

# EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

REPORT 6/2016 COUNTRY EVALUATION BRIEF



# South Sudan

## Evaluation Portrait

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# Evaluation Portrait: South Sudan

2018

<b>Title</b>	<i>The IMF and fragile states – Evaluation report 2018</i>
<b>Published</b>	2018
<b>Agency/author</b>	Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) / Shinji Takagi
<b>Commissioned by</b>	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Formative evaluation / programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	Not applicable
<b>Keywords</b>	Economic Infrastructure and Services / Other / Fragile states
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This evaluation assesses the IMF’s engagement with countries in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS). The evaluation recognizes the important contributions that the IMF has made in fragile states, including helping to restore macroeconomic stability, build core macroeconomic policy institutions, and catalyze donor support. Against the challenges facing development efforts in fragile contexts, the IMF on balance has performed its various roles quite effectively, particularly in years soon after countries first emerged from periods of violence and isolation.</p> <p>Despite this overall positive assessment, the IMF’s approach to fragile member states seems conflicted and its impact falls short of what could be achieved. Even though the IMF has declared in several pronouncements that work on FCS would receive priority, it has not consistently made the hard choices necessary to achieve full impact from its engagement. FCS typically require long-term, patient modes of engagement that do not fit well with the IMF’s standard business model.</p> <p>South Sudan and experience with IMG Technical Assistance (TA): Since 2012, the IMF intensified efforts of capacity development, heavily funded by external donors and closely coordinated with development partners, and anchored within the framework of a Staff-Monitored Program. This three-year program, coordinated with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the US, and other TA providers, sought to build capacity in central banking, macroeconomic analysis and statistics, tax administration, and public financial management, including the management of oil revenue. The program also included the establishment of a Trust Fund for Capacity Building, to which the EU, Norway and the UK contributed. However, due to the break out of the civil war in 2013, missions to the country were suspended during much of 2014, resumed in October 2014, and then suspended again since June 2016, with only limited work taking place outside the country. Recognizing the lack of absorptive capacity and in view of the security situation, the Trust Fund’s steering committee agreed in 2015 to a scaling down of TA activities in South Sudan. The volume of TA to South Sudan declined sharply (by nearly three persons-years) in FY 2017.</p>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.ieso-imf.org/ieso/files/completedevaluations/FS%20-%20Report%20(web).pdf">http://www.ieso-imf.org/ieso/files/completedevaluations/FS%20-%20Report%20(web).pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Evaluation of the implementation of the Security Arrangements of the Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS): Implications for the Security Sector Reforms (SSR) in South Sudan</i>
<b>Published</b>	12/09/2018
<b>Agency/author</b>	Bior K. Bior
<b>Commissioned by</b>	The SUDD Institute
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Policy brief
<b>Project period</b>	Not applicable
<b>Keywords</b>	Multi-sectoral/cross-cutting / Other / Security
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most of the respondents, who are mostly military experts and were intimately involved in the implementation of the security arrangement provisions of ARCSS, stated that the agreement wasn't implemented in good faith and that the parties to the agreement never showed seriousness to implement the security arrangement provisions in letter and spirit.</li> <li>- The majority of the respondents hold the view that the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement was violated needlessly because some commanders from both sides of the divide didn't respect what their superiors agreed.</li> <li>- Lack of resources to implement the provisions of the Agreement such as the cantonment of rebel forces was also cited as a reason for the failure of the ARCISS to usher in a new security stability paradigm in South Sudan.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- South Sudan will stand a good chance of restructuring and reforming its security sector if the security arrangements of any future peace accord(s) are implemented in letter and spirit.</li> <li>- Instead of forever going through unsuccessful bouts of militias integration, there is a need for South Sudan to institute a security sector that is reflective of all her ethnic diversities to ensure that everyone's fears are addressed.</li> <li>- There is a need to shrink the size of South Sudan army so that the resources that are now being utilized for its maintenance are shifted to the chronically neglected social services provision sectors such as health and education.</li> </ul>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (no)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/evaluation-implementation-security-arrangements-agreement-resolution-conflict">https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/evaluation-implementation-security-arrangements-agreement-resolution-conflict</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Final Evaluation of UNDP South Sudan Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project</i>
<b>Published</b>	18/06/2018
<b>Agency/author</b>	Cécile Collin and Geoffrey Batali
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Summative/formative evaluation / Project evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2013 - 2017

<b>Keywords</b>	Multi-sectoral/cross-cutting / Public sector / Justice
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This study is an external evaluation of the Access to Justice project implemented by UNDP between Oct. 2013 and 2017 in South Sudan. During this timeframe, the country faced two severe crises in Dec. 2013 and July 2016, which strongly affected the project's dynamics. The project consisted in a comprehensive approach supporting the whole of the justice chain from reducing crime and improving police / community relationships, access to justice for vulnerable groups, case management and reducing prolonged detention. It was able to build on existing dynamics and previous interventions to bring forward the rule of law agenda amongst the State institutions, which still derive from the defense and military forces. The project had some results at various levels: improvements in the legal and institutional framework, organizational processes within and between the various law enforcement institutions, strengthening the physical and technical capacities of the various agencies as well as to operational results for the beneficiaries. They remain however limited given the extend of the needs. Transitional justice mechanisms are yet to be implemented. In addition, the case management system and referral mechanisms are not fully functional. Mobile courts, which could address the limited resources of the judiciaries are not in place either. The results are also linked to the overall challenges of the governance system in South Sudan.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Strengthen the prioritization of the support to vulnerable groups and to local dynamics as well as interventions with direct operational results on security and social fragilities.</li> <li>2) Integrate capacity building efforts into medium / long term through a strategy for the whole Rule of Law sector.</li> <li>3) Reinforce context understanding, engage in deeper analysis, stakeholder mapping and political/conflict analysis using actual leverages for changes and that can feed into a broader stabilization framework</li> <li>4) Coordination and stakeholder's engagement should be adjusted on several aspects</li> </ol>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/8365">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/8365</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Final Evaluation Report of Norwegian Church Aid's Emergency Preparedness and Response Programme in South Sudan</i>
<b>Published</b>	01/05/2018
<b>Agency/author</b>	Action Against Hunger UK's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Services / R. Shaheen, H. Wichterich, and D. Sardiwal
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Summative evaluation / Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2014-2017
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian Aid / Other / Conflict

