

COUNTRY REPORT

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South Sudan Country Report for the Fifth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries

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Acknowledgement

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Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank	LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan – Ethiopia Transport
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Initiative	LDCs	Least Developed Countries
ARCISS	Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan	LGB	Local Government Board
AU	Africa Union	MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security
BOSS	Bank of South Sudan	MARF	Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	MDVA	Ministry of Defense and Veterans’ Affairs
CAMP	Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan	MED	Ministry of Energy and Dams
CPA	Comprehensive Peace	MHEST	Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology
CPA Agreement		MICTPS	Ministry of Information, Communication Technology and Postal Service
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	MIS	Management of Postal Services Authority
EAC	East African Community		
EAMU	East African Monetary Union		
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative		
FSI	Fragile State Index		
GBV	Gender Based Violence		
GDP	Gross Domestic Product		
GEF	Global Environment Facility		
GESS	Girls’ Education South Sudan		
GGI	Gender Gap Index		
GoSS	Government of South Sudan		
HRH	Human Resources for Health		
ICT	Information Communications Technology		
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons		
IEA	International Energy Agency		
IFF	Illicit Financial Flow		
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority for Development		
IMF	International Monetary Fund		
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification		
IPoA	Istanbul Programme of Action		
IT	Information Technology		
JMEC	Joint Monitoring & Evaluation Committee		

MWCT Ministry of Wildlife Conservation
and Tourism

MWRI

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The preparation of the country report by the GoSS is a follow-up to the Fourth UN Conference held in May 2011 on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Istanbul, Turkey. At the Conference, the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) was adopted. It is a Programme of Action for the LDCs for the decade 2011-2020 agreed by the international community to address the challenges faced by the LDCs, based on the fundamental tenets of mutual accountability and enhanced international cooperation. The goal of IPoA is to overcome the s

The main focus at the country level is how to stimulate economic growth beyond the domination of the oil sector through diversification, generation of higher value addition by moving up the value chains in productive activities, and enhancement of linkages between sectors in the economy. To realize this objective, the National Development Strategy has emphasized the need to identify and produce corresponding skills that are necessary to actualize the value chain processes.

The long-term goal is to engage and develop the private sector, especially the SMEs into viable business entities that not only create employment but also contribute sustainably to value addition, income generation and export growth in the country. The challenges impacting on the industry sector include inadequate skills required for value chain processes, poor business environments, limited technologies and low enterprise level productivity. The starting point is to focus on building the skills set that are matched with the skills required by the industries in the country.

Mainstreaming of the Istanbul Programme of Action into South Sudan national planning frameworks has gained traction. This is demonstrated by the intentional reflection of IPoA priorities into the National Development Strategy (2018 – 2021) and reflections in the country's goals of Vision 2040. The objectives of mainstreaming are to create awareness, localization and ownership of IPoA in order to catalyze and sustain a momentum for change and transformation.

2. INTRODUCTION

Country Context

The economic goals of the GoSS aim at facilitating diversified private sector-led economic growth and sustainable development to improve livelihoods and reduce poverty. These goals remain a challenge as inflation is rampant and the exchange rate has declined sharply. The total economy shrank considerably from 2012. Measured in USD at the official exchange rate, the non-oil sector GDP per capita was reduced by 35 per cent. Gross National Income per capita in USD

The socio-

reserves of fish (AfDB, 2012) and nearly 30% of the land area are covered with forest, providing potential for the production and export of forest products.

Implementation of IPoA

The country has limited reliable basic economic and social statistics, reflecting a legacy of decades of civil war and the challenges it has posed to collection of data. Consequently, the assessment of the implementation of IPoA priorities is a challenge. It can thus be observed that the result

