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Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC

# Swiss Cooperation Programme South Sudan 2022–2025



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# Foreword

South Sudan is the youngest member of the international state community. It became independent on 9 July 2011. After decades of civil war, hopes were high that a period of peace, development and economic growth would follow. However, the challenges in building a State and a nation and fulfilling the promises of peace and prosperity have proven daunting. The country was since 2013 caught in cycles of fragility, war and violence, which have impeded overcoming the humanitarian challenges, the initiation of social and economic development, as well as the building of a stable system of governance.

In 2018, the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) was signed by the main conflict parties. While slow in implementation, it has allowed for the conflict at the center to subside by and large and to usher in a phase of relative stability, at least at the national level. Across the country, however, violent conflicts have increasingly been flaring up. They perpetuate trauma and grievances, jeopardize the political process and add to the scale and complexity of the humanitarian crisis.

With the Cooperation Programme 2022–2025, Switzerland reinforces its commitment to a peaceful and prosperous South Sudan. Switzerland has provided substantial humanitarian assistance to South Sudan (then still part of Sudan) since the 1980s, and Swiss mediation efforts helped bring about the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). Since 2006, Switzerland is present in Juba with a Cooperation Office. From the onset, its engagement combined peacebuilding efforts with humanitarian assistance. The complementarities of these instruments have been a key feature of the Swiss programme in the past and will be reinforced in the nexus approach of the new Cooperation Programme. Well anchored in the Swiss Sub-Saharan Africa Strategy 2021–24 and in line with Switzerland's International Cooperation Strategy

2021–24, the programme maintains its focus on peace and humanitarian assistance, where possible complemented by elements of development cooperation.

With one of Switzerland's most significant humanitarian commitments in Africa, the programme responds to the massive humanitarian needs resulting from years of conflict and strengthens the affected population's resilience. The annual cycle of drought and flooding as well as new climate-change related phenomena exacerbate poverty levels and existing fragilities. Today, more than two thirds of the population are in need of humanitarian assistance, and the country is affected by large-scale internal and cross-border displacement. Food insecurity is widespread and has lately seen a significant rise. Held back by conflict and since 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic the economic situation remains very challenging. After more than twenty years of consistent engagement towards peace and conflict resolution in South Sudan, Switzerland is aware of the strong links between the political process, the conflict dynamics and the humanitarian situation. In addition to its substantial humanitarian engagement, Switzerland supports local efforts to build peace, as well as to strengthen conflict resolution mechanisms within and outside the R-ARCSS framework.

Responding to the needs of South Sudan and in line with Switzerland's foreign policy objectives in the region, the three priorities of the programme will be Food Security & Livelihoods, Protection & Human Rights, and Peace & Conflict Resolution. Reflecting the volatility of the situation in South Sudan, the Cooperation Programme 2022–2025 is designed to be robust and flexible at the same time, so as to respond as much to new emergencies, as well as to a trajectory of peace and development.



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# Context

South Sudan joined the international community upon its independence in 2011. Since then, the country has been caught in cycles of perpetuated and multidimensional fragility, conflict, and violence<sup>1</sup>, caused by political, as well as deep rooted societal rifts, and by issues related to distribution of national resources at local, regional and national levels. The greater Horn of Africa region, in particular Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia, have seen increased instability. Regional volatility has the potential to impact negatively on the trajectory towards further stabilisation and peace in South Sudan.

Poverty levels are extremely high with no outlook to decreasing in the short term. Climate related phenomena result in flooding, droughts and loss of harvests, resulting in food insecurity and protection challenges. Recently the COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated poverty levels and existing fragilities. Approximately 82% of the population in South Sudan can be categorised as poor according to the most recent estimates<sup>2</sup>. The cumulative effects of years of prolonged conflict, chronic vulnerabilities and scarcity of essential services have left 8.3 million people – more than two thirds of the population – in need of humanitarian assistance. More than 4 million people remain displaced, 2 million internally, and 2.3 million as refugees in neighbouring countries. The majority of these refugees are women and children.

## Political Situation

The political situation has remained tense and is characterised by a precarious balance of power of the political elites in Juba. The implementation of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), signed in September 2018, has been slow. Nonetheless, small steps in the right direction allow for a cautious positive outlook on prospects for greater stability, and in further defining South Sudan as a nation and as a state. While a return to a civil war situation remains possible, other

<sup>1</sup> The OECD DAC States of Fragility Platform places countries in a spectrum of multidimensional fragilities (i.e. economic, political, environmental, security and societal). South Sudan is ranked as the second most fragile country among a group of 13 extremely fragile countries (2020 data). <https://www.oecd.org/dac/states-of-fragility-fa5a6770-en.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Data are scarce and the estimation is from the World Bank based on the \$1.90 2011 purchasing power parity poverty line. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview#1>

## Box 1: R-ARCSS implementation

The R-ARCSS implementation has accelerated with the inception of the transitional period and the creation of the Transitional Government (RTGoNU) in February 2020, and of the Revitalised Transitional National Legislative Assembly (R-TNLA) in August 2021. The main challenge in regards to stabilisation remains the non-implementation of Chapter II of the R-ARCSS (Permanent Ceasefire & Transitional Security Agreements), and connected to this, the abundance of firearms throughout the country. Progress is likely on Chapter I and IV (I: Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity and IV: Parameters of Permanent Constitution) with the prospects for the constitution-making process and the elections to proceed in 2022/23. Progress in the field of reconciliation and healing (Chapter V) is also expected to be slow. The present status quo and the transfer of violence from the national level towards the sub-national level is likely to continue. While violence remains rampant in the region, the ceasefire that is part of the R-ARCSS is considered to hold by and large.

scenarios, precluding the return to full blown war – either the continuation of the status quo, a situation of no war nor peace, or a path to increased political, economic and societal stability – could become realistic options.

## Economic Situation

The economic situation in South Sudan continues to deteriorate. Oil is the major sector in the economy, accounting for 85 per cent of government revenue and over 94 per cent of exports<sup>3</sup>. The management of the oil continues to be associated with non-transparent revenues, and oil plays a major role in the perpetuated crisis situation. The country plunged into a fiscal crisis in 2020, when a steep drop in oil prices halved the government's revenue while doubling the amount of oil it needed to repay its creditors. In response, the government decided to increase the volume of currency in circulation, leading to inflation. The South Sudanese currency is at an

<sup>3</sup> This paragraphs draws on: Oil or Nothing: Dealing with South Sudan's Bleeding Finances | Crisis Group



all-time low; and the economic activity in the country has further decreased, putting additional strain on the political system. Meanwhile targeted international sanctions remain in place. .

Corruption is rampant and the high level of criminal activities, which contribute to the rising levels of violence at the sub-national level and in Juba, are worrisome. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides an emergency stabilisation programme targetting the economy, which requires the Government to step up and embark on a number of economic reforms<sup>4</sup>.

## Societal situation

Widespread ethnical divisions and local conflicts between neighbouring communities challenge the stability of local communities. An escalation of youth violence has become prevalent in many parts of the country. Traditional authorities, which still play an important role for the social cohesion of communities, have found themselves more and more challenged in their authority. Although the societal regulatory mechanisms seem resilient at the local level and provide some basic stability, the national level political dynamics and power struggles increasingly influence the situation at the sub-national level.

The civic space is very limited and additional restrictions on the freedoms of expression and of assembly, as well as vio-

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

lations of other fundamental human rights, have been observed. Civil society activists have repeatedly been threatened and many have fled the country. Women's rights, such as the right to live free from violence and discrimination, are violated<sup>5</sup>. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) remains the main protection issue primarily affecting women and girls, but also men and boys, as armed actors use sexual violence as a weapon. Perpetrators are often not held accountable. In addition, services for SGBV survivors continue to be very limited.

The WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene), education and health services and infrastructures<sup>6</sup> are in poor condition, and in dire need of resources and prioritisation in order to deliver services to the population.