<b>Abstract</b>	<p>NCA started the 'Emergency Preparedness and Response Programme' in January 2014 after violence erupted in December 2013, and it has been implemented in a phased approach with Phase 5 completed in August 2017. The overall objective of the programme is the provision of life-saving assistance to conflict and displaced populations in South Sudan.</p> <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responses appear to be based on needs assessments and therefore have high relevance.</li> <li>- There are high levels of engagement with communities although recruitment of women for specific activities is found to be difficult due to cultural constraint.</li> <li>- NCA is actively engaged with both national and sub-national coordination platforms, although it has a low visibility in the UN consolidated South Sudan Crisis Response Plan.</li> <li>- The scale of needs in South Sudan means that gaps remain in emergency response programming.</li> <li>- NCA have had a mixed level of achievement against its results framework targets. Some results (at output level) have been completely achieved, some partially whilst others not at all.</li> <li>- NCA has been flexible and has adapted its programming in response to the changing environment and needs.</li> <li>- Relevant technical standards and protection of women and girls, as a priority crosscutting theme, are referenced in proposals, and included in NCA's results frameworks. However, they could be more contextually relevant and adapted to align with project requirements. There may be scope for this to be more contextually relevant.</li> <li>- Evidence suggests that partnering with churches and local partners is an appropriate work approach because organisations get more access and (if done well) it will lead to continuity and sustainability.</li> </ul>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/2018_NCA_EPRP_Final_Evaluation_AAHH_noAnnexes.pdf">https://www.alnap.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/2018_NCA_EPRP_Final_Evaluation_AAHH_noAnnexes.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Building tax systems in fragile states. Challenges, achievements and policy recommendations</i>
<b>Published</b>	03/2018
<b>Agency/author</b>	Chr. Michelsen Institute and Norwegian Institute of International Affairs / Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, Morten Bøås, Julie Brun Bjørkheim, and Frida Margrethe Kvamme
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Formative evaluation / Sector evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	Not applicable
<b>Keywords</b>	Multi-sectoral/cross-cutting / Multilateral Organisations / Taxation
<b>Abstract</b>	The purpose of this study is to systematise and analyse existing knowledge on taxation in fragile states. Efforts to support domestic revenue mobilisation in

	<p>conflict situations require a different approach and other means than in the more stable developing countries. On that basis, the study discusses possible entry points for Norwegian support to domestic revenue mobilisation in ways that may contribute to strengthen state-building and improve government legitimacy.</p> <p>Complexity, limited experience and security concerns suggest that one should be cautious to adopt bilateral technical assistance programmes of the kind implemented in other developing countries. Instead, the study argues in favour of engagement via multilateral institutions, including multi-donor trust funds and other forms of pooled resources.</p> <p>Nine entry points are recommended for Norwegian support to taxation in fragile states:</p> <p>1. Do no harm 2. Safeguard donor coordination but ensure a certain humility 3. Support customs administration 4. Capacitate management and taxation of natural resources 5. Support the United Nations Tax Committee 6. Improve taxpayer-tax administration relations 7. Remember the sub-national tax system 8. Support civil based organisations 9. Develop research capacity</p> <p>Lessons from South Sudan suggest that establishing basic tax administrative procedures can have high revenue impact in a short time. In South Sudan, this meant introduction of basic rules and procedures in key compliance areas such as registration, filing, and payment of taxes for the major taxpayers. It also included strengthening of the large taxpayer office and customs operations at the largest port.</p>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (some), corruption (strong/some)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.cmi.no/publications/file/6491-building-tax-systems-in-fragile-states-challenges.pdf">https://www.cmi.no/publications/file/6491-building-tax-systems-in-fragile-states-challenges.pdf</a>

## 2017

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Realising Potential Evaluation of Norway's Support to Education in Conflict and Crisis through Civil Society Organisations (South Sudan Desk Study Report)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	11/2017
<b>Agency/author</b>	The Konterra Group / Niamh O'Grady
<b>Commissioned by</b>	NORAD
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Formative evaluation / Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2011 – 2017
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services / NGOs and Civil Society / Education
<b>Abstract</b>	Norway has contributed at least 2.85 billion NOK to education in situations of crisis and conflict (EICC) through Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) since 2008. Between 2011 and 2016 Norway will have channelled 212.8 million NOK to basic education in South Sudan through six Norwegian civil society organisations. Despite some gains in education since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 with Sudan, on achieving