Table 2: Indicators – South Sudan

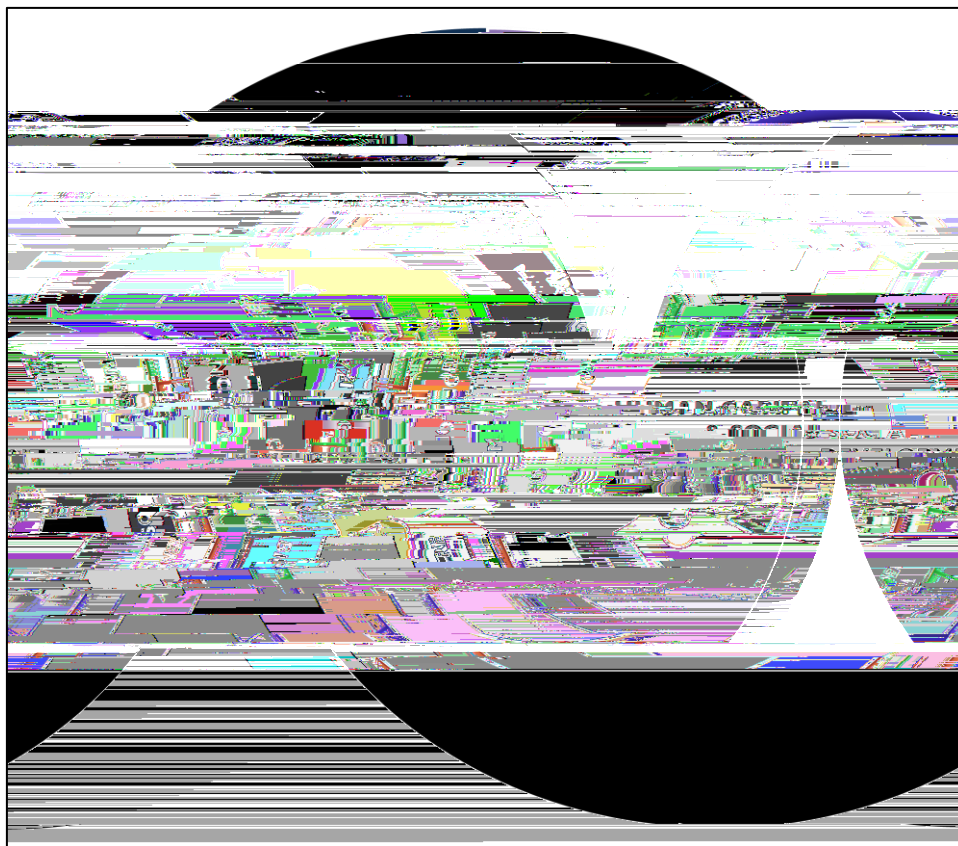
Indicators	Units	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Annual Growth Rate ¹	%	0.4	-50.8	29.8	22.1	3.6	0.2	-0.1	3.3	....
Real GDP Growth	%	....	-52.4	29.3	2.9	-0.72	20.7	-16.7	-1.1	7.9
Real Non-Oil GDP Growth	%	...	-0.8	4.1	-17.5	1.2	-10.2	-6.8	-5.9	0.6
Inflation rate 2011–2020	%	0.0	45.1	0.0	1.7	52.8	379.8	187.9	106.4	91.1
Overall Fiscal Balance. Including Grant	% of GDP	4.6	-15.6	-5.2	-6.7	-15.0	-5.9	...	...	...
Overall Fiscal Balance. Excluding Grant	% of GDP	1,6	-22.0	-10.2	-8.6	-20.6				

adapt IPoA priorities to national contexts by all stakeholders including donors, private sector, development partners to ensure a shared vision.

Conceptual Aspects

It is understood that establishing clear and intrinsic relationships between the IPoA priorities is important in understanding the synergy for their implementation effectiveness. Human capital and social development provide the nuclei for creating development energy to power the implementation of the IPoA priority areas. This is illustrated in figure 1. Human capital is about skills building to ensure enhanced productive capacity to manage, innovate and expand the development frontiers. Skills building entails knowledge, intellectual capacity and health that people accumulate throughout their lives, enabling them to realize their potential as productive members of society. Thus, investing in people through nutrition, health care, quality education, jobs and skills helps develop human capital to add value to natural resources. These include, but not limited to extractive sector optimisation, infrastructure development, agriculture and food security, and value additions to expand trade and manufacturing possibilities. The postulation is that human capital and social development are fired by structured and responsive health and educational systems, which are hinged on strong institutional capacity.

Fig 1: IPoA Priorities



Source: CreativeBox Concept – Own Design

Achieving effective implementation of IPoA priorities requires a country-wide coordination with clearly delineated development sectors and actors. The National Development Strategy (2018 – 2021) is emphatic on cross-sector coordination to achieve results. The role of major sectors such as agriculture, health, water and sanitation, industry and security among others, in the National Development Strategy (NDS) implementation framework is stressed. There is a need for support to these sectors from the national government by way of effective governance,

3. THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PRO

4. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IPOA: THE DECADE 2011-2020

4.1 Progress made against the Goals of overcoming Structural Challenges

Despite a rich resource base, the people of South Sudan are poor. Oil revenue, which constitutes 98 % of total government revenue, does not flow to the average residents. Though large tracts of fertile land could be used for agricultural production, and forestry could provide hardwood timber, Gum Arabic and honey, average incomes are still very low because production has remained stagnant, trade restricted and households unable to save and invest over the past half century.

At the beginning of the decade, average per capita consumption in Southern Sudan was 100 Sudanese Pounds (SDG) per person per month; while the average consumption of the poor was 39 SDG per person per month compared to 163 SDG per person per month for the non-poor. Average consumption in urban areas is 168 SDG per person per month compared to 88 SDG per person per month in rural areas. 51% of the population is below the poverty line. This varies greatly depending on place of residence, with 55% of the population in rural areas classified as poor, compared to 24% in urban areas. Northern Bahr El Ghazal has the highest rate of poverty at 76%, and Upper Nile the lowest, at 26%. The Gini coefficient for Southern Sudan is 46 (*Poverty in Southern Sudan: Estimates from NBHS - 2010*)

4.2 Progress towards Graduation: Strategies to achieve Graduation

Since the adoption of the IPoA in 2011, there have been efforts by the government of South Sudan to integrate the provisions of the IPoA into national policies and development frameworks. The government aligned its development strategies with the priority areas of IPoA. The alignment was particularly reflected in the South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013 - Realizing freedom, equality, justice, peace and prosperity for all. Also, Vision 2040 aims for the kind of economic transformation required to either graduate from LDC status or attain higher-level country status.