## Humanitarian situation

Driven primarily by the conflict dynamics, multi-dimensional fragility and in some areas by natural hazards, the humanitarian situation continues to be extremely worrying. The

<sup>5</sup> In December 2019 UNICEF (GBV report) reported that 65 per cent of women and girls have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their life time, and 51% have suffered from intimate partner violence (IPV)

<sup>6</sup> Only 15% of the population has access to sanitation and 40% to safely manage water, among the worst indicators in the world; in 2020, more than 2 million children, or over 70 per cent, are out of school and the largest group of out-of-school children are girls; some of the worst health indicators in the world, with a child mortality rate of 96 deaths per 1,000 live births.



## International and regional engagement

The reliance on support from the international community<sup>9</sup> is increasing. Meanwhile international aid is decreasing as the impatience and fatigue of the donor community grows and due to reductions across donors' aid budgets. The majority of the international support flows through multilateral humanitarian assistance channels and some development cooperation. The overall financial volume of the international humanitarian aid to South Sudan reached USD 1.44 billion in 2020<sup>10</sup>. Other donors than Switzerland include (in alphabetical order) the Canada, China, EU, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, US and the World Bank.

South Sudan is hosting the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). It is currently the largest peace operation mandated by the UN Security Council (UNSC). Sanctions by the UNSC have been in place since 2015. In 2016 a UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan was established for a one-year term by the UN Human Rights Council, and has since been extended annually. The Peace and Security Council of the African Union debates South Sudan generally four times per year, is however not a key actor in the country. The Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD) has nominated a special envoy for the South Sudan.

## Summary

The situation in South Sudan remains volatile and fragile. Slow but steady progress on the implementation of the peace agreement towards the deadline of the transition period in March 2023, allows for cautious optimism in regard to increased stability. Against this backdrop, the Swiss Cooperation Programme 2022-2025 continues to be planned and implemented in a volatile and conflict-affected environment, which calls for an adaptive management of the Swiss engagement (See Annex 1 for the scenario based planning).

Global Humanitarian Overview 2022, estimates that 8.4 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and 7.4 million people face acute food insecurity. Out of this number, 1.9 million are acutely malnourished women and children<sup>7</sup>. Humanitarian workers and agencies are repeatedly targeted by militias and security forces, which hinders humanitarian access and leads to loss of lives and properties.

Insecurity hampers freedom of movement. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) fear to return home from protection of civilians sites due to weakness of their protective environment at community and at government levels. The conditions for the return of the 2.2 million of South Sudanese refugees from neighbouring countries remain precarious<sup>8</sup>.

The compounded effects of climate change and conflict put the resilience of society and state under more stress, and add difficulties and complications to assist South Sudan towards a cycle of positive change.

<sup>7</sup> IPC projection for July 2022.

<sup>8</sup> A recent United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) position paper on return (October 2021) seems slightly positive, and while it calls on States to refrain from forcibly returning South Sudanese nationals, it acknowledges the localized progress of the political, security, human rights and rule of law situation.

<sup>9</sup> The IGAD-led Durable Solutions Initiative for Protracted Displacement in Sudan and South Sudan targets the early recovery and longer-term peacebuilding and resilience needs for over six million Sudanese and South Sudanese internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, and will require the support of the international community.

<sup>10</sup> According to the OCHA Financial Tracking System

# Swiss Foreign Policy Objectives

Switzerland has long-standing relations with South Sudan. Prior to the country's independence in 2011, Switzerland engaged in the areas of humanitarian aid and peace promotion, both representing important Swiss foreign policy instruments. Aid operations in then southern Sudan began in 1994. Switzerland took an active part in the negotiations and the monitoring of the Nuba-Mountains Ceasefire Agreement (2002)<sup>11</sup>, and subsequently in the negotiations and the monitoring of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005. Following the signing of the CPA, Switzerland increased its presence and established a Programme Office of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in Juba in 2006, which since independence in 2011 is under the jurisdiction of the Embassy of Switzerland in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

South Sudan is part of the Greater Horn of Africa, which is a geographical priority region of the Swiss Sub-Saharan Africa Strategy 2021-2024<sup>12</sup>. In line with Switzerland's overall foreign policy frameworks<sup>13</sup>, the strategy focuses on peace, security and human rights, prosperity and development in the Greater Horn of Africa. Building on its humanitarian tradition, Switzerland's engagement in South Sudan will continue to focus on humanitarian aid, as well as on peace and human

rights, complemented by development cooperation. Switzerland's active engagement in donor coordination forums will provide additional opportunities to promote its humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus approach by presenting its own intervention strategy and strong partnerships.

Switzerland's international cooperation engagement strategically combines its existing cooperation instruments, and remains engaged with principled humanitarian aid that strengthens the resilience of the affected population and builds on the complementarities and synergies of the humanitarian, development and peace engagements.

Nexus approaches to programming aim to result in mutually reinforcing initiatives and activities that produce tangible multiplier effects and collective outcomes, thereby enabling and sharpening Switzerland's profile also at the multilateral and regional levels. As South Sudan is on the agenda of the UNSC, Switzerland's membership in 2023 and 2024 would offer an opportunity to engage comprehensively and thereby further contribute to the international efforts towards peace and security in the country.

Switzerland also aims at contributing to the stability in the region. Through its embassy in Addis Ababa, it will engage on South Sudan in the context of regional dynamics and explore pathways for working on its engagement with economic and political actors in the region, such as the AU and IGAD.

11 Bürgerstock Agreement

12 Sub-Saharan Africa Strategy 2021 - 2024

13 Foreign Policy Strategy 2020 - 2023, Switzerland's International Cooperation Strategy 2021 - 2024



# Results of Swiss Contributions in the Country from 2017–2020

The period 2017-2021 has been characterized by the multidimensional effects of fragility, conflict and COVID-19, which have negatively impacted the achievement of results. The Independent Evaluation of the Swiss Cooperation Strategy for South Sudan 2017-2020 concluded that Switzerland is an ambitious donor in South Sudan and is well recognised for its concerted efforts with other donors. Nevertheless, the protracted crisis makes it particularly difficult to contribute to sustainable results both for the international community. The evaluation concluded that Switzerland's areas of intervention are highly relevant. The thematic areas, Food Security and Livelihoods, Protection and Human Rights, and Peace and Conflict Resolution<sup>14</sup>, were therefore recommended to be continued with a sharpening of approaches, and stronger priority settings and coherence, including nexus programming.

## Achievements and challenges - Food Security and Livelihoods.

The interventions focused on strengthening the resilience of communities, while at the same time providing emergency food assistance, including livelihoods support. The Swiss contribution to multilateral partners, such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Committee of the

Red Cross (ICRC), enabled these partners to respond to severe food insecurity and address large scale famine. Through Swiss and other donors' support to resilience programming, annual cereal production has increased. Nonetheless, estimates show that a considerable deficit remains, as 65% of the population requires food assistance<sup>15</sup>. Local conflicts, pests, diseases and desert locusts, heavy flooding and other climate change effects, as well as COVID-19 related travel restrictions, made it difficult to reach remote communities.

In spite of international efforts, funding shortages present a systemic challenge for engaged organizations. This results in serious gaps in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition, which again increase vulnerabilities and protection needs. In order to mitigate such gaps, and promote sustainability and create synergies, collaboration with governmental structures (at local levels) was initiated where feasible. Switzerland also supported the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, in close coordination with the Protection Cluster, to improve coordination mechanisms.

<sup>15</sup> According to the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission Report (May 2021), the overall net cereal production is estimated at 874 410 tons, with an estimated deficit in the 2021 marketing year of 465 600 tons or 35% of what is needed. The deficit is 4% lower than the year before but still above the past five-year average and continues to drive record-high levels of food insecurity throughout the country.

<sup>14</sup> Renamed from Peace and Nationbuilding





## **Achievements and challenges - Protection and human rights**

Switzerland has filled critical protection gaps in areas or contexts where others could not go. Focus has been on reinforcing community-based protection, which both enhances local protection capacities and addresses drivers of conflict and instability. A main area of support has been SGBV prevention and response, including improvement of access to critical services for survivors, such as specialized and multi-sectorial protection services (i.e. through the establishment of two “One Stop Centres”; two Safe Houses (one of them rehabilitated); and four women and girl friendly spaces with referral services and five community spaces). SGBV and livelihood activities are strongly linked.