	<p>independence, South Sudan inherited vast unmet needs in the education sector. With the advent of the civil war in 2013, at least 866,000 school-aged children have been displaced and an estimated 400,000 children dropped out of school. The delivery of education in South Sudan is significantly dependent on Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).</p> <p>The evaluation presents six main lessons learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improve documentation</b> (Overall, documentation is very weak and results data was limited. High staff turnover in many organisations also exacerbated the weak evidence base.)</li> <li>• <b>Prioritise Learning</b> (there is very little evidence of lesson-sharing among Norwegian-funded organisations. These lessons would help Norwegian-supported organisations along with other civil society organisations and other actors to effectively plan for and respond to critical education needs of South Sudanese children.)</li> <li>• <b>Continue to invest in cluster structures and coordination</b> (Norwegian-funded organisations should continue to devote time and resources to actively participate in and support the functioning of the Education Clusters at the different levels, to improve the coherence and coordination of the response)</li> <li>• <b>Continue to invest in capacity building of teachers, education officials and PTA members/Community</b> (Capacity building efforts may have been undermined by contextual and programmatic factors. Improving the quality of teaching and ensuring that officials have the skills to monitor delivery will ensure that the goals of the General Education Strategic Plan and the Education Cluster plan are met).</li> </ul>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2017/realising-potential-evaluation-of-norways-support-to-education-in-conflict-and-crisis-through-civil-society-organisations/">https://norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2017/realising-potential-evaluation-of-norways-support-to-education-in-conflict-and-crisis-through-civil-society-organisations/</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Tearfund South Sudan final results report: integrated response to life-threatening malnutrition in South Sudan</i>
<b>Published</b>	29/11/2017
<b>Agency/author</b>	USAID and Tearfund
<b>Commissioned by</b>	USAID and Tearfund
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Summative evaluation / project evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2016-2017
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian Aid / NGOs and Civil Society / Malnutrition
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Uror and Twic East Counties of Jonglei have seen ongoing cycles of malnutrition caused by a steadily worsening food insecurity situation, along with a high prevalence of waterborne diseases. The outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, which sparked mass displacement into Jonglei from surrounding states, burdened host communities to a breaking point.</p> <p>Through the support of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA),</p>

	<p>Tearfund has maintained its long standing presence in Jonglei state, delivering lifesaving interventions including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Increasing access to safe and potable water and improving hygiene practices;</li> <li>2) Treating children and Pregnant and lactating Women (PLW) with severe and moderate acute malnutrition;</li> <li>3) Infant and young child feeding and behaviour change;</li> <li>4) Improving food security through agricultural support;</li> </ol> <p>Lessons learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased coordination with other humanitarian actors in the area: Specifically, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), who were working with kitchen gardening. Because of the positive response to this activity, Tearfund has included it in the currently ongoing OFDA funded intervention, increasing the reach of the activity</li> <li>- Targeting out-of-school children: In times of insecurity, school enrolment declines significantly. Out-of-school children should also be targeted for hygiene promotion, to ensure that messages reach the most vulnerable.</li> <li>- Contingency planning: Project activities were disrupted in several sites because insecurity meant that community gatherings were discouraged. In order to reduce the disruption to activities, a new modality of transferring messages could have been implemented.</li> <li>- Village volunteers: In line with the above, Tearfund has implemented a new strategy whereby village level volunteers are trained to distribute items at the household level, reducing the associated risk to project staff and increasing community acceptance.</li> </ul>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00N6K9.pdf">https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00N6K9.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>South Sudan: A Political Economy Analysis</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	16/10/2017
<b>Agency/author</b>	Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (NUPI) / Øystein H. Rolandsen (PRIO) and Nicki Kindersley (PRIO)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Political Economy Analysis
<b>Project period</b>	Not applicable
<b>Keywords</b>	Political economy / Security / Conflict
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the current state of South Sudan. A main argument is that its political economy is fundamentally atypical: achieving independence in 2011 and dissolving into renewed civil war in 2013, South Sudan is suffering the crisis of a weak, neo-patrimonial guerrilla government, with fragmented military-political systems that stretch across its extensive borderlands. This report locates the current crisis within a longer and deeper context, and explores the power dynamics and centrifugal destructive forces that drive patterns of extractive, violent governance. These forces underpin today's economic and state collapse, civil war, famine, the flight of its people, and their local tactics of survival. One of the three main questions asked is "what are the risks, challenges and opportunities for</p>