Given the recurrence of crises, a clear timetable for graduating from the LDC category is not definitive. The Government of South Sudan plans to prepare an approach to the graduation from the LDC status by a specific period. The preparation of an approach for graduation from the LDC status is important as it would provide a trajectory on planning official development assistance flows and trade preferences, including through an exchange of views with already graduated countries (UN, 2016).

4.3 Productive Capacity

Private Investment and Efforts to Stimulate Economic Diversification

Vision 2040 is emphatic that South Sudan will have a diversified economy driven by agriculture, industry, mining, tourism, and services to be a vibrant economy that is able to compete and attract investors. The government will have to take the lead by initiating and investing in agriculture to achieve food security. The diversification could have advanced the role of women in the mainstream of

its priority policies and programmes. Having an effective capacity in statistics and in monitoring and evaluation are a critical input and a “lubricant” by which the government will be able to perform, as a developmental state and undertake necessary policy change and adaptation. Data collection and analysis should not be considered an afterthought, but rather a core function of governmental services (UNDP HDR 2015).

Building a data infrastructure that consists of data assets supported by people, processes, and technology is vital as the country’s population grows, and the economy and society becomes even more reliant on data. Data such as statistics, maps, and real-time readings will help to make informed and evidenced-based decisions. The lack of data and system information infrastructure is to be addressed as part of use of technology for transformation-building an effective communication platform for data and information. Thus, instead of encouraging more “data-sharing”, government focus

dimensions⁴, including low consumption levels, poor health and education outcomes and inadequate access to markets (RSS, 2016b). In 2015, the Human Development Index ranked South Sudan 181st out of 187 countries and territories in terms of its long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and

strengthening regional cooperation, by increasing public and private investment in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development.

During the period of Vision 2040, key areas for investment opportunities in rural economies include promoting sustainable agricultural practices; rural infrastructure, storage capacities and related technologies, research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies, developing strong agricultural cooperatives and value chains; rural industrialization and extension services, and strengthening urban-rural linkages. The interventions would also focus on the need to significantly reduce post-harvest and other food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain. It will also focus on harnessing the agricultural resources (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture) to improve food security and eradicate hunger, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters.

As part of community engagement, the GoSS in collaboration with UN agencies and INGOs

and assess the benefits and potential for developing local economy along agricultural value chains. GoSS will also pursue agricultural value chain for selected strategic agricultural commodities as defined at the Abuja Summit on Food Security¹² of 7th of December 2006, in Abuja, Nigeria.

These initiatives will enhance public-private partnerships and provide concrete proposals and joint partnerships needed to catalyze agro-industry and agribusiness development to harness South Sudan's regional trade potential. The involvement of small farmers will be promoted as a country strategy to harness rural community agribusinesses and to facilitate market access. Trainings are to be organized on building capacity of farmers to identify and evaluate market opportunities, and to address storage capacity and food loss issues.

Strategies to combat Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan has already prioritized climate change and identified measures needed to address climate change impacts now and in the future. It is supporting climate change adaptation at different policy levels and at institutional and community levels (Karani & Owino, 2017). At the national level, the most significant adaptation goals are set out in the National Adaptation Pla

and efficient. Thus, government is striving to create peace and security, rule of law, macroeconomic stability, basic infrastructure and effective tax administration to revamp the economy.

Transparency and Accountability

Steps to increase transparency and accountability in oil, fiscal, and central bank operations can build confidence and provide positive incentives for the economy. T

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The ministry will organize a consultation with state ministries to orient them on the requirements of the General Education Act (2012) and their responsibilities with regard to enforcement of compulsory primary education. Furthermore, state ministries will be mobilized to advocate for the redeployment of teachers to under-served and hard to reach areas within their states and to mobilize communities to construct classrooms, teacher housing and low-cost boarding schools for girls. The enrolment levels are expected to be improved over the years with the implementation of the General Education Strategic Plan. Table 3 illustrates enrolment and completion rates at different schooling levels by gender.

The ministry will also seek to increase access to learning for children with special education needs. New schools will be designed so that children with physical disabilities are able to access classrooms as well as water and sanitation facilities. In addition, the ministry will provide inclusive education training to school head teachers and teachers, so they are

the necessary human capacity skills requirement for the country. At the programme and project level, the GoSS will endeavor to establish the skills sets needed to ensure optimal mix and availability and knowledge to implement the transformation espoused in Vision 2040 and NDS. This will include analysis of specialized skills at all levels that are necessary to convert the natural resources into tradable goods and to give rise to value addition at country and continental levels.