Switzerland has also engaged in the broader environment for improvement of protection interventions. Research initiatives have enabled timely access to accurate information and informed decision-making by policy makers and humanitarian actors. Switzerland has supported better coordination among humanitarians through the Protection Cluster and the NGO Forum. The support has taken place in an environment of binding constraints. There is an absence of rule of law and limited institutional capacity to implement laws and ensure a better protection environment.

## **Achievements and challenges - Peace and conflict resolution**

Switzerland contributed to the implementation of the R-ARCSS through its engagement with R-JMEC, and through its support to initial reflections about federalism. It also contributed to the Community of Sant Egidio-led “Rome Initiative for South Sudan” that aims at bringing non-signatory parties closer to the R-ARCSS. Furthermore, Switzerland remained engaged in supporting the work of the South Sudan Council of Churches in its initiatives to promote dialogue and foster peace at the local and national levels. Switzerland also contributed to a better understanding of potential future roles of traditional authorities in South Sudan. The “tukul” meeting space provided opportunities for different stakeholders to meet unofficially and discuss topics, often of sensitive nature.

## **Transversal and other themes**

Attention to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in order to strengthen early warning systems in the recurrent hot spot flood areas and to conflict sensitivity to ensure a Do No Harm approach, has increased. Efforts towards gender equality and women’s empowerment are included in projects across the portfolio. Governance is poor, and impunity and corruption are rampant. HDP nexus engagements are increasingly sought. There is room for more attention to complementarities and coherence in the portfolio. Through partnerships in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, preventive measures were integrated in all approved projects.

## **Lessons learnt**

The programme has been flexible, adaptive and responsive, in particular during the COVID-19 pandemic. The programme domains have proven to be relevant and some of the more recent projects have emphasized coherence and nexus approaches for continuation in the next programme.

However, it has been difficult to show achievements for several reasons: some expected outcomes in the programme have been unrealistic given the volatility of the context and the multidimensional nature of the crisis. This was compounded by lack of reliable baseline and reported data, and an overreliance on quantitative indicators at national level, which are often outdated. The results frameworks have therefore not been as useful as intended for a sound results-based management. With the two civil wars from 2013 to 2018, the National Development Strategy (NDS) became non-functional, and UN planning frameworks have substituted national planning. It has been very challenging to draw links between Swiss outcome statements and country sectorial objectives. Moreover, the Swiss portfolio consisted of a high number of short-term interventions, which largely focused on outputs rather than outcomes. In the programme period 2022-2025, this calls for the setting of realistic objectives and for a monitoring and evaluation framework with more focus on qualitative assessments and less rigidity and reliance on quantitative results measurements. Switzerland’s active engagement in coordination mechanisms such as the Humanitarian Donor Group (HDG) and close partnerships with like-minded donors are key assets to the programme.

## **Summary**

The programme will build on knowledge and experience of constraints and opportunities gained in earlier and ongoing engagements. The programme will seek a balance between continuation, adjustment, new priorities and innovation within the thematic outcomes, in order to stay relevant and to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. The contents and priorities of the programme are spelled out in chapters 4, 5, 6, 7.

# Implications for the Programme 2022–2025

As elaborated in chapters 1-3, the programme 2022-2025 builds on a solid, realistic, strategic and programmatic foundation. The programme will seek to strengthen synergies and complementarities, and to develop coherence and linkages between outcomes and instruments, as well as on the different levels of engagement (national, local, community), by engaging in coordination and partnerships.

Change is expected to be slow and non-linear. The programme needs to be flexible enough to respond to a rapidly changing context. Hence the results framework sets realistic outcomes reflecting the complexities of the multidimensional crisis in South Sudan.

Switzerland's International Cooperation Strategy 2021-24 outlines four objectives: i) economic development, ii) environment rehabilitation, iii) human development, and iv) peace and governance. The country programme will contribute to the achievement of the third objective – which entails saving lives, ensuring quality basic services, especially in relation to education and healthcare, and reducing the causes of forced displacement and irregular migration – as well as achievement of objective four, - aiming at promoting peace, the rule of law and gender equality.

## Box 2: Overall Goal

**Switzerland's overall goal** is to contribute to a peaceful and self-sustaining South Sudan by reducing humanitarian needs, strengthening the affected population's resilience to withstand violent crisis; preventing, reducing and mitigating protection risks; enhancing the respect for human rights; and addressing drivers of fragility and conflict.

## Swiss added value

Switzerland is considered a reliable partner due to the long term presence of the Swiss Cooperation Office (SCO) in Juba. Switzerland's longstanding engagement in South Sudan contributed to the establishment of strong networks with local and international partners. Furthermore, Switzerland is

recognised for its humanitarian tradition and promotion of an integrated humanitarian-development-peace approach, and enjoys a reputation as a reliable, trustworthy and credible partner

The programme will build on and further enhance the above by promoting the HDP nexus approach in programming and coordination. Beyond enhancing the effectiveness of its own engagement, together with like-minded countries, Switzerland can contribute to positively influencing the overall engagement of the international community. This will be done by developing and showcasing good practice examples, such as nexus projects and protection mainstreaming in its interventions, and advocating for the respect of international humanitarian law, international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian principles. Strategic linkages between political and programmatic engagement will proactively be promoted on country, regional and multilateral levels, includ-

ing as a member of the UNSC.

## Box 3: SDG Alignment

The overall goal is consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the programme is rooted in:



**SDG Goal 2:** end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,



**SDG Goal 5:** achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and



**SDG Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries.



**SDG Goal 16:** „promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels“.



## Objectives and Priorities

The objectives are formulated as three thematic outcomes of the programme, which support the overall goal and include linkages and programming priorities. This intervention logic is underpinned by outcome level theories of change that provide a narrative for the programme implementation.

### Swiss Portfolio Outcome 1: Food Security and Livelihoods

*Food insecurity and malnutrition are addressed and resilience and livelihoods have improved.*

Due to the cumulative effects of years of prolonged conflict, widespread ongoing subnational violence, chronic vulnerabilities, poor essential services, compounded by impacts of climate related phenomena, emergency food security needs in South Sudan are expected to continue to the rise. Food ration cuts due to lack of funding not only aggravate food insecurity, but also generate protection risks. Altogether resources for prevention and response are insufficient to meet the increasing needs.

Actors in the food security sector will have to improve their understanding of protection risks and needs, with special attention to the most vulnerable persons. Switzerland is strongly committed to the Centrality of Protection, and will advocate for and act as bridge builder among stakeholders.

#### Box 4: Centrality of Protection

According to the **Centrality of Protection**, humanitarian actors commit to place protection at the core of all humanitarian actions throughout all sectors. The Centrality of Protection emphasises that the protection of all persons affected and at risk is the ultimate purpose and the intended outcome of every humanitarian intervention. It should inform humanitarian decision-making and response, including the engagement with States and non-State parties to conflict.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> IASC Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action, December 2013

Switzerland will contribute to provide emergency food assistance while strengthening the resilience of affected populations and improving their livelihoods. This dual approach has proven to be successful in the past, and will be continued with a stronger focus on building nexus approaches and protection-sensitive responses that also aim at strengthening the system. Switzerland will continue to address food insecurity and malnutrition among populations affected by conflict, displacement, natural disasters and other shocks. This will include general food assistance, nutrition services and emergency livelihood inputs. Switzerland's added values are the

## INTERVENTION LOGIC



- OUTCOME STATEMENT 1.1.** Food insecurity, malnutrition and famine among populations affected by conflict, displacement, natural disasters and other shocks are addressed by protection-sensitive responses
- OUTCOME STATEMENT 1.2.** Households have increased resilience to withstand shocks and have improved Livelihoods
- OUTCOME STATEMENT 2.1.** The suffering of girls, boys, women, men, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other persons with specific needs at risk of, or who experienced violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, through the provision of specialized protection and multi-sectoral services has been reduced
- OUTCOME STATEMENT 2.2.** Vulnerable persons and in particular GBV survivors, women and youth, enjoy improved safety and security, and communities have mechanisms in place to peacefully prevent and resolve conflict, and to increase civilian space on community and local level.
- OUTCOME STATEMENT 3.1.** R-ARCSS Implementation has benefited from targeted Swiss engagement. This includes support in the fields of strengthening the development of a strong and accountable Security Sector, as well as in the field of constitution making.
- OUTCOME STATEMENT 3.2.** Switzerland has contributed to conflict resolution outside R-ARCSS implementation, with a view to supporting South Sudan in its quest to bring about a peaceful society and state. This includes the support of dialogue processes and the creation of informal dialogue platforms that allow furthering an understanding about South Sudanese statehood and national identity.

engagement in resilience, livelihood projects and triple nexus programming that can serve as innovative pilots and provide opportunities for scaling up. These will, for example, include support to technologies improving productivity, support to market-oriented production and creation of household assets, community-based Disaster Risk Management, business skills training, and income creation through non-agricultural activities.