	<p>Norwegian developmental and political engagement in South Sudan in the short and medium term?”</p> <p>The Norwegian government is a major bilateral donor to South Sudan, and as part of the Troika with the UK and USA. Faced with a complex set of constraints on humanitarian access, providing aid has become increasingly difficult and dangerous. In addition, there are logistical challenges (infrastructure and unpredictable weather). Other challenges are the time-consuming bureaucratic impediments, border-crossing issues, and negotiating access. The conflict situation presents additional challenges, such as looting of humanitarian aid and food depots, and high levels of operational insecurity. Providing humanitarian assistance has justifiably become the donors’ primary concern but in the short term, aid can (and appears to) fuel the conflict. Short-term aid must not deflect attention from longer-term projects that can support deeper processes of internal reform.</p>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.nupi.no/Publikasjoner/CRISTin-Pub/South-Sudan-A-Political-Economy-Analysis">http://www.nupi.no/Publikasjoner/CRISTin-Pub/South-Sudan-A-Political-Economy-Analysis</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Responding to Refugee Crises Lessons from evaluations in South Sudan as a country of origin</i>
<b>Published</b>	09/2017
<b>Agency/author</b>	OECD, Susanna Morrison-Métois
<b>Commissioned by</b>	NORAD
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Working Paper
<b>Project period</b>	Not applicable
<b>Keywords</b>	Forced displacement / Internally displaced persons
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The study, <i>Responding to Refugee Crises in Developing Countries: What Can We Learn From Evaluations?</i> provides evidence from evaluations to feed into guidance on better programming that is being developed through the DAC Temporary Working Group. The main paper and three accompanying case studies (Afghanistan, South Sudan and Ethiopia/Uganda) draw on evaluation findings to highlight some of the key lessons and recommendations for positive change going forward. The case study looks at issues of forced displacement in South Sudan and underscores the linkages between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and South Sudanese refugees. The case study highlights the importance of understanding local contexts and root drivers of conflict and displacement. In 2016, the conflict in South Sudan became the world’s third largest after Syria and Afghanistan.</p> <p>This case study highlights the complexity of conditions and context in South Sudan and how international development and humanitarian actors struggle to implement programmes. The country continues to face massive security and state-building challenges, with deeply rooted drivers of conflict persisting over decades. This case study also demonstrates that short-term efforts to address the root causes of conflict in refugee countries of origin are unlikely to change the underlying conditions driving displacement in the near future. Past efforts to address root causes have tended to underestimate the</p>

	timescale needed for change and the challenges of state building in the South Sudanese context. Humanitarian needs are likely to remain high and donors should not expect short-term projects to be able to adequately address long-term structural conflict drivers. Despite the challenges, there are examples of some successes in South Sudan such as internally displaced persons taking shelter in UN bases, UNHCR voluntary return programmes also and cash-based and livelihood interventions.
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/responding-to-refugee-crises_3b2fd4cc-en">https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/responding-to-refugee-crises_3b2fd4cc-en</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Country Portfolio Evaluation South Sudan: An Evaluation Of WFP's Portfolio (2011 - 2016)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	06/2017
<b>Agency/author</b>	Nick Maunder, Annemarie Hoogendoorn, David Coombs, George Fenton and Lia Carboni (external evaluation team)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	World Food Programme (WFP) Office of Evaluation
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Formative evaluation / Country portfolio evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2011 – 2016 (evaluation period)
<b>Keywords</b>	Multi-sectoral / Multilateral Organisations / Food security
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Following South Sudan's independence, WFP developed a country strategy comprising four pillars to: i) meet the emergency food needs of vulnerable groups; ii) build community resilience and strengthen livelihoods; iii) enhance market access and food value chains; and iv) enhance access to basic services in support of good nutrition and learning. Initially, the portfolio was realigned in the post-independence phase to support state-building objectives. Due to the resumption of large-scale hostilities in December 2013 the WFP reoriented its portfolio rapidly and appropriately. From 2011 to 2016, WFP South Sudan operations received donor contributions of USD 2,642,072,566 (top three donors: USA, UK and European Commission).</p> <p>The evaluation assesses the issues listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>WFP's strategic alignment and positioning.</b> The relevance of the WFP portfolio was high in a difficult and challenging environment and it managed to make appropriate adaptations to its portfolio. A major challenge for WFP lies in building connectedness (ensure that short-term emergency activities are carried out).</li> <li>• <b>The factors and quality of WFP's strategic decision-making.</b> The effectiveness of WFP strategic decision-making was mixed. There was a disconnection between strategy and operations, and lacked an accountability framework. The country office was not proactive in developing a revised, comprehensive strategic approach.</li> <li>• <b>The performance and results of the portfolio.</b> The coverage of WFP emergency food assistance was very good. Given the major security constraints, the number of beneficiaries reached, have also been good.</li> </ul> <p>The evaluation suggest 5 overall recommendations, one of which suggests that the WFP should develop a strategic framework for responding to the</p>