Emphasis on Technical, Vocational Education Training

Recognizing the urgent need for attention in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector in South Sudan, the government has stressed the need to direct more resource to it. As the nation's youth constitutes almost 70% of the population, it is essential to provide meaningful and productive economic engagement for all, to capture the nation's demographic dividend, and deter the population from becoming involved in the on-going conflict. TVET sector is one of the best opportunities for "quick-wins" as well as long-term gains across various avenues, including youth engagement, livelihood improvement, strengthening human capital, labour market enrichment, and national economic development.

The Sustainable Development Agenda acknowledges the importance of youth and vocational training, primarily through Goal 4, 8 and 9, respectively on education; inclusive economic growth and decent work; and industry, innovation and infrastructure. TVET and skills development are also strategic objectives within the framework of the Continental Education Strategy for Africa 2016-2025. TVET is also a priority programme in Ministry of General

pupil-textbook ratio of 2:1 for primary and to make sure that a minimum of five sets of textbooks are distributed to each secondary school.

For ECDE, the short-term objective is to make sure that one set of teaching and learning materials is available for every 10 children. To make the new curriculum accessible to learners with disabilities, the provision of assistive learning materials/devices will also be prioritized. Finally, in conflict-affected areas where textbooks and Teaching/Learning Materials (TLM) have been destroyed, copies of existing textbooks and TLM urgently need to be reprinted and distributed to these schools as they reopen. The ministry will work with the Education Cluster and UNHCR to make sure those IDPs and refugees also have access to existing textbooks and to new textbooks beginning in 2018.

Out of School Children

At least 2.2 million children are estimated to be out-of-school in South Sudan. The number of Out of School Children (OOSC) has increased in recent years and this trend is projected to continue, reaching over 2.4 million in the next two years, if present circumstances are maintained. The government has plans to establish the exact locations of the OOSC in order to initiate interventions to cater for their schooling needs. There are also thousands of children who may be enrolled in school, but who are at serious risk of being excluded from education. These include over-age students, child labourers, children displaced by confli

viewpoints. Most schools are government-funded, with a modest proportion of privately-owned schools. Faith-based schools are most common in Yei, Wau and Yambio.²¹

Bridging the ICT gap for improved service delivery

A national communications grid for ICT is being developed, based on a fibre optic network linked to the operating submarine cable on the eastern seaboard of Africa. This will bring major benefits to all at reasonable cost. South Sudan has consolidated arrangements for oversight and regulation and expanded the range of applications that



Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is a priority for both development and humanitarian professionals in South Sudan as more than five million people are estimated to be in need of WASH services. For sanitation, the government plans to rehabilitate the existing rural and urban facilities and construct new ones to provide 60% of urban and 40% of rural households with access to improved sanitation by 2020. Measures have been taken to reform the coordination and implementation of sanitation programmes and increase funding; provide improved sanitation facilities for all healthcare centres and schools; develop hygiene education programmes for all communities and for the school curriculum.

The 2017 WHO and UNICEF Joint Monit

4.10 Infrastructure and Energy

Development of Infrastructure

Accessibility to rural communities: Uninterrupted access by roads is critical for sustainable development efforts in the country. This is particularly true in rural areas, as most existing and functioning infrastructure exists in the major urban centres and cities, such as Juba. Notably in the agriculture and social services sector, poorly maintained and inaccessible road networks limit access to markets; trade in goods and services, and education and health provision.

Rehabilitation of the road networks: Enabling safe access to all parts of the country in conditions of peace will generate positive spinoff effects and benefits to many IPoA priorities and other SDG areas. It will improve prospects for adequate health provision and food security, poverty reduction and economic diversification. The government's ambition is to upgrade the country's physical infrastructure such as upgrade road networks to connect major regional and international markets, and link major cities and state capitals.

Energy Production and Consumption

The total primary energy supply of South Sudan in 2014 was 700 ktoe²⁸, up from 644 and 677 ktoe in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Most of the energy in South Sudan is produced from oil and its dependence on oil for energy has been increasing. In 2012, total energy from crude oil was 1,578 ktoe, with 193 ktoe from biofuels and waste, increasing to 5,043 in 2013 and 7,915 in 2014 (IEA).

The total final consumption or end use energy has been fluctuating over the last three years. It was 542 ktoe in

there was 11,378 ktms of crude oil in 2015 (Africa Energy - AFREC, 2015)³⁰ and the proven reserves by the beginning of 2014 were 3.5 billion barrels of oil (US Energy Information Administration, 2014). The expansion of oil resources in

Analysis of the SDG 5 illustrates that gender equality, in its many forms (be it reducing gender discrimination or harmful practices, or increasing representation in public life), emerged as an important enabler for sustainable development. Gender inequality is pervasive and women and girls tend to be disproportionately affected in many SDG areas, including: intensity of poverty (SDG 1), access to nutritious food (SDG 2), access to health services (SDG 3), literacy rates (SDG 4), and exposure to various forms of violence and harm (SDGs 5 and 16).

