

Annual Review - Summary Sheet

PROGRAMME TITLE: National Level Conflict Reduction		
Country/Region:	South Sudan	
HMG Partners (LEAD in bold)	FCO, MoD, DFID	
Total Budget:	ODA: £2.83m	Non-ODA: £0.30m
Start Date: April 2016	End Date: March 2019	
Outputs		Score
To provide the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements-Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM) and Economic and Financial Management Authority (EFMA) with high quality expertise able to support them to fulfil their mandated roles and responsibilities		B
To improve HMG's ability to support the implementation of the peace agreement		B
Target communities perception of the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) and their own security improved		C
Re-engage with Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) on issues of human rights, international humanitarian law and professionalization		C
Outcome Assessment: Progress against the programme's first stated outcome has been severely limited by the changing context over the year; where delivery was possible, outputs couldn't contribute enough given the high level of ambition of outcome statements set out at the beginning of the year.		
FINAL OUTPUT Score: B		Risk: HIGH

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	2016/17						
Programme Score	B						
Risk Rating	HIGH						

What support is the UK providing?

Through the CSSF the UK Government is providing £3.13m in assistance to help move the South Sudanese peace process forwards including towards peaceful credible elections in the country under the leadership of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). In financial year 16/17 UK support was provided with the ambitious aims of maintaining and monitoring the ceasefire, amending the constitution, improving the economic and financial management of government revenues and support to governmental oversight institutions such as the audit chamber and parliament who should be crucial to the progression of this process. Expected headline results at the start of the programme were:

- The Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (JMEC) and its subsidiary bodies are able to coordinate and engage the government and opposition in the transitional process to elections
- Target communities perception of the South Sudanese National Police Service (SSNPS) and their own security improves
- Re-engage with Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) on issues of human rights, international humanitarian law and professionalisation

Following the shocking events of July 2016, which led to the deaths of more than 300 civilians, widespread atrocities and the evacuation of almost all UK staff from Juba, the programme was forced to concentrate solely on providing support to JMEC and its conflict monitoring arm, the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM). Work

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with the SSNPS came to an abrupt halt, and for all the right reasons, engagement with the SPLA did not recommence.

Summary of progress and lessons learnt/actions taken since last review

This has been an incredibly challenging year and a difficult operating environment for programme management, exacerbated due to limitations on the staffing footprint at Post following the events of July. The programme has rightly focused on supporting those institutions vital to the peace process and through the secondment of UK staff, provided important technical expertise. It has also rightly turned off programming that is not longer relevant or appropriate in the post July context. Management of the additional funds sought via the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) has been inadequate. Moreover, the process behind the decision-making that underpinned both the RRM and the wider programme has at times been less than effective or appropriate and it is clear that both governance and process needs to be strengthened as a result. The programme should also seek to ensure that its results framework and its M&E process are more robust in order to be able to demonstrate impact more clearly in the year ahead.

Summary of recommendations for the next year

1. Strengthened governance mechanisms at both Strategy and programme level, ensuring that key strategic decisions are made, documented and acted on in a timely way, based on solid evidence.
2. Re-adjust programme focus and content in light of the policy review prompted by the Joint Assessment of Conflict and Stability (JACS), with the do no harm principle front and centre.
3. Merge the national and sub national programmes into one to allow greater flexibility depending on changing events/political context.