to Miraya</i>	unknown	60% of the population	not available			idem
<i>Indicator 4: website visits</i>	60000	more than 100000	60000			idem
<i>Indicator 5: number of FM transmitters</i>	25	40	25			idem
<i>Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.</i>						
<b>Question 4.3a:</b> Has progress been made in promoting democracy, in your programme's target area?	Democratic principles and the separation of power in South Sudan are in an early stage of development. The goal is to embed democratic principles with the political system in order to create a functioning "trias politica". The development of the new constitution is a chance to embed these principles.					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : constitutional review process is finished and the new constitution is in Parliament</i>	constitutional review ongoing	constitution implemented	constitutional review ongoing	constitutional review ongoing	constitutional review finished	media, UNMISS and UNDP reports

<p><i>Indicator 2 : civil society acts within an adequate framework of NGO laws and works to improve the development of South Sudan.</i></p>	<p>NGO bill in parliament</p>	<p>NGO bill approved with clear NGO/civil society input</p>	<p>NGO bill under discussion</p>	<p>NGO's/civil society has the possibility to influence the new NGO bill</p>	<p>NGO bill in parliament</p>	<p>media, UNMISS and UNDP reports</p>
<p><b>Question 4.3b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?</p>	<p>NL stresses the broader political dialogue with the South Sudanese government and civil society because of the importance of acceptance of the new constitution in which the democratic principles are recorded and the trias politica is ensured. NL is envisaging together with UK and Norway to create a common fund, the Civil Society Fund (CSF). This fund will support the development and activities of civil society organizations in the area of accountability, advocacy and democratic principles. The aim is a strengthened civil society that is able to engage in a critical dialogue with the government.</p>					
<p><i>Due to the programme:</i></p>	<p>Baseline (year)</p>	<p>Objective (2015)</p>	<p>Result (2012)</p>	<p>(Result) 2013</p>	<p>(Result) 2014</p>	<p>Source</p>
<p><i>Indicator 1 : number of local civil society organizations which are able to (critically) look on democratic principles</i></p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Y local CSO's active in advocacy and accountability</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>X local CSO's supported</p>	<p>reports CSF</p>
<p><i>Indicator 2: number of mechanisms and fora which are created for a (periodic) dialogue between the government and local civil society organizations</i></p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Y regular meetings between local CSO's and government</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>X regular meetings between local CSO's and government</p>	<p>reports CSF</p>
<p><b>Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution</b></p>	<p><b>B / C</b></p>					
<p><b>A. Results achieved better than planned</b></p>	<p><b>Reasons for results:</b> The current phase of the Capacity Building Trust Fund ends in the beginning of 2014. The activities of the CBTF are mostly on schedule and the predicted results have been achieved up to now.</p> <p>On the side of the South Sudanese government the processes of constitutional reform and new NGO laws are progressing more slowly then expected. The slow progress of NGO legislation is partly caused by great criticism out of the civil society on the proposed law, which is also a result of the fact that NGO's have only had limited opportunities to influence the new legislation.</p>					
<p><b>B. Results achieved as planned</b></p>						
<p><b>C. Results achieved poorer than planned</b></p>						
<p><b>D. Results achieved much poorer than planned</b></p>						
<p><b>Implications for planning</b></p>						

Result area 5	Employment and providing basic services					
<b>Question 5.1a:</b> To what extent have employment opportunities (self employment and wage employment) improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender, and specify for former combatants, displaced people and young people (up till age 25). Explain regional differences.	After the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 and after the Independence from Sudan in 2011, expectations were high in South Sudan. The country still faces significant challenges as regards stabilisation, (tribal) conflicts, and the relationship with Sudan. The latter led to the closure of the oil pipeline in 2012 and has had a major impact on the South Sudanese economy. Employment opportunities (notably outside Juba) have not significantly increased. However, it is noted that more juveniles have access to education					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Increase in number of people employed</i>	not available		not available			
<i>Indicator 2: Increase of percentage of women among people employed</i>	not available		not available			
<i>Explanation for main sectors and regional differences</i>	not available		not available			
<b>Question 5.1b:</b> To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?	These are expected results of the Food Security programme and not directly out of the Security and Justice programme.					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Increase in number of people employed</i>	0	5500	500			IFAD/SSLP
<i>Indicator 2: Increase of percentage of women among people employed</i>	0	1100	100			IFAD/SSLP
<i>Indicator 3: Number of women whose economic position has improved</i>	0	150	0			SSADP, seeds project
<i>Explanation for regional differences</i>						
<i>Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.</i>	Through the NL supported South Sudan Livelihoods Program (SSLP) that is being implemented by IFAD and the South Sudan Agribusiness Development Programme (SSADP) employment opportunities are created in the agricultural sector. NL also foresees from late 2013 onwards support for the development of commercial agricultural seeds production, which will provide additional employment opportunities					
<b>Question 5.2a:</b> To what extent has the availability of basic services improved? If possible, disaggregate by gender. Explain regional differences.	NL focusses among others on agricultural development and food security. This will lead to more jobs in agriculture. Furthermore, NL does contribute to increased stabilisation in South Sudan with the aim to eventually create better livelihoods. Livelihoods can only develop in a stable environment.					
	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Number of people with access to clean drinking water</i>	not available		not available			Min.Water UNICEF
<i>Indicator 2: Number of people with access to latrines</i>	not available		not available			Min.Water UNICEF
<i>Explanation for regional differences</i>						
<b>Question 5.2b:</b> To what extent have your programmes contributed to this result?	-					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Number of people with access to clean drinking water</i>	not available		not available			UNICEF
<i>Indicator 2: Number of people with access to latrines</i>	not available		not available			UNICEF
<i>Explanation for regional differences</i>						
<i>Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.</i>	NL supports a drinking water and sanitation programme that is implemented by UNICEF. Data are still to be provided.					

<b>Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>A. Results achieved better than planned</b>	<b>Reasons for results:</b> The implementation in South Sudan is difficult and comes with many challenges, including delays, partly by external factors, lack of capacity on the side of the receiving party, limited accessibility during the long rain season and an instable security situation.
<b>B. Results achieved as planned</b>	
<b>C. Results achieved poorer than planned</b>	
<b>D. Results achieved much poorer than planned</b>	