Consequently, investing in expanded opportunities for women and girls to advance their economic, legal and political empowerment is essential for positive, long-term results in all of the sustainable development areas. In other words, promoting gender equality and the status of women can help to secure progress across much of the transformation process.

Measures for the integration of Youth in Economic Activities

To address the challenges constraining productivity and earnings for youth, the NDS is building on the aspirations of Vision 2040 to focus on finding pathways to productive work in the emerging sectors of agriculture, industrialization, manufacturing mining, transportation and services. This will be linked to human capital and infrastructure development, and creating business environment with harmonised regulated framework required for sustaining economic transformation and employment creation. Human capital will emphasize interventions on

Gender Based Violence

Gender-based violence is still prevalent, taking different forms such as domestic violence, early and forced marriage, and the abduction of women and children during cattle raids. An assessment on GBV conducted in 2009 indicates that 41% of the respondents experienced GBV themselves in one form or another in the past one year, 29% knew of someone who experienced GBV. More females (44%) have experienced GBV compared to 36 % for males (NGP³³ 2012) . The majority girls and women experience sexual violence for the first time under the age of 18.³⁴

The underlying root cause of GBV is the unequal gendered power relations, aggravated by alcoholism, cultural practices, poverty and conflicts (Country Gender Assessment - CGA 2011). Cultural norms that tends to control and infringe on women rights are strong. Militarization and brutalization of the society,

Table 9 Fragile State Index

**Fragile States
Index 2014**

Total
Demographic Pressures
Refugees and IDPs
Group Grievance
Human Flight
Uneven Development
Poverty and Economic

spending. Private expenditure includes out of pocket expenditure, pre-paid expenditure and expenditure by private enterprises.

The non-oil revenue mobilization and accountability project in South Sudan was designed because of the need to take immediate steps to reduce dependency on oil, boost non-oil revenues and reduce oil revenues and strengthen control of expenditure. Indeed, oil revenues, on which the country's economy depends, collapsed following the price decline since July 2014, resulting in a budget deficit of 30% of GDP in 2015. The government is promoting a project for institutional support, funded by both grant and loan resources, to complement other donor interventions designed to address capacity needs in two interrelated areas, including capacity building at the country level, non-oil revenues at both the national and state levels, while improving financial control, transparency and accountability. It has three mutually reinforcing components: (i) Improved domestic resource mobilization in the non-oil sector; ii) Strengthening financial control, accountability and control mechanisms; and iii) Project management.

Public-Private Partnerships have the potential to orient private finance and investment to flow into areas where significant impacts can be made in terms of development. South Sudan has realized this potential and recently incorporated PPP in its development plan. There is an active network of companies with Corporate Social Responsibility activities, mostly focused on infrastructure such as hospitals, clinics, schools, and water wells. However, many of these efforts are scattered, unevenly distributed, duplicated and sometimes unsustainable. Government is undertaking major steps to organize Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and ensure that it is linked to the institutions that are expected to sustain its efforts.

South Sudan's rapid population growth presents both opportunities and challenges. The ongoing demographic transition is increasing the number of newborns each year (around 350,000 in 2019) as well as the size of the working age population. One of the immediate consequences is increasing pressure on basic social services provided by both Government and development partners. If the government dedicates adequate resources to social sectors and strategically invests in children and youth, this may well facilitate a sustained boost of economic growth, help eradicate poverty and lead to long-term peace. In contrast, if children are neglected in budgetary decisions, current vulnerabilities are likely to deepen, thereby exacerbating levels of poverty, inequality, crime, violence, social and political instability, emigration, and so on. Investments in social sectors that benefit children and women will facilitate economic growth, poverty eradication and peace.

Despite progress, the social sectors remain gravely underfunded. The 2019/2020 national budget for the health sector increased by 31% in real terms compared to the FY 2018/19 budget.⁴⁰ However, this only represents 1% of the national budget, which is far short of the government's commitment to the Abuja Declaration whereby 15% of the national budget should be for the health sector. The Education sector registered an increment of 54%, however, /32 8.7a s,/3o3(n)-

Official Development Assistance

There are challenges to gather comprehensive information on ODA in South Sudan. There is also a need to streamline the information systems through which development partners and Government share data, as well as the need to reflect the ODA in budgets in line with the macroeconomic programme. Furthermore, the predictability of ODA flows in South Sudan is poor, restricting forward planning and making programme and project implementation difficult. Amounts of assistance remain focused on humanitarian food aid.

Regarding official development finance management, the Government of South Sudan plans to resume the constructive levels of dialogue with partners that characterized the immediate post-independence period. Returning to the coordination structures and targets outlined in the 2011 Aid Strategy (and jointly amending them where necessary) would be a good first step. In 2013, many innovative modalities and co-operation mechanisms were designed to maximize the effectiveness of official development finance in South Sudan and there is likely to be significant value in resuming them. Alongside this, continuing the New Deal process and signing a New Deal Compact are likely to be priorities.