### Theory of Change

*IF food insecurity and malnutrition among populations affected by conflict, displacement, natural disasters and other shocks are reduced and targeted households have been empowered and capacitated to improve livelihoods, and protection risks are mitigated THEN famine is prevented, and the population's resilience at household level to withstand shocks is strengthened BECAUSE local level food insecurity drivers are mitigated, and poor governance is starting to be addressed through an emerging degree of responsible leadership at national and local level.*

### Swiss Portfolio Outcomes 2: Protection and Human Rights

*The protection environment at community and system level is strengthened with a specific focus on GBV survivors, women and youth.*

Switzerland will contribute to provide specialized emergency protection and multi-sectoral services with a particular focus on gender equality, GBV and youth. The impacts of violence on GBV survivors, women, and youth (including children), and ways to strengthen the protection environment at community and system level will be taken into consideration in an

integrated manner. This will include the provision of medical, psycho-social and legal services, supporting socio-economic empowerment of survivors and individuals at risk, and advocacy in relation to improvement of the legal and normative framework with duty bearers to contribute to positive change in favour of gender equality. An example is the preparation of the draft Anti-GBV Bill, currently worked on by three ministries and UNFPA.

Switzerland will further support projects that work towards enabling communities, with a particular focus on GBV survivors, women and youth, to peacefully resolve and prevent conflicts for improved safety and security and to increase civilian space on community and local level. While it will be important to keep a clear line between interventions in Swiss portfolio outcomes 2 and 3, nexus approaches will be promoted where it they may have an added value. Conflict-sensitive programme/project management will be strictly followed to avoid any adverse effects.

### Theory of Change

*IF relevant actors and institutions develop comprehensive, conflict-sensitive, inclusive and human rights-based responses to address the protection needs of GBV survivors, women and youth at local level and community-based protection, and mechanisms for peaceful conflict prevention and resolution are in place THEN this prevents, reduces and mitigates risks of violence and improves the safety and security of targeted persons, and contributes to peaceful coexistence among communities and strengthened governance BECAUSE vulnerable persons, and in particular GBV survivors, women and youth, combined with an engaged leadership, participate in the trust building and decision making processes in communities.*





### Swiss Portfolio Outcomes 3: Peace and Conflict Resolution

*Chances for non-reoccurrence of violence and the use of peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms are enhanced.*

Switzerland will contribute to peace and conflict resolution in South Sudan by supporting policy processes and dialogues within and outside the frame of the R-ARCSS peace agreement.

#### *National plans and frameworks*

Switzerland contributes to the following national plans and frameworks:

- *Humanitarian Response Plans.*
- *The 2019-2021 UN Cooperation Framework for South Sudan.* The framework has been extended until the end of 2022 and corresponds to the transitional period of the peace agreement (R-ARCSS), and is aligned to the National Development Strategy.
- *The National Development Strategy 2021-2023.* The plan has five core objectives, including to increase support to the social sector for human capital development and protect the vulnerable population, to leave no one behind.
- *The R-ARCSS (see Box1).*

### Theory of Change

*IF* Switzerland contributes to South Sudanese capacities to resolve conflicts peacefully by enhancing the implementation of R-ARCSS, for instance in the fields of security (chapter II) and of constitution making (chapter VI), as well as outside and beyond the implementation of R-ARCSS through furthering the creation of dialogue processes and informal dialogue, including through listening to the voices of civil society and through the protection of civic space, that allow deepening an understanding about South Sudanese statehood and national identity **THEN** it supports the Republic of South Sudan in its quest for a peaceful state and society, **BECAUSE** it enhances the chances of non-reoccurrence of violent conflict and the societal transformation towards non-violent modes of conflict resolution in South Sudan.

# Management of the Implementation of the Programme

## Modalities

The programme aims at balancing bilateral and multilateral contributions, the latter being understood both as burden sharing and entry points for collaborative efforts. Bilateral contributions shall go to selected partners capable of generating good practices and approaches that may inform Switzerland's policy dialogue. The principle of "follow your customers" will be sought, i.e., if people have to move because of insecurity or any other reason, partners must be allowed to follow and launch alternative programmes that respond to actual needs.

## Partnerships and collaboration

The approach to contributions to partner programmes or specific projects should be considered in a holistic manner, i.e. examine the relevance of the endeavour, the overall partner portfolio, its management and implementation capacity, rather than applying rigid and siloed funding ratios. The aim is to maximise relevance, influence and effect. Switzerland will therefore engage with a diverse partners, who will be selected for their expertise and potential for outreach, in order to leverage on sustainability and potential impact.

Experiences show the need to find conducive ways of keeping partnerships alive while adapting to a rapidly evolving context, with localised peaks of violence. The programme aims to enable partners to quickly respond to abrupt context changes, security threats and possibly evacuation of a project location by allowing for rapid re-planning and re-scheduling.

## Principles of engagement

- Comprehensive application of conflict-sensitive programme management (CSPM) will guide the entire country programme. From a conflict sensitivity point of view, Switzerland will continue to engage in all regions of South Sudan.
- Comprehensive application of protection context analysis to ensure that protection risks are identified and addressed.
- Appropriately designed and solidly rooted with respect

for reconciliation processes between communities. This includes promoting local peace-building dialogues, supporting social cohesion and inclusion, fostering inclusive and participatory governance, and promoting peace at the local level.

- Use of qualitative indicators of effectiveness and adaptive, iterative planning, i.e. responsiveness to locally identified needs, patient accompaniment of locally owned processes, promotion of promising alternative approaches and critical dialogue, and support to holistic multi-stakeholder endeavours. This requires readiness to embrace carefully assessed risks.
- Dots between local, county, state, national, regional and international levels will be connected. Switzerland will also support initiatives that strengthen area-based programming, and coordination at state level and by area level working groups.
- Engage through dialogue to influence policies and create linkages with non-humanitarian actors including development banks – such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank – development actors and alliances, and the private sector.
- Work with thematic networks and regional SDC advisors will be advanced.
- Synergies and collaboration with initiatives of the global programmes (Global Programme Food Security, Global Programme Migration and Forced Displacement, Global Programme Health, Global Programme Water) and the multilateral partners supported by Switzerland will be maximised.
- Centres of excellence at local and international level will be tapped into, and the work with regional and multilateral organisations will be advanced.
- Capacities of local actors will be enhanced to promote localisation.
- Strengthened collaboration with the involved offices in Bern, the Swiss Embassy in Addis Ababa and with the Swiss Permanent Missions in Geneva, New York and Rome, to foster a harmonized Swiss policy intervention, and raise awareness on the situation in South Sudan in the appropriate forums.
- Operational activities to be linked with political advocacy in Juba as well as on regional (Addis Ababa) and multilateral levels (Geneva, New York, Rome), including through regional platforms (AU, IGAD, etc.)