	needs of South Sudan as a multi-year acute crisis, which acknowledges the limited capacity of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to provide leadership to the process.
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.wfp.org/content/south-sudan-evaluation-wfps-portfolio-2011-2015-terms-reference">http://www.wfp.org/content/south-sudan-evaluation-wfps-portfolio-2011-2015-terms-reference</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b>UNDP South Sudan Community Security &amp; Arms Control Project</b>
<b>Published</b>	05/2017
<b>Agency/author</b>	Sean Mc Gearty and Philip Deng
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Summative evaluation / Project evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2012 – 2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services / Multilateral Organisations / community security
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>South Sudan is a fractured nation with deep ethnic division, a break down in social cohesion and a lack of trust among the citizens and between the state and the citizens. The CSAC project sought to enable a comprehensive and strategic approach to peace and reconciliation in South Sudan through the strengthening of the peace infrastructure, promoting the control of small arms and by providing support to local Government, civil society organizations and traditional structures and leaders to strengthen reconciliation and social cohesion at the local level. The approach includes facilitating communities to identify needs and develop appropriate responses, building ownership and working in partnership at local state and national level. The project had a total budget of 47,512,367 USD.</p> <p>The main findings are organised in relation to the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Relevance:</b> Efforts to introduce arms control, to build a peace infrastructure and support wider engagement in the peace process were relevant and timely.</li> <li>• <b>Effectiveness:</b> The project was effective in a number of key areas. However the CSAC theory of change was not sufficiently geared to the core conflict drivers which reduced its overall effectiveness.</li> <li>• <b>Impact:</b> CSAC interventions have contributed to peace and security at a local level. However, the project was not of sufficient scale to make a significant impact at state and national level and the ongoing political and security crises have eroded earlier gains in several states.</li> <li>• <b>Sustainability:</b> The ongoing conflicts have limited the sustainability of some of CSAC work. However, some elements have reasonable potential to be sustained (work at community level on resource based conflicts, dispute resolution mechanisms and the interdependencies projects).</li> </ul>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/8364">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/8364</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Inspiring Healthy Communities: Integrating Health, Water Supply, and Market Interventions to Build Resilience</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	10/01/2017
<b>Agency/author</b>	Smart Edge Research & Consulting
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Action Against Hunger (ACF International)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Summative evaluation / Project evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	01/09/2014 – 15/12/2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services / NGO and civil Society/ Resilience
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The instable situation in South Sudan has left the country with detrimental effects on families, food insecurity and malnutrition and lack of key service provision including access to safe water and adequate sanitation. Action Against Hunger implemented the USAID funded (4.000.000 USD) programme in Aweil North and East of the Northern Bahr el Ghazal State area. The evaluation assess the programme performance against adapted Development Assistance Committee (DAC) evaluation criteria, by responding to evaluation questions mainly centred on programme objective 1: “Targeted communities have functional water points which account for multiple uses of water and are maintained throughout the year using community contributions”.</p> <p>The evaluation assessed the programme’s design (on average meets expectations), relevance (meets expectations), efficiency (meets expectations), effectiveness (meets expectations), sustainability (on average meets expectations) and possibility of impact (on average meets expectations). The lessons learnt in this programme implementation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community contribution towards water points’ development and maintenance is very much possible but needs adequate time for the mobilization and implementation;</li> <li>• Programme implementation should begin with the exit strategy as a priority if sustainability is the main objective;</li> <li>• Manual drilling is only possible for shallow wells, is time and labour intensive, boreholes drilling has to be based on hydro-geological survey findings as elaborated in the recommendation;</li> <li>• It is possible to exceed programme output expectations based on sound programme management.</li> </ul>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.alnap.org/help-library/inspiring-healthy-communities-integrating-health-water-supply-and-market-interventions">https://www.alnap.org/help-library/inspiring-healthy-communities-integrating-health-water-supply-and-market-interventions</a>

2016

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Eyes and Ears on the Ground: Monitoring aid in insecure environments</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	01/10/2016
<b>Agency/author</b>	Secure Access in Volatile Environments (SAVE) / Julia Steets, Elias Sagmeister and Lotte Ruppert
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UKAid
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Research report

<b>Project period</b>	Not applicable
<b>Keywords</b>	Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) / Humanitarian aid / Insecurity
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This research aimed to improve the monitoring of humanitarian assistance in insecure environments with a focus on Afghanistan, South Central Somalia, South Sudan and Syria. It had two main goals: <b>first</b>, to assess available options for aid agencies to monitor assistance, given the constraints that insecurity entails, and <b>second</b>, to identify principles of good practice and particular aspects where monitoring approaches could be improved.</p> <p>Current monitoring systems in the insecure contexts studied are best suited for ensuring accountability to donors and tax payers, for verifying immediate outputs and for providing information to operational decision-makers. In contrast, current monitoring systems are perceived as largely inadequate for achieving accountability to affected populations. In addition, monitoring systems are comparatively weak at showing aggregated and countrywide effects, impact on conflict drivers, and demonstrating longer-term impact. The research identified the following lessons and principles of good practice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Invest more in communicating with and involving communities</li> <li>2. Continue to invest in monitoring by agency staff and contract third parties as a last resort.</li> <li>3. Explore which technologies can support monitoring in each setting</li> <li>4. Create monitoring approaches that include applied learning and capacity development.</li> <li>5. Increase alignment of data needs ‘up the chain’ and encourage greater transparency of results.</li> </ol> <p>The research assessed a potential option to combine verification and capacity development of M&amp;E personnel in cooperation with the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) in South Sudan. The CHF in South Sudan has a monitoring and reporting (M&amp;R) system that is unique for pooled funds. It consists of one M&amp;R officer and eight M&amp;R specialists hosted by clusters. The system improved the accountability and transparency of CHF-funded projects. Another finding in the research report that is particularly relevant to South Sudan, is that the share of the population that has been consulted about the aid it receives is very low (seven per cent).</p>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.alnap.org/help-library/final-report-eyes-and-ears-on-the-ground-monitoring-aid-in-insecure-environments">https://www.alnap.org/help-library/final-report-eyes-and-ears-on-the-ground-monitoring-aid-in-insecure-environments</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i><b>Final Evaluation Report NRC South Sudan Emergency Response 2013-15</b></i>
<b>Published</b>	26/09/2016 (published online)
<b>Agency/author</b>	Integrated Risk Management Associates / Carlos Mansilla and Marilise Turnbull
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Formative evaluation / Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	12/2013 – 12/2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian aid / Civil society and NGOs / Emergency response

