

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

July 2011

Why we work in South Sudan

Following the referendum in January 2011, South Sudan became an independent country in July 2011. Decades of war have already left South Sudan with a legacy of chronic poverty, inequality and continuing insecurity. The new country will face significant challenges in securing a stable, peaceful and prosperous future.

UK aid programmes will focus on improving stability and reducing extreme poverty.

More than half of the population of South Sudan live below the poverty line. Many people have no access to adequate healthcare, education or clean drinking water – which also potentially serves to fuel future conflict. Only half of all children in South Sudan are enrolled in primary school.

South Sudan also has approximately one million weapons in circulation. With frequent cattle-raiding, rebel military activity and poorly trained security forces, security is the first concern of many people across the country.



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 give 240,000 children a primary education – 20% more than today.

What we will achieve

Over the next four years, UK aid will help:

- 1 million people get enough food to eat
- 240,000 more children complete primary school
- 750,000 people to be treated for or prevented from getting malaria
- 4 million people receive life-saving healthcare and nutrition
- Print and distribute 12 million textbooks to almost 2 million children
- Private sector investment and trade by reducing cross border transport costs by up to 15%

Our focus will be on enabling poor people, particularly girls and women, to benefit from more employment opportunities – driven by private sector investment - greater security, a more accountable government, less corruption and more equitable and sustainable services.

Who we will work with

Following the historic referendum granting independence to South Sudan, DFID has now established a new country office in South Sudan.

DFID does not route any funding through the government in South Sudan. We currently provide much of our funding through large multi-donor pooled funds managed by UN agencies such as UNDP. We will regularly review our programmes to assess performance and value for money, and where results can be delivered better through other mechanisms, we will reallocate funding – including directly to non-governmental organisations and private sector implementing partners.

How we will work

More than ever, in the current financial climate, 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.dfid.gov.uk/south-sudan.

Follow us on Twitter and Facebook.

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