Government is cognizant that to enhance the flow of ODA to South Sudan

Sudan 66th out of 190 countries regarding the payment of corporate taxes. The number of payments, time involved and tax paid as percentage of profit are all lower than the Sub Saharan Africa average, with the total tax contribution being below the average calculated for Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. South Sudan is also ranked 81st in terms of contract enforcement.

Remittances

The decline in oil revenues, the narrow export base and the need to import both consumption and capital goods have brought the current account into a fairly substantial deficit since 2011. In the absence of a large rise in oil revenues, this is likely to remain the case even with the revival of the economy and resumption of developmental investment, once peace is secured. One large unknown is the net remittances, which may be a significant equilibrating factor. Unfortunately, no data on remittances are available, and this is an important data gap that would need to be addressed.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in Ethiopia in 2012 found that remittances sent to poor nations from family and friends living abroad had increased from \$3.5 billion in 1990 to \$27 billion in 2011. South Sudan personal remittances received was at level of 200 million US dollars in 2018, down from 633 million US dollars previous year. This is a drop of 68.44 %. Measures need to b

Together, these steps may have the added benefit of building confidence among bilateral and multilateral partners who at present are reluctant to engage in development financing.

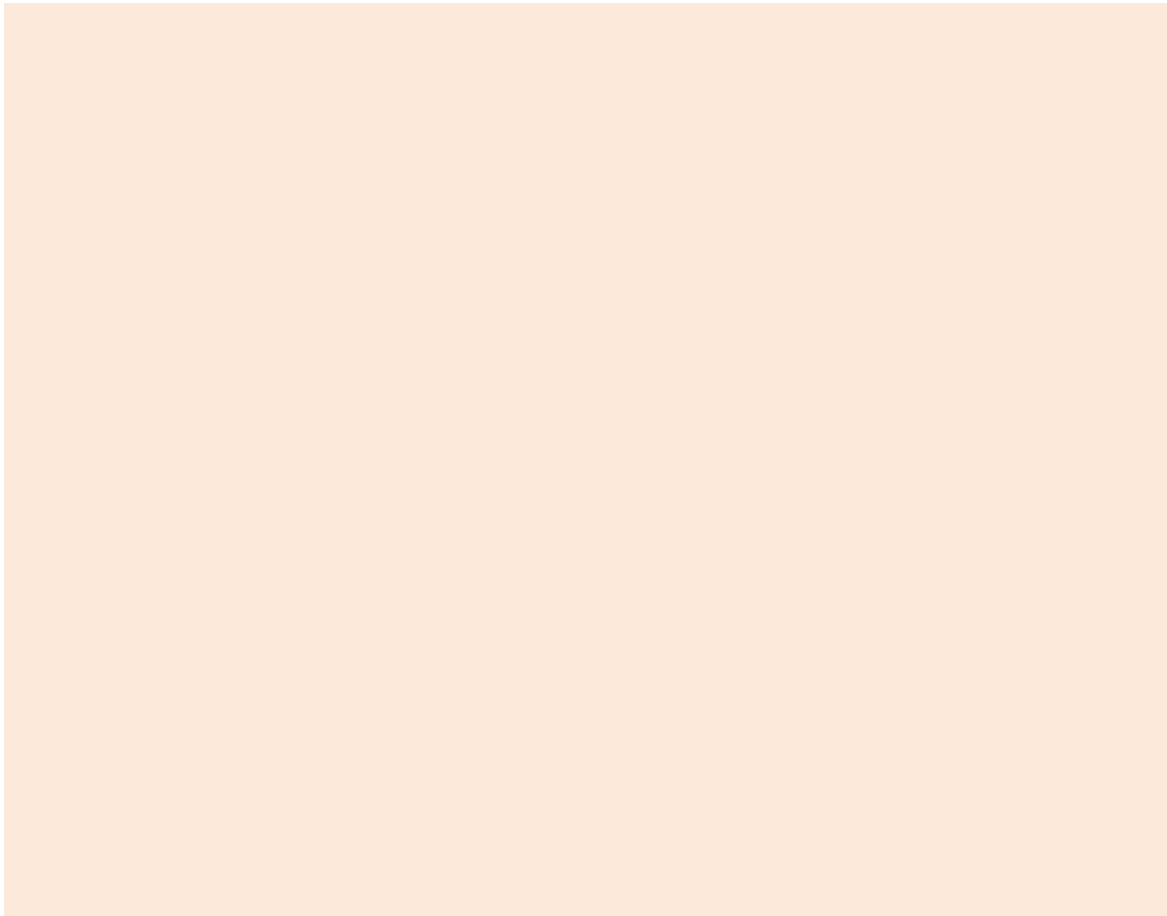
7. COHERENCE AND LINKAGES WITH THE 2030 AGENDA AND OTHER CONTINENTAL AND GLOBAL PROCESSES

Agenda 2030 has placed the promise of “leaving no-one behind” at the centre of the global efforts to eradicate extreme poverty, build a future of shared prosperity and protect our planet. LDCs received special attention in the 2030 Agenda as the most vulnerable countries. Annex 1 indicates how the principles, actions and guidelines of the 2030 Agenda and other major international frameworks are interlinked. It is an attempt to show how the South Sudan national strategies such as Vision 2040 can be integrated in national development flagships in order to accelerate progress on the priority areas set in the IPoA and ensures sustainable and inclusive development that fosters meaningful change to the lives of those living in the country.