<b>Abstract</b>	<p>NRC has been active in the territory that is now South Sudan since 2004. It set up a country office in Juba, South Sudan, in 2009, and established a programme to support returnees from Sudan's civil war. When violent conflict broke out on in Juba on December 15. 2013 the NRC was unprepared. NRC's emergency response started in Juba with relatively small-scale actions but grew into a programme spanning various sectors over the course of 2014. In 2016, NRC South Sudan decided to evaluate certain aspects of its emergency response and management, in order to improve its operations. NRC wanted to know how timely, relevant, effective and accountable its response had been, and what influence preparedness, coordination and other factors had on its response. It was also keen to know how its performance differed over the duration of the crisis. NRC response was divided into three phases: 1) 16 December 2013 to 31 March 2014; 2) 1 April 2014 to 21 December 2014; 3) 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015.</p> <p>The conclusions of the evaluations are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over the three phases, NRC's performance improved from partially timely in Phase 1, to largely timely in Phase 3</li> <li>• The relevance of NRC's emergency programming in South Sudan improved in every phase, from partially relevant in Phase 1 to largely relevant in Phase 3.</li> <li>• Based on data collected from its staff and key external sources, NRC progressed from being a moderately effective actor in South Sudan in Phase 1, to being a largely effective one in Phases 2 and 3.</li> <li>• The trend in NRC's accountability to people and communities in South Sudan appears to be positive throughout the 3 phases.</li> </ul> <p>The evaluations provides a number of 55 recommendations to what the NRC can do to improve its relevance, effectiveness, coverage and to be better prepared for responding adequately to future emergencies.</p>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.nrc.no/resources/evaluations/final-evaluation-report-nrc-south-sudan-emergency-response-2013-15/">https://www.nrc.no/resources/evaluations/final-evaluation-report-nrc-south-sudan-emergency-response-2013-15/</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Multi-Country Real Time Evaluation of UNICEF Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Programmes (South Sudan Country Report)</i>
<b>Published</b>	07/2016
<b>Agency/author</b>	Vine Management Consulting Ltd
<b>Commissioned by</b>	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Formative evaluation / Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	Not applicable
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian Aid / Multilateral Organisations / Emergencies and gender-based violence (GBV)
<b>Abstract</b>	The Child Protection Section of UNICEF's Programme Division, New York, is undertaking a multi-country real time evaluation of UNICEF's Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) programming. The core of the evaluation is seven real time evaluations, which are being conducted in Pakistan, Lebanon, Jordan, South Sudan, Somalia, Nepal and Central African Republic and a brief

	<p>study of the GBViE programme in Democratic Republic of Congo. Gender based violence (GBV) is a widespread concern in current situation in South Sudan. In late 2014, the Special Representative to the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict stated the situation for women and girls is the worst she has seen in her thirty-year career in health and women's rights. Further to that, UNICEF's 2015 Situation Assessment of Children and Women in South Sudan suggests that the problem is worsening, rather than improving.</p> <p>Drawing on the GBViE successes and gaps, the recommendations of the evaluations are briefly listed below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build on the South Sudan Country Office existing GBV specialized programming approaches in order to improve prevention and response programming across the emergency to development continuum.</li> <li>2. Strengthen integration of GBViE across all UNICEF sectors in line with the 2015 Inter-Agency Standing Committee GBViE Guidelines recommendations, with the objective of each sector proactively leading integration in all phases of the programme cycle.</li> <li>3. Ensure ongoing UNICEF commitment to GBV and adequate levels of dedicated staffing for the GBV team in order to facilitate prevention, risk mitigation, response and coordination that is in line with global UNICEF mandates and guidance.</li> <li>4. Strengthen the evidence base to improve understanding of need as well as to demonstrate programme effectiveness. Collate and disseminate the evidence of need as well as good programme practice nationally, regionally and globally</li> <li>5. Scale up leadership on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and strengthen understanding in the Country Office on appropriate responses and processes.</li> </ol>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_95039.html">https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_95039.html</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Trajectories of International Engagement with State and Local Actors: Evidence from South Sudan</i>
<b>Published</b>	06/2016
<b>Agency/author</b>	Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium (SLRC) / Daniel Maxwell, Rachel Gordon, Leben Moro, Martina Santschi and Philip Dau
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UK Aid of the UK Government (core funders of SLRC)
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Working paper
<b>Project period</b>	Not applicable
<b>Keywords</b>	International engagement / State-building / Service delivery
<b>Abstract</b>	The working paper traces shifts in international engagement and the implications of these shifts for understanding the trends in service provision specifically, and recovery and development more generally, in South Sudan. The analysis is intended to offer some direction for the future of international engagement in fragile and conflict-affected states around the objectives of service delivery and state-building. The paper reviews the impacts, including the unintended consequences of engagements focusing on for example state-