## Swiss Cooperation Programme South Sudan financial planning 2022 - 2025

(Amounts in 1'000 CHF)

Domain of intervention	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	in %
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>						<b>56%</b>
Humanitarian Aid	8'750	8'750	8'750	8'750	35'000	
South Cooperation	240					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8'990</b>	<b>8'750</b>	<b>8'750</b>	<b>8'750</b>	<b>35'240</b>	
<b>Protection and Human Rights</b>						<b>40%</b>
Humanitarian Aid	6'250	6'250	6'250	6'250	25'000	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6'250</b>	<b>6'250</b>	<b>6'250</b>	<b>6'250</b>	<b>25'000</b>	
<b>Peace and Conflict Resolution</b>						<b>4%</b>
Peace and Human Rights Division	700	700	700	700	2'800	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2'800</b>	
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>15'940</b>	<b>15'700</b>	<b>15'700</b>	<b>15'700</b>	<b>63'040</b>	<b>100%</b>

In addition to these amounts, SDC HA provides yearly bilateral funding to multilateral organizations (ICRC, WFP, UNHCR, and OCHA) of CHF 6'500'000 approximately.

In addition to the financial resources, SDC, Peace and Human Rights Division (PHRD) and the Swiss Armed Forces provide specific expertise through deployments to its partner organisations. Through the two expert rosters of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit and the Swiss Expert Pool for Civilian Peacebuilding, and the Swiss Armed Forces, Switzerland will continue to second Swiss experts to the UN, international organisations and to other partners, to reinforce their capacities.

## Organisation

The SCO is responsible for program implementation (Annex 3). A presence in South Sudan is crucial for the effective implementation of engagements and initiatives, as well as monitoring the evolution of the context and maintaining as close a relationship with partners as possible. The presence permits swift programme adaptation if and when necessary. In view of the above, operational costs (CHF 1 million/year, or approx. 6 % of the total budget) are assessed as acceptable





# Strategic Steering

## Scenario planning

The country programme has been developed to be flexible and fit for a volatile and dynamic context. The implications are that i) certain elements of the results framework will remain or be excluded depending on which scenario will prevail, ii) reality is unlikely to mirror exactly the scenarios laid out; iii) the need to adapt and respond to some sort of short or long term unexpected challenges will be prevalent in the course of the programme.

Based on defined triggers indicating major changes in the context, revisions of the results frameworks shall be undertaken.

## Progress reporting

Annual Reports will provide an overview of progress made, address challenges and suggest necessary programmatic corrective measures. The SCO will track the contribution of the Programme to selected sub-objectives of Switzerland's International Cooperation Strategy 2021–24 by measuring the Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs) and Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs) as specified in the results framework (Annex 2).

## Monitoring and learning

The Monitoring System of the Cooperation Programme serves three purposes: firstly, it helps ensure efficient and effective use of resources and the mitigation of risks; secondly, it provides the necessary basis for learning and for evidence-based programme steering and adaptation; and thirdly, it accounts for results achieved.

Operating in South Sudan calls for close monitoring and re-planning loops. This will be achieved through regular monitoring to keep track of the programme's relevance, effectiveness and efficiency on a three-level outcome monitoring system: (i) the policy context level (ii) the result framework level (Annex 2), and (iii) the project level.

The tense security situation is a major concern, and field visits by SCO staff are likely to be difficult at times. Proposed ways of adequately addressing these constraints are:

- Keep close contact with partners, establish informal ways of receiving and sharing information, ideas, and learning, in order to mitigate problems with result and impact measurement, attribution and causality.
- Foster dialogue and accompaniment/support with partners (in particular those lacking the sophisticated internal control mechanisms) that give them adequate understanding of compliance and fiduciary norms.
- Trainings and internal evaluations to be conducted whenever possible to learn from experience and account for achievements.
- Search for proxies to verify the efficiency and effectiveness of supported programmes: e.g. third party monitoring, assessments and feedback by peer organisations, meetings and workshops in safe places.
- Reduce cost inefficiencies and limit fiduciary risks by focusing on negotiations, strict cost controls and requirements regarding achieved results.

## Staying informed

The SCO will also use the wealth of partner knowledge and expertise for the purpose of informing policy dialogue and influencing, in particular at Heads of Cooperation, Heads of Mission, Humanitarian Country Team level, but also on the regional dynamics through its Embassy in Addis Ababa, and on the multilateral dynamics through its Permanent Missions in New York and Geneva.

## Whole of Government Approach (WOGA) management

The WOGA coordination will be facilitated through a bi-yearly WOGA-steering committee meetings, composed of SDC, Humanitarian Aid and South Cooperation, (in the future named SDC, Sub-Saharan Africa Division Horn and Central Africa Section), the State Secretariat, Peace and Human Rights Division Africa Section, the Regional Cooperation East and South Africa and the UN Division, the integrated Embassy in Addis Ababa and the SCO. These meetings serve to analyse the context and the relevance of the strategy and discuss potential adaptations. SDC has the lead for strategic steering and coordinates WOGA-partners in Bern. As mentioned above a WOGA that seeks to maximise synergies and collaboration with other programmes and projects of the federal



administration in South Sudan, especially the SDC's global programmes, and the multilateral partners supported by Switzerland, will be sought.

### **Review**

A review of the Country Programme is foreseen in 2024 taking into account the reflections for the new International Cooperation Strategy 2025–28, to identify any necessary adaptations, and feed into the future South Sudan Cooperation Programme.

# Annex 1: Abbreviations

AU	African Union
CHF	Swiss Francs
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSPM	Conflict Sensitive Programme Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HDG	Humanitarian Donor Group
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace (nexus)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
NDS	National Development Strategy
PHRD	Peace and Human Rights Division
R-TGoNU	Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity of the Republic of South Sudan
R-ARCSS	Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
R-JMEC	Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission
R-TNLA	Revitalized Transitional National Legislative Assembly
SCO	Swiss Cooperation Office
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WOGA	Whole of Government Approach

# Annex 2A: Results Framework Outcomes 1: Food Security and Livelihoods

Swiss Portfolio Outcomes 1: Food Security and Livelihoods		
Food insecurity and malnutrition are addressed and resilience livelihoods have improved		
Contributing to IC Sub-Objectives: Sub-objective 3      Addressing climate change and its effects Sub-objective 5      Providing emergency aid and ensuring the protection of civilians Sub-objective 6      Preventing disasters and ensuring reconstruction and rehabilitation Sub-objective 7      Strengthening equitable access to quality basic services		
(1) Swiss portfolio outcomes	(2) Contribution of Swiss Programme Describe how (1) contributes to (3), add what could help and what might hinder	(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes
<p><b>Outcome statement 1</b></p> <p>Food insecurity and malnutrition among populations affected by conflict, displacement, natural disasters and other shocks are addressed by protection sensitive responses.</p> <p>Indicators<sup>1</sup>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HA_ARI_1: number of persons reached in emergency situations with general food assistance (remark: ICRC, WFP will provide qualitative outcomes and % if IPC 4 and 5 are reduced)</li> <li>AFS_TRI 1 Prevalence of food insecurity: Percentage of food insecurity measured in the area (district, region, country) corresponding to SDC's interventions (similar to SDG indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES))</li> <li># of individuals reached with general food assistance</li> <li># of individuals reached with nutrition services</li> <li># of households that have received emergency livelihoods inputs</li> </ol> <p>- <u>Baseline</u>, November 2020 IPC report</p> <p>- <u>Target value</u>, year: Reduce critical food insecurity levels for 2.58 million people across all 78 counties projected to be in IPC phase 4 and 5 at the height of the 2021 lean season (from the November 2020 baseline)</p>	<p><b>Conducive factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reputation of SDC as neutral country and genuine interest in understanding the situation and finding solutions</li> <li>Access to Geneva as a hub for UN and International conferences and exchanges and connectedness to ICRC</li> <li>Long-term national staff that ensures continuity, has a good context understanding and is well connected</li> <li>Good mix of different partners across Red Cross, UN and NGOs and being able to use multiple instruments including secondments and direct action</li> <li>Ability to conduct field visits where others are not willing or not allowed to do</li> <li>Conflict sensitive footprint across the three greater political areas of Greater BeG, Greater Upper Nile and Greater Equatorias</li> <li>Switzerland is known for its role as convener, connector and advocate</li> </ul> <p><b>Adverse factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of good governance, political stability and law and order</li> <li>Lack of functioning administrative structures and commitment of the government to change</li> <li>Lack of proper public finance management leading to lack of financing for expenses necessary for the functioning of a state</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcome statement 1</b></p> <p>HRP 2021 FSL Cluster Objective CO1: Provide food assistance to prevent famine and improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable populations (in IPC 5, 4 &amp; some 3)</p> <p>Indicator: % population in IPC 3+</p> <p>HRP 2021 FSL Cluster Objective CO2: Enhance and sustain emergency food production through complementary vegetable and crop livelihood inputs, fishing and livestock support</p> <p>HRP-2021 &amp; UNCF Collective Outcomes Decrease in prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children under the age of 5 years and pregnant and lactating women in [geographical areas] below [percentage] by [date]</p> <p>Reduce critical food insecurity levels for 2.58 million people across all 78 counties projected to be in IPC phase 4 and 5 at the height of the 2021 lean season (from the November 2020 baseline)</p>