Agenda 2063 is the primary framework for transformation in the continent. This is made clear by its specific goals, priorities and targets as explained in-depth in the first 10-year implementation plan for the period 2014 -2023. The overarching priorities of the IPoA (2011-2020) straddle the implementation framework of this continental agenda as illustrated in figure 4. This figure depicts the inbuilt dynamics that exist between the successful implementation of the IPoA priorities and the other existing continental and national development frameworks. The concept depicts working together in unison to realize the aspired transformation. It also stresses the importance of internal dynamics in the actualization of development and transformation processes. Each process is linked to the other and acts to create positive momentum if well managed.

The internal motions under Vision 2020 - IPoA, energized by human capital and social development, are propelled by activities under Agenda 2030 – SDG. These are boosted by continental interventions under AU Agenda 2063.

Figure 4: Coherence and Linkages with other Frameworks



Source: CreativeBox Concept - Own Design

As illustrated in annex 1, SDG 16 is closely linked to key aspects of IPoA priority goals on good governance (Priority 8) and restoration of multiple shocks (Priority 6). It is further linked intrinsically with goals 3 and 4 of South Sudan Vision 2040. These are mirrored in goal 11 on democrat

Lessons Learned

IPoA Priority	Lessons and Practices	
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IPoA Priority

Priority Areas for Next 10-Year Programme of Action for South Sudan

In addition to the identification of lessons and best practices, this section determines priorities for considerations for the next 10-year Programme of Action. Steered by MoFP in collaboration with stakeholders (private sector entities, think tank, women associations, none-state actors, and development partners), the identified priority areas will be assessed and appraised for viability. This is to

sector levels. The data infrastructure platform will aim to serve as a gateway for information on existing and planned implementation of IPoA, and related continental and global frameworks.

Within the framework of monitoring and evaluation, Vision 2040 stresses the need to produce annual reports on the progress being made in the implementation of the Vision priorities. This is re-emphasized under socio-economic services cluster of NDS result framework whose goal is to expand and improve social infrastructure and to establish a versatile platform for data management. The platform will facilitate access to data and information as well as best practices and lessons learned from IPoA implementation processes to facilitate continuous progress monitoring. Data such as statistics, maps, and real-time readings will help to make decisions, build services and gain insights. The platform architecture will have 3 main tiers: load balancing and routing, application services and storage. This is illustrated in figure 5 below.

Fig 5: Data and Management Infrastructure

Source: Adopted by CreativeBox from Epimorphics⁴⁸

The establishment of the platform will require formulation of the details of the contents and structure of the operational system. The NBS will solicit specialized usability developers to provide versatile architecture for the platform. The existing government website will be adapted to accommodate and house the data and information

Develop a digital government strategy, complemented by a plan of action and an impact assessment instrument. The strategy should indicate expected outputs, outcomes, and impacts, and should be formulated with the involvement of public sector organisations across all levels of government and consulting external stakeholders.

Define a clear governance framework for the digital government providing a high-level political mandate, powers, and resources to the public sector organisation responsible to steer the design and coordinate the implementation of the digital

enhancement of linkages between sectors in the economy. To realize this objective, the NDS has emphasized the need to identify and produce corresponding skills that are necessary to actualize the value chain processes.

This requires that a framework focusing on skills development and that empowers the South Sudanese to achieve gainful activities is put in place. The Universities and institutions of TVETs should gear up to respond to the current and future needs of the evolving industrial and value adding sectors. The target is to get them to produce graduates equipped with “problem solving” skills to meet the needs of the economic transformation in South Sudan.

Measures to Respond to IDPs and Refugees

The devastating civil war has left one-third of South Sudan population displaced. One year after the September 12, 2018 signing of a peace agreement, few have chosen to return home, and the humanitarian situation remains dire. After South Sudan’s leaders missed their first and second deadline under the agreement to form a transitional government, a new deadline of February 2020 now looms. Displaced people, seeing little tangible progress, remain

Harnessing New Knowledge and Technological Innovations

To realize the aspirations of Vision 2040, the GoSS will have to make strategic, systematic and significant investments to generate and apply new knowledge and technological innovations, in order to achieve poverty reduction, deepen economic and political inclusion and attain high and sustainable GDP growth rate. The government should collaborate with the private sector and development partners to develop a long term comprehensive framework for Science and Technology Innovation (STI) that responds to the transformation needs of the country.