	<p>building, service delivery and peace-building, to draw conclusions about the nature of international engagement. This paper focuses its analysis of international actors on donors and aid agencies.</p> <p>International engagement in South Sudan has brought to the fore many of the deepest challenges and inconsistencies about aid to fragile and conflict-affected states. Responsibility for the current situation rests primarily with domestic politics; states can only be built from the inside. However, aid can contribute to political divisions and perceptions of marginalization, particularly when based more on optimism than realism, and administered without in-depth and ongoing contextual and conflict analysis as well as thorough accounting procedures. Further, there is certainly a need for more flexible funding, and the ability to engage differently in different parts of a country as vast and challenging as South Sudan. But there is also a need for greater patience, better analysis, a more anticipatory approach, and more modest expectations about what international engagement can achieve.</p>
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.alnap.org/help-library/trajectories-of-international-engagement-with-state-and-local-actors-evidence-from">https://www.alnap.org/help-library/trajectories-of-international-engagement-with-state-and-local-actors-evidence-from</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Evaluation of FAO's contribution in South Sudan</i>
<b>Published</b>	05/2016
<b>Agency/author</b>	Nations Office of Evaluation (OED) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United (FAO)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	FAO
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Formative evaluation / Country programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	12/2013 – 12/2015 (period evaluated)
<b>Keywords</b>	Humanitarian Aid / Multilateral Organisations / Food security
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>In December 2013, civil war broke out in South Sudan, triggering a major humanitarian crisis resulting in 1.66 million displaced, over 640,000 refugees, livelihoods destroyed and millions facing severe food insecurity. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United South Sudan's (FAOSS) Country Programme Framework (CPF) was therefore rapidly revised to adapt to the deepening humanitarian crisis and the Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP) was launched. Through the ELRP hundreds of thousands of livelihood kits (staple crop kits, vegetable kits and fishing kits) have been distributed. The emergency livestock component of the ELRP focused on animal health through vaccination and the provision of drugs. Other components included the provision of fuel-efficient stoves, piloting of Input Trade Fairs (ITFs) and nutrition vouchers. FAOSS reports that it supported the livelihoods of more than 400,000 households in 2014, and over 340,000 in 2015. Overall, the scale of FAOSS's programme escalated from US\$9 million to almost US\$65 million by 2015.</p> <p>The evaluation found that FAOSS re-oriented its programme quickly and effectively in response to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013. It rapidly scaled up its emergency response in an extremely challenging operating context, and placed livelihoods support center-stage. It has played an</p>



	exceptional and important strategic leadership role to the overall international humanitarian response. FAOSS has drawn on experience and learning from elsewhere in the region, and in a number of ways has demonstrated commitment to learning and improving its work. The evaluation propose nine recommendations. For example, FAOSS is recommended to ensure greater synergy between humanitarian and development programming, and should move towards mainstreaming of gender in their programming.
<b>Crosscutting issues</b>	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no).
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.fao.org/evaluation/evaluation-digest/evaluations-detail/en/c/445446/">http://www.fao.org/evaluation/evaluation-digest/evaluations-detail/en/c/445446/</a>

## 2015

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>UNDP South Sudan Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	10/2015
<b>Author/agency</b>	Sadie Xinxin Yang and Harriet Kuyang Logo
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP South Sudan Country Office
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Mid-term Evaluation Report
<b>Project Period</b>	2012-2015
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector/NGOs and Civil Society
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The review assessed the The Access to Justice and Rule of Law (A2J/RoL) Project, which provided policy support and capacity development aimed at increasing service delivery to government counterparts, traditional leaders and CSOs through co-located Chief Technical Advisors at the national level, and Rule of Law Officers and Law Enforcement Advisors at the state level.</p> <p>The initial evidence showed that the A2J/RoL Project is contributing to the achievement of long-term results for the RoL sector in South Sudan. Project partners interviewed during evaluation have acknowledged the benefits that they have received from the UNDP project. They concluded that without UNDP, they would not have made progress in most of the project initiatives on their own. However, along with their overall recognition of UNDP's work, the partners raised concerns about the turnover of project staff and the rigid UNDP procurement requirements.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (absent)/gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/7861">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/7861</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>South Sudan Recovery Fund Round 3: UN Joint Stabilization Programmes</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	08/2016
<b>Author/agency</b>	Sam Barnes and Stelios Comninos (Dundex), Chan Awoul and Achuot Philip Deng (local consultants)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	South Sudan Recovery Fund
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Outcome Evaluation

<b>Project period</b>	2009-15
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector/ Multilateral Organisations
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation was reviewing a program that was closed by donors due to political considerations at national level, but the SSRF for most of its life was operating at state and local level in four states within South Sudan. Therefore, it had to review progress, impact and contribution towards its stated outcome, at that level of operation. Three of the four SSRF State Stabilizations Programmes were completed (Warrap, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes) and could be evaluated in terms of delivery of outputs and progress towards outcomes. Jonglei State Programme suffered significant damage and loss during the political crisis, and the programme was suspended and closed. There were no completed outputs to assess.</p> <p>The evaluation, using qualitative data from interviews, found that the SSRF interventions have contributed and may continue to contribute to reducing inter-communal conflicts, displacement and deaths. There were no indications, through the interviews, that the assets exacerbated or promoted conflicts. Additional positive outcomes included greater accessibility to goods and state services such as clinics.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (intermediate)/gender (absent)/climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/9129">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/9129</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b>Evaluation of USAID/South Sudan's democracy and governance activities under NDI project 2009-2014</b>
<b>Published</b>	08/2015
<b>Author/agency</b>	Luis Arturo Sobalvarro and Dr. Raymond Gervais/ Management Systems International
<b>Commissioned by</b>	USAID
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Performance Evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2009-14
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ NGOs and Civil Society
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This performance evaluation of CEPPS/NDI's contribution to USAID's portfolio of democracy and governance projects in Sudan and the RSS seeks to assess: (1) its level of achievement of goals, strategic objectives, and intermediate results; and (2) determine and document lessons learned and best practices for improved future programming of similar project activities.</p> <p>The evaluation has found that NDI's project was part of a broader, well-designed USAID strategic initiative that included other organizations. Its contributions in spearheading and organizing the founding of the South Sudanese Network for Democracy and Elections in 2009 was an extremely important element in ensuring local ownership and buy-in through critical civic/voter education efforts. But, while NDI had a vision and viable plans to support the democratic construction of South Sudan in the post-independence period, political developments on the ground rendered these mostly useless.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (absent)/gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	Not available