1 Note that these are numbers reached exclusively through Swiss funding and should not refer to overall achievement of partners. Taking into account that data management overall is challenging in South Sudan, it is suggested that the baseline should be regarded as 0 for year 1 = 2022 Annual Report and numbers should then be cumulative throughout the 4 years of the cooperation program

<p><b>Outcome statement 2</b></p> <p>Households have increased resilience to withstand shocks and have improved livelihoods (LH)</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Number of persons that have improved LH and resilience through for example one of several of the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. % increase of households in vegetable &amp; crop production through improved productivity and / or increase in cultivated area</li> <li>2. # of households with increased income from agricultural and non-agricultural production</li> <li>3. # of cooperatives, farmers groups, and VSLAs engaged in market-oriented production</li> <li>4. DRR_ARI_1: number of persons benefitting from nationally or locally implemented DRR measures</li> <li>5. # of households that have created or restored assets</li> <li>6. # of capacity building trainings provided to increase institutional capacity on state level</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government policy change regarding taxation increasing costs of humanitarian goods</li> <li>• High level of Insecurity</li> <li>• Worsening youth protests leading to project suspension across the country and looting of supplies</li> <li>• Lack of access due to insecurity, bureaucratic impediments and physical lack of roads</li> <li>• Lack of electricity and communication systems affecting level of information and exchange</li> <li>• Lack of market access including to surrounding countries</li> </ul> <p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political instability</li> <li>• Upcoming elections</li> <li>• Weather conditions and natural shocks (floods, draughts, diseases)</li> <li>• epidemics such covid19 but also Ebola</li> <li>• Deteriorating instability and political crisis of surrounding countries (Ethiopia, Sudan) leading to lack of engagement for South Sudan or even to destabilizing the country (inflow of refugees, market supply chain breakages...)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcome statement 2</b></p> <p>HRP-2021 &amp; UNCF Collective Outcomes</p> <p>Enhance resilience capacity of [number] [target population] in [geographical areas] by [date]</p> <p>HRP Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Resilience Capacity Index</li> <li>8. Livelihood coping indicator</li> <li>9. Reduced coping strategy indicator</li> <li>10. Resilience Capacity Index measured across all 78 counties</li> </ol> <p>UNCF indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Number of groups accessing private-sector jobs as a result of capacity strengthening support</li> <li>12. Number of targeted persons receiving agriculture production kits and market oriented agricultural training</li> </ol> <p>FAO and WFP Resilience Strategies</p> <p>Revised National Development Strategy 2021-2024 (Consolidate Peace, Reduce Humanitarian Footprint and Stabilize the Economy)</p> <p>Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master Plan - CAMP</p>
<p><b>(4) Lines of intervention (Swiss Programme)</b></p>		
<p><b>Theory of Change:</b></p> <p><i><b>IF</b> food insecurity and malnutrition among populations affected by conflict, displacement, natural disasters and other shocks are reduced and targeted households have been empowered and capacitated to improve livelihoods and protection risks are mitigated <b>THEN</b> famine is prevented, and the population’s resilience at household level to withstand shocks is strengthened <b>BECAUSE</b> local level food insecurity drivers are mitigated, and poor governance is starting to be addressed through an emerging degree of responsible leadership at national and local level.</i></p>		

# Annex 2B: Results Framework Outcomes 2: Protection and Human Rights

<b>Swiss Portfolio Outcomes 2: Protection and Human Rights</b> <b>The protection environment at community and system level is strengthened with a specific focus on GBV survivors, women and youth</b>		
Contributing to IC Sub-Objectives: Sub-objective 5 Providing emergency aid and ensuring the protection of civilians Sub-objective 8 Preventing conflicts, promoting peace and respect for international law Sub-objective 9 Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality		
(1) Swiss portfolio outcomes	(2) Contribution of Swiss Programme Describe how (1) contributes to (3), add what could help and what might hinder	(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes
<b>Outcome statement 1</b>  The suffering of girls, boys, women, men, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other persons with specific needs at risk of, or who experienced violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, through the provision of specialized protection and multi-sectoral services has been reduced  <b>Indicators<sup>1</sup>:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li># individuals receiving protection services through Swiss supported programs, disaggregated</li> <li>GEN_ARI_1: # of individuals subjected to SGBV who have received support. (note that for SDC reporting purposes this will include medical, psychosocial, and legal services).</li> <li>HA_ARI_2; # of persons reached by programmes supported by Switzerland that contribute to the reduction of violence (including forced displacement) and foster the protection of vulnerable persons.</li> <li>% of program beneficiaries who report positive behaviour change and reduction in social acceptance of GBV and discriminatory gender norms due to community outreach and awareness raising.</li> <li>% of survivors who report improved quality of life due to socio-economic empowerment through livelihood / income generating trainings and activities</li> </ol>	<b>Conducive factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reputation of SDC as neutral country and genuine interest in understanding the situation and finding solutions</li> <li>Access to Geneva as a hub for UN and International conferences and exchanges and connectedness to ICRC</li> <li>Long-term national staff that ensures continuity, has a good context understanding and is well connected</li> <li>Good mix of different partners across Red Cross, UN and NGOs and being able to use multiple instruments including secondments and direct action</li> <li>Ability to conduct field visits where others are not willing or not allowed to do</li> <li>Conflict sensitive footprint across the three greater political areas of Greater BeG, Greater Upper Nile and Greater Equatorias</li> <li>Switzerland is known for its role as convener, connector and advocate</li> <li>Positive attitude and willingness of target communities to participate in project activities</li> </ul> <b>Adverse factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of good governance, political stability and law and order</li> <li>Lack of functioning administrative structures and commitment of the government to change</li> </ul>	<b>Outcome statement 1 UN and humanitarian community:</b> HRP-2021 & UNCF Collective Outcomes  Reduce suffering of girls, boys, women, men, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other persons with specific needs at risk of, or who experienced violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, including gender-based violence, through the provision of specialized protection and multi-sectoral services  HRP Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people provided with specialized protection and multi-sectoral services (health, psychosocial, legal, security, livelihood, etc.)</li> <li>Number of survivors of gender-based violence provided with GBV case management (disaggregated by sex and age)</li> </ul> UNCF indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of community support groups formed / strengthened, self-sustained and main-streamed within existing protection structure</li> <li># of GBV one stop centres, women empowerment centres and women and girls space established to provide services to women and girls including survivors</li> <li># of capacity strengthening opportunities and awareness raising designed and delivered to relevant target groups for GBV prevention and response.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Note that these are numbers reached exclusively through Swiss funding and should not refer to overall achievement of partners. Taking into account that data management overall is challenging in South Sudan, it is suggested that the baseline should be regarded as 0 for year 1 = 2022 Annual Report and numbers should then be cumulative throughout the 4 years of the cooperation program

