

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's global efforts to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and tackle a wide range of global development challenges. The UK's focus and international leadership on economic development is a vital part of Global Britain - harnessing the potential of new trade relationships, creating jobs and channelling investment to the world's poorest countries. Throughout history, sustained, job-creating growth has played the greatest role in lifting huge numbers of people out of grinding poverty. This is what developing countries want and is what the international system needs to help deliver. Whilst there is an urgent need for traditional aid in many parts of the world, ultimately economic development is how we will achieve the Global Goals and help countries move beyond the need for aid.

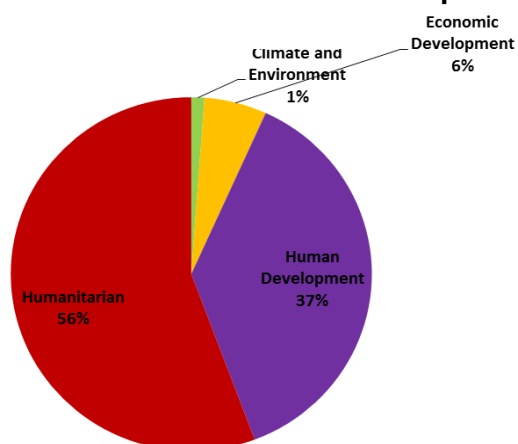
Planned Budget for 2017/18

£145m

Planned Budget for 2018/19

£130m

**Sector breakdown of 2017/18 bilateral plans**



**Top 3 planned spending programmes in 2017/18 (as at June 2017)**

South Sudan Humanitarian Programme 2014- 2020	£115m
South Sudan Health Pooled Fund	£18.7m
Girls' Education In South Sudan	£14.2m

**Contribution to the Global Goals and other government commitments (achieved as at March 2017)\***

**837 thousand** children supported to gain a decent education

**500 thousand** people with sustainable access to clean water and/or sanitation

**372 thousand** children under 5, women and adolescent girls reached through nutrition related interventions

**Headline deliverables**

- Humanitarian:** Together with other donors we are working to prevent and alleviate famine in South Sudan. Our humanitarian programme provided lifesaving food assistance to 440,000 people in 2016. In 2017 we will reach 500,000 people with emergency food aid and help provide livelihood support to over 650,000. We are challenging United Nations (UN) agencies to reform and ensure they deliver effectively for the world's most vulnerable and are value for money for the UK tax payer.
- Basic services (education):** Our Girls' Education programme directly supported over 184,000 girls in 2016 with grants to keep them in education as well as supporting 3,776 schools. In 2017, we will support over 200,000 girls and 2000 schools.
- Basic services (health):** The DFID-led Health Pooled Fund (HPF) provides the majority of life saving health care in South Sudan, delivering essential services through over 1,000 health facilities, enabling 34,000 women to give birth in health facilities and over 8 million patient consultations in 2016. In 2017, HPF funded health facilities will provide over 1.8 million consultations to children under five, with over 137,000 children and pregnant women receiving high intensity nutrition support.

**Why is DFID investing in South Sudan?**

\* Results less than 1 million are rounded to the nearest thousand. Results over 1 million are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.

South Sudan is one of the world's most fragile countries and has been beset by conflict since it was created in 2011. It is facing a severe and protracted humanitarian crisis, exacerbated by economic collapse. It has one of the highest inflation rates in the world, and a huge fiscal deficit. Half of the population requires emergency food assistance. Almost 4 million South Sudanese (out of a population of 12 million) are displaced, including 1.9 million refugees who have fled to neighbouring countries.

### **How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?**

Peace in South Sudan is a generational task which is likely to involve multiple set-backs and is made increasingly challenging as protracted displacement continues to alter the structure of society. The UK has delivered a sustained campaign of high-level UK lobbying and we will continue putting pressure on the government of South Sudan to end the conflict as well as to start an inclusive political process to support the peace agreement.

The region, specifically Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia, also has a critical role to play. The UK has engaged intensively with the region and will continue this given the importance of regional leadership and solutions. The UK has maintained a focus through the UN Security Council and will continue to do so working closely with the new US administration.

The UK provides humanitarian leadership to ensure that the people of South Sudan are supported despite their government's indifference. We announced £100 million of support to this year's UN humanitarian appeal. The UK is the second largest bilateral provider of life saving humanitarian assistance and the lead provider of health and education services. We have sent nearly 400 UK troops to provide vital engineering and medical assistance to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, helping them to protect civilians. This peacekeeping deployment demonstrates UK engagement internationally and supports our UN peacekeeping reform objectives.

South Sudan is a challenging operating environment. There are areas of the country that we cannot visit and we have had to significantly reduce staff numbers each time fighting has broken out. In response to these challenges we have reduced the number of programmes and sectors we work in. Our monitoring strategy is designed to fit the context, learning lessons from our achievements in other conflict environments, such as Somalia. Our largest programmes already have independent third party monitoring components built in, with organisations which are able to visit other parts of the country. In the medium term, we are developing a comprehensive independent monitoring and verification system that will provide oversight of our entire programme of activities in South Sudan.

### **What is being achieved for the UK?**

A peaceful South Sudan is vital for the stability of the region, one of the fastest growing areas of the world and an important future trading partner for the UK. We cannot afford to have a failed state in a region that is already wracked by conflict, poverty and violent extremism. The Prime Minister has been clear that the UK will not stand by while thousands of people in South Sudan die from famine caused by conflict. UK objectives in South Sudan are to bring an end to the fighting and to respond to the humanitarian crisis that has left millions of people without enough to eat and resulted in nearly two million people fleeing the country.

Our political engagement in South Sudan, through our troop contribution to the UN mission and through our humanitarian and development programmes, shows Britain as a leader on the international stage that is ready to use all the tools at our disposal to tackle instability and to bring an end to suffering.

### **Partners**

- In 2017/18, around 45% of DFID South Sudan spend will go through the UN system, 35% through Non-Governmental Organisations, and 20% through companies that specialise in development. We do not give any money to the government of South Sudan.
- All programme funding in South Sudan is directed to specific projects with clear results and is governed by contracts or agreements with the implementing partners. We run competitions between potential implementing partners for the majority of our programmes and negotiate with partners before finalising agreements to ensure that we get good value for money. We regularly review programmes to ensure that they are producing results and will close down programmes that no longer meet our priorities or do not achieve value for money.