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Evaluation of the Common Humanitarian Fund Country Report: South Sudan</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	05/2015
<b>Author/agency</b>	Dorian LaGuardia, Velina Stoianova
<b>Commissioned by</b>	OCHA
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country Level Report
<b>Project period</b>	2012-14
<b>Keywords</b>	Public Sector/ Social Infrastructure and Services
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This country level report has been prepared within the broader global evaluation of the CHF undertaken at the end of 2014. It is one of five country-level reports. This report identifies specific issues and successes of the CHF in South Sudan and provides a basis for analysis of trends across the CHF in the five countries under review.</p> <p>The report has found that the CHF has served a critical role in how the Humanitarian Community meets the needs of the people and communities of South Sudan during a devastating period of emergency. It could however improve how it identifies opportunities for recovery and resilience approaches and activities, and increase its advocacy for related projects during allocation cycles. The overall conclusion is still while there are always areas for improvement, the CHF is setting a standard of quality that can be emulated by CHFs in other contexts.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong) /gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://docs.southsudanngoforum.org/research-paper/evaluation-common-humanitarian-fund-country-report-south-sudan-may-2015">http://docs.southsudanngoforum.org/research-paper/evaluation-common-humanitarian-fund-country-report-south-sudan-may-2015</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Evaluation of USAID/South Sudan Electoral Support Initiatives: IFES Sudan Electoral Administration Support Project (SEASP)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	04/2015
<b>Author/agency</b>	Luis Arturo Sobalvarro, Katherine Vittum and Jeremy Eckstein, Management Systems International
<b>Commissioned by</b>	USAID
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Performance evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2009-2013
<b>Keywords</b>	Public Sector/ Social Infrastructure and Services/ Governance
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The overarching goal of this final performance evaluation is to assist the USAID/South Sudan Mission in reaching decisions related to future investment in support of electoral processes. To achieve this, the evaluation had two lower-level purposes: (1) to determine the project's achievement of project goals and results, and associated underlying reasons for achievement and/or non-achievement, and; (2) to document lessons learned and best practices to inform future programming of similar project activities.</p> <p>The evaluation team concluded that the SEASP was extraordinarily successful. The project's focus and design, coupled with the robust provision of commodity support and technical assistance resulted in a highly successful model.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (absent)/gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (absent)

<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://docs.southsudanngoforum.org/research-paper/evaluation-common-humanitarian-fund-country-report-south-sudan-may-2015">http://docs.southsudanngoforum.org/research-paper/evaluation-common-humanitarian-fund-country-report-south-sudan-may-2015</a>
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<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Health Pooled Fund: South Sudan</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	12/01/2015
<b>Author/agency</b>	Tim Cammack, Mike Esau, Ronald Horstman, Peter Hayombe, Garth Singleton / HEART (Health & Education Advice & Resource Team).
<b>Commissioned by</b>	DFID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Mid-term review
<b>Project period</b>	October 2012- April 2016
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services; Multi-donor pooled fund
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Five donors (Australia, Canada, the European Union, Sweden and the UK) were from October 2012 providing £120 million through the Health Pooled Fund (HPF) for a programme lasting three and a half years (led and managed by the UK). The programme supported the delivery of the HSDP in six of the country's 10 states, with the aim of assisting the transition from a non-governmental organisation (NGO) led health service to one that is led by government.</p> <p>The evaluation found that while there are no data available to indicate whether the HPF is contributing towards the achievement of South Sudan's targets to reduce maternal and child mortality, there are data to show that outcomes in at least two project areas are improving with the project milestones (vaccinations and use of skilled birth attendants).</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong), gender (intermediate), climate-environment/corruption (absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.heart-resources.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/South-Sudan-pooled-health-fund-midterm-review.pdf">http://www.heart-resources.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/South-Sudan-pooled-health-fund-midterm-review.pdf</a>

## 2014

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) Policy Review South Sudan</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2014
<b>Author/agency</b>	George Afeti and Stefan Thomas
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Government of South Sudan/UNESCO
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Policy Review
<b>Project Period</b>	2009-14
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This review of the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) landscape in South Sudan sought to assess and evaluate the overall technical and vocational skills development policy framework in the country in order to propose strategies and actions that would contribute to strengthening the TVET sector.</p> <p>The review found that the TVET-oriented public and private institutions in South Sudan have a poor infrastructure and institutional capacity. This is</p>

	due to fragmentation and policy incoherence and the fact that government funding for the TVET sector is inadequate.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong)/gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002312/231287e.pdf">http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002312/231287e.pdf</a>

## 2013

<b>Title</b>	<i>Evaluation of five Humanitarian Programs of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and of the Standby Roster NORCAP</i>
<b>Published</b>	2013
<b>Author/agency</b>	Ternstrom Consulting in collaboration with Channel Research
<b>Commissioned by</b>	NORAD
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Process evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2010-12
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ NGOs and Civil Society
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation looked at five of NRC's core competencies in three countries, and iii) all of NORCAP's activities. The case countries are Somalia, South Sudan and Pakistan. The core competencies