<p><b>Outcome statement 2</b></p> <p>Vulnerable persons and in particular GBV survivors, women and youth enjoy improved safety and security and communities have mechanism in place to peacefully prevent and resolve conflict and to increase civilian space on community and local level.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. # of community-based conflict management teams, mechanisms or initiatives that have contributed to preventing or reducing conflicts</li> <li>2. % of targeted beneficiaries reporting an increased sense of personal and collective safety/security at project close</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of proper public finance management leading to lack of financing for expenses necessary for the functioning of a state</li> <li>• Government policy change regarding taxation increasing costs of humanitarian goods</li> <li>• High level of Insecurity</li> <li>• Worsening youth protests leading to project suspension across the country and looting of supplies</li> <li>• Lack of access due to insecurity, bureaucratic impediments and physical lack of roads</li> <li>• Lack of electricity and communication systems affecting level of information and exchange</li> <li>• Lack of market access including to surrounding countries</li> </ul> <p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political instability</li> <li>• Upcoming elections</li> <li>• weather conditions and natural shocks (floods, draughts, diseases)</li> <li>• epidemics such covid19 but also Ebola</li> <li>• Deteriorating instability and political crisis of surrounding countries (Ethiopia, Sudan) leading to lack of engagement for South Sudan or even to destabilizing the country (inflow of refugees, market supply chain breakages...)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcome statement 2</b></p> <p><b>UNCF</b> priority area I: building peace and strengthening governance Indicator: % of individuals with confidence in peace and security</p> <p>See also UNCF indicator above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of community support groups formed / strengthened, self-sustained and main-streamed within existing protection structure</li> </ul> <p><b>National planning and legislation</b></p> <p>National Development Strategy</p> <p>National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2015-2020</p> <p>New anti-GBV bill to be approved in legislative assembly</p>
<p><b>(4) Lines of intervention (Swiss Programme)</b></p>		
<p><b>Theory of Change</b></p> <p><i>IF relevant actors and institutions develop comprehensive, conflict-sensitive, inclusive and human rights-based responses to address the protection needs of GBV survivors, women and youth at local level and community-based protection mechanisms for peaceful conflict prevention and resolution are in place <b>THEN</b> this prevents, reduces and mitigates risks of violence and improves the safety and security of targeted persons, contributes to peaceful coexistence among communities and strengthened governance <b>BECAUSE</b> vulnerable persons and in particular GBV survivors, women and youth combined with an engaged leadership participate in the trust building and decision making processes in communities</i></p>		

# Annex 2C: Results Framework Outcomes 3: Peace and Conflict Resolution

Swiss Portfolio Outcomes 3: Peace and Conflict Resolution		
Chances for non-reoccurrence of violence and the use of peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms in South Sudan are enhanced.		
<p>Contributing to IC Sub-Objectives:            Sub-objective 8: Preventing conflicts, promoting peace and respect for international law            Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality            Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society</p> <p>Contributing to Swiss Sub-Saharan Africa Strategy:            1. Goal D: Switzerland is strengthening its political profile (in the Horn of Africa) in relation to peacebuilding            2. Supporting the peacebuilding process in South Sudan and the transition processes in Ethiopia and Sudan            3. Strengthening the capacity to act of regional and international actors, such as the AU, IGAD and the UN            4. Strengthening broad-based approaches in the multilateral discussions on the region, including as part of (Switzerland's) candidacy for a seat on the UN Security Council.</p>		
(1) Swiss portfolio outcomes	(2) Contribution of Swiss Programme Describe how (1) contributes to (3), add what could help and what might hinder	(3) Country development or humanitarian outcomes
<p><b>Outcome statement 1</b></p> <p><i>R-ARCSS implementation has benefited from targeted Swiss engagement. This includes a support in the fields of strengthening the development of a strong and accountable Security Sector, as well as in the field of constitution making.</i></p>	<p><b>Contribution logic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through engagements in the field of conflict resolution, supporting the Republic of South Sudan in its quest for a peaceful state and society, Switzerland enhances the chances for violent conflict not reoccurring and societal transformation towards non-violent modes of conflict resolution to set in.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conducive factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constructive pressure from the international community to implement R-ARCSS</li> <li>Support from international community towards building state structures capable of establishing rule of law and good governance from the national to state and local levels.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcome statement 1</b></p> <p>Revitalized Agreement on the Resolutions of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 12.09.2018:</p> <p><i>Preamble:</i></p> <p><i>Mindful of our commitment under the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011, (TCRSS) as amended, to lay the foundation for a united, peaceful and prosperous society based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law (emphasis added)</i></p>