Role of TVET in National Development

Well-functioning TVET systems are best placed to train the skilled workforce which the country needs to address its socio

to grow long after oil is exhausted. The government will push to formulate a comprehensive economic diversification strategy that takes into account all the economic sectors

For effective production in oil and mining industry, South Sudan has to plan to train and retain key professionals, such as in project evaluation; geology, resources and exploration; geotechnical engineering; environmental services; petroleum engineering; water quality and quantity; extractive metallurgists; mining engineers; explosive engineers, petroleum and natural gas extraction engineers. This should start now within the longer term development framework. Inaction will be more costly for the future generation.

International organisations should provide support and build capacity for sustainably managing South Sudan's natural resources, including community participation and benefits to meet the growing demand for goods and services. Climate change adaptation measures are needed in South Sudan to cope with the adverse impacts and to avoid further clashes over declining natural resources

Providing Resources to Sustain Good Governance

GoSS is committed to developing the requisite competencies for all public servants and growing the right leadership based dialogue. Collaborative Leadership Dialogue provides an opportunity to continue the discussion on key issues in South Sudan and strategize future engagement to promote opportunities for further collaboration. Support should be given to the government to strengthen the operations of the Governance cluster established to enhance good governance in the country. Good governance is important for creating the enabling environment for peace, economic development, accountability and transparency, capacity development and equitable service delivery.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Linkages of the Global and Continental Frameworks

Vision 2020: IPoA Priorities	Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development Goals	Vision 2040 – South Sudan	Agenda 2063 Goals and Priorities
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1. Productive Capacity

Building a critical mass of internationally competitive capacity in manufacturing and services as a means to benefit from greater integration with the global economy.

Improved access to dependable and efficient energy sources and managerial abilities in both public and private sectors.

Intensification of investment in productive capacity and tailor their rules and economic structures to attract

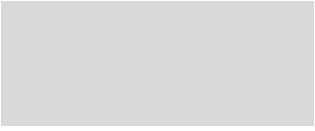
Vision 2020: IPoA Priorities	Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development Goals	Vision 2040 – South Sudan	Agenda 2063 Goals and Priorities
		organized crime and terrorism.	

Vision 2020: IPoA Priorities	Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development Goals	Vision 2040 – South Sudan	Agenda 2063 Goals and Priorities
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agriculture,
manufacturing and
services

2. Agriculture, Nutrition and Rural Development

More investment in in



Vision 2020: IPoA Priorities	Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development Goals	Vision 2040 – South Sudan	Agenda 2063 Goals and Priorities
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fiscal reforms, battle corruption and strengthen banking institutions

The international community to share responsibility to control corruption help LDCs recover stolen assets and improve transparency in financial flows and international markets.

Steps also will be taken to maintain and enhance incoming finance flows. Official development assistance flow to be maintained coupled with the continuation to provide timely and adequate debt relief.

The partners will provide guarantees and information sharing that will encourage private

Vision 2020: IPoA



Vision 2020: IPoA Priorities	Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development Goals	Vision 2040 – South Sudan	Agenda 2063 Goals and Priorities
<p>strategies and mechanisms. Financial institutions and development banks will stand ready to provide concessional lending in response to emergency situations. Donors will replenish and expedite resources for the LDC Fund and other UN Framework Convention on Climate Change adaptation mechanisms.</p>		<p>◁ To ensure smooth inter-governmental relations for effective participation of communities in their governments</p>	
		<p>Strategic Goal (7): To build a united and proud nation. To consolidate and strengthen the unity of the people of South Sudan. To promote the values, cultures and history of South Sudan. To promote the role of the family in inculcating the core values and building the nation. To promote peaceful co-existence within diversity</p>	<p>14. A stable and peaceful Africa. Institutional structure for African Union instruments on peace and security Defence, security and peace</p>
			<p>15.A fully functional and operational African Peace and Security Architecture</p>

Vision 2020: IPoA Priorities	Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development Goals	Vision 2040 – South Sudan	Agenda 2063 Goals and Priorities
<p>1. Productive Capacity</p> <p>Small-scale farmers—most of whom are women—require social safety nets for their families.</p>	<p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>the citizens from all forms of sexual harassment and other prejudices. To promote respect for the rule of law, religious and spiritual values and high ethical standards.</p> <p><</p> <p>Strategic Goal (7): To build a united and proud nation</p>	

Vision 2020: IPoA Priorities	Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development Goals	Vision 2040 – South Sudan	Agenda 2063 Goals and Priorities
		<p>trans-national organized crime and terrorism.</p> <p>To maintain peace and stability within South Sudan and promote co-operation with the neighbouring countries.</p> <p>To prevent and combat crime.</p> <p>To enhance disaster preparedness and management capabilities.</p>	

Comparative Statistics

Basic Indicators	Year	South Sudan	Africa	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
Area (000 sq km)	2017	644	30,067	80,386	53,939
Total Population (Million)	2017	13.1	1,184.5	5,945.0	1,401.5
Urban Population (% of Total)	2017	18.9	39.7	47.0	80.7
Population Density (per Sq Km)	2017	21.4	40.3	78.5	25.4
GNI Per Capita (US\$)	2015	820	2945	4225	
Labour Force Participation: Total (%)		....	66.3	67.7	72.0

33.