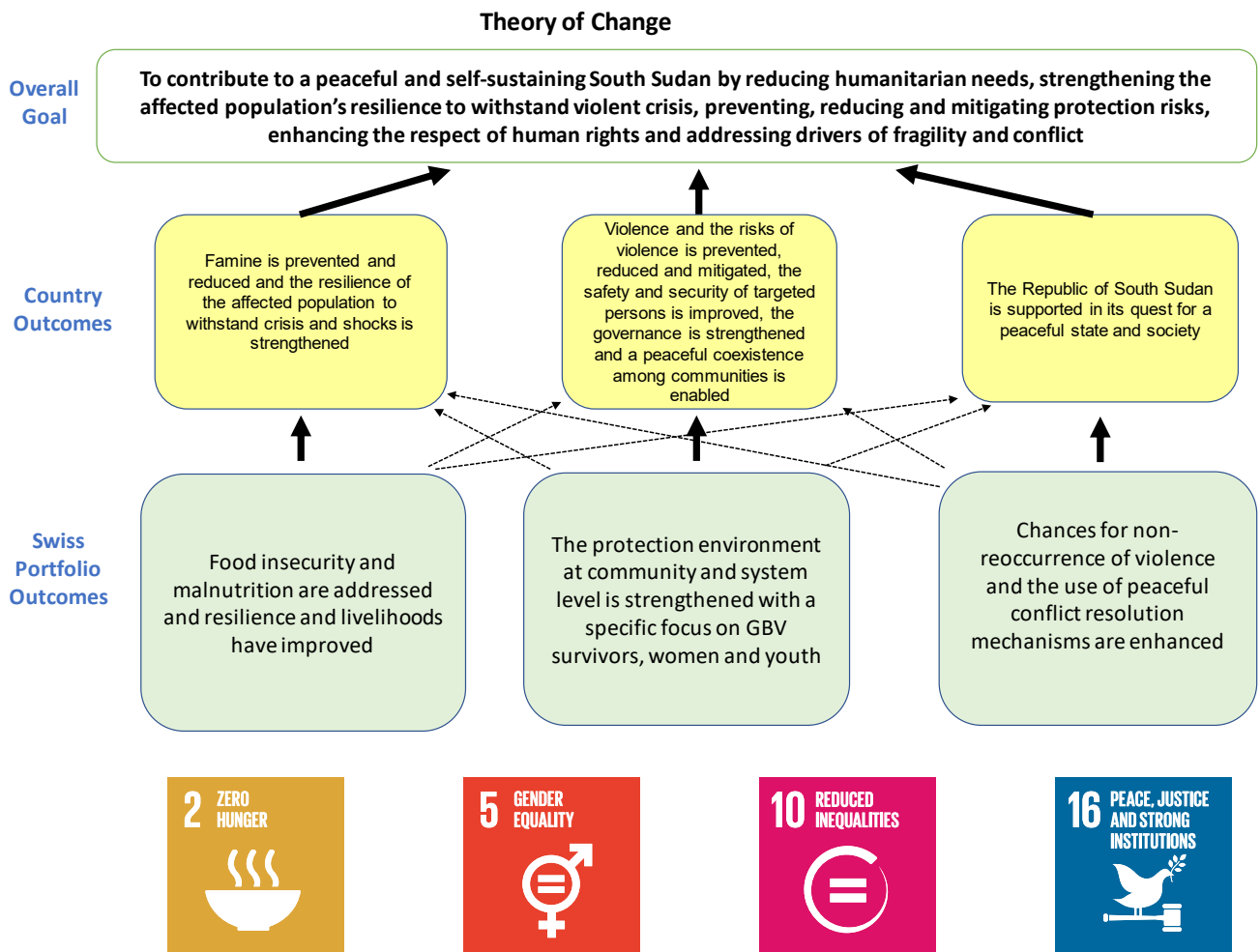


<p><b>Outcome statement 2</b></p> <p><i>Switzerland has contributed to conflict resolution outside R-ARCSS implementation, with a view to supporting South Sudan in its quest to bring about a peaceful society and state.</i></p> <p><i>This includes the support of dialogue processes and the creation of informal dialogue platforms that allow furthering an understanding about South Sudanese statehood and national identity.</i></p>	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Return to violent conflict, further fragmentation of the security sector, constitution making process done in a rush in order to respond to internal and external pressure (i.e. by international partners).</li> <li>• Return to violent conflict, shrinking civic space making it difficult for SSCC and other stakeholders to have informal and confidential dialogues.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcome statement 2</b></p> <p>Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011, (TCRSS) as amended</p> <p><i>Preamble:</i></p> <p>(...)</p> <p><b>Dedicated</b> to a genuine national healing process and the building of trust and confidence in our society through dialogue;</p> <p><b>Determined</b> to lay the foundation for a united, peaceful and prosperous society based on justice, equality, respect for human rights and the rule of law; (...)</p>
<p><b>(4) Lines of intervention (Swiss Programme)</b></p>		
<p><b>Theory of Change:</b></p> <p><i>IF Switzerland contributes to South Sudanese capacities to resolve conflicts peacefully by enhancing the implementation of R-ARCSS, for instance in the fields of security (chapter II) and of constitution making (chapter VI), as well as outside and beyond the implementation of R-ARCSS through furthering the creation of dialogue processes and informal dialogue, including through listening to the voices of civil society and through the protection of civic space, that allow deepening an understanding about South Sudanese statehood and national identity <b>THEN</b> it supports the Republic of South Sudan in its quest for a peaceful state and society, <b>BECAUSE</b> it enhances the chances of non-reoccurrence of violent conflict and the societal transformation towards non-violent modes of conflict resolution in South Sudan.</i></p>		

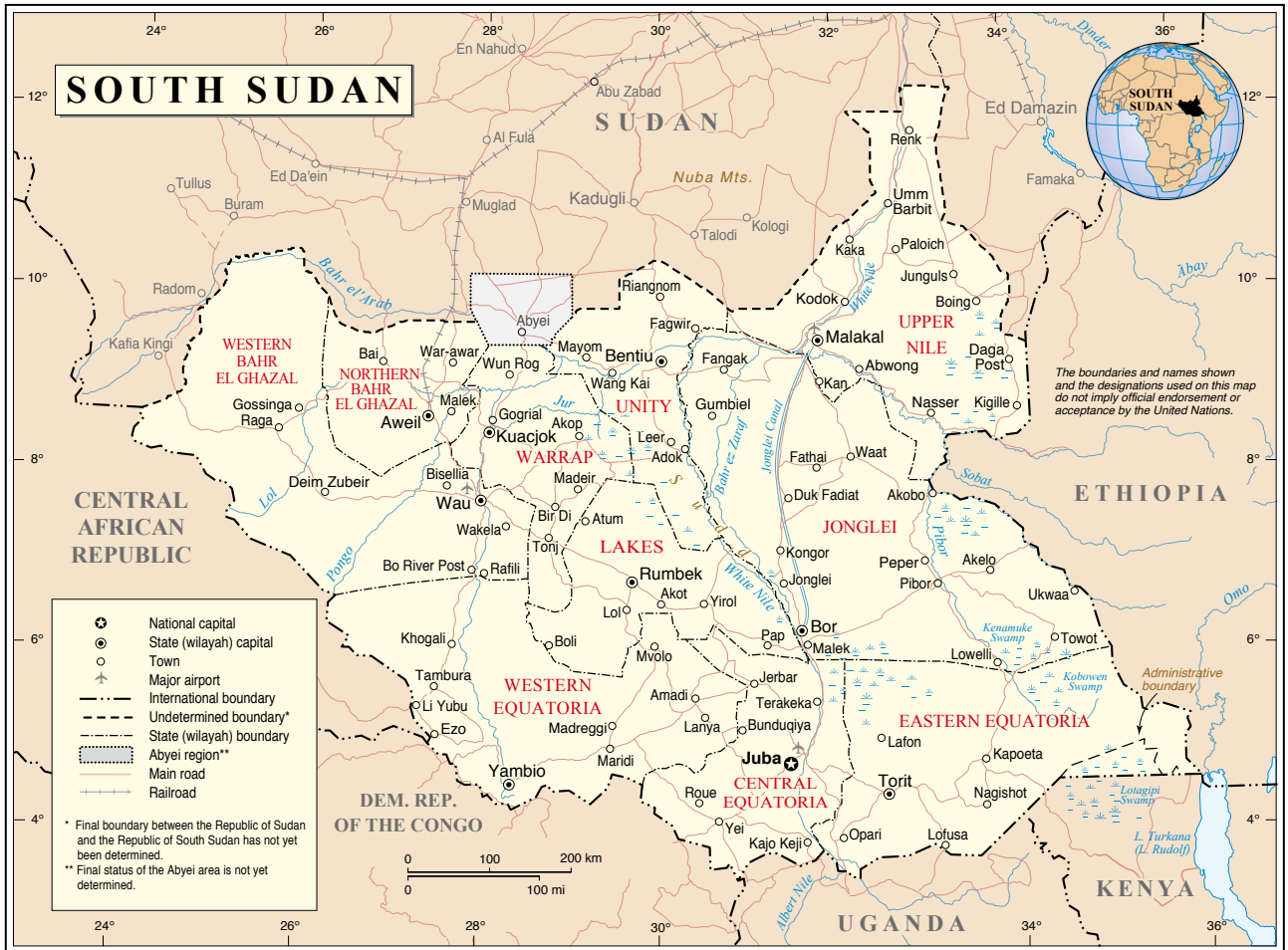
# Annex 3: Management and Performance Results Framework

Key Management and Performance Results for the Swiss Programme	
Outcomes / Results	Indicators / Field observation
<p><b>Durable Solutions Strategy</b></p> <p>Monitor durable solutions for refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities in areas of Swiss programming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage with other relevant actors on the IGAD led durable solutions strategy for Sudan and South Sudan and support the creation of an inclusive and transparent coordination mechanism that leads the process to ensure rights-based, voluntary, informed and safe returns</li> <li>Support localised, voluntary and spontaneous returns, where they are meaningful and within SDC supported projects</li> <li>Support assessments and analysis providing insight into returnees intentions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conflict Sensitive Programme Management</b></p> <p>Switzerland and its partner organisations in South Sudan are sensitive towards existing and potential drivers of conflict and incorporate this sensitivity into their analysis, planning and implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis is regarded as a process, happens continuously and is shared among all staff. Regular context monitoring meetings involving all embassy staff identify risks and need for programme adaptation.</li> <li>Projects are implemented in a way that minimises negative impacts and avoids triggering or sustaining tensions or conflict</li> <li>Projects maximise positive impacts and contribute to reducing tensions or conflict</li> <li>Conflict-sensitive programme management is applied consistently, including in key moments of project cycle: planning, procurement, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation.</li> <li>SCO Juba is flexible and able to navigate the complexities of the context, to manage a portfolio in a fragile context and in a conflict sensitive way, including budgeting flexibility.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Support to Triple Nexus approaches</b></p> <p>Strengthen the humanitarian/development/peacebuilding approach to include stronger and more focused joint analyses, strategic planning and programming and more joint learning (field trips, evaluations etc.) between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocate and engage in efforts meant to clarify the concept and render it operational in a conflict sensitive way. Help clarify risks and opportunities of the approach</li> <li>Support Triple Nexus advisor seconded to RCO in his efforts and provide platforms for learning</li> <li>Support frameworks (e.g. PFRR) and projects (e.g. RSR-TF) including financial support</li> </ul>
<p><b>Localisation Strategy</b></p> <p>The programme aims to accelerate localisation through the strengthening of local and national leadership of humanitarian, development and conflict resolution response. In particular this entails creating enabling conditions for local and national grassroots organisations, civil society organizations, and NGOs to actively participate in decision making and lead in coordination and implementation structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop localisation strategy for SCO Juba office for the period of 2022-2025.</li> <li>This should include advocacy, engagement on policy level, coordination, financial support to international agencies with programs that are specifically geared towards strengthening local capacity and direct support to national agencies</li> <li>Consider development of entry proposal based on localisation strategy</li> </ul>

# Annex 4: Theory of change SSD Programme 2022–2025



# Annex 5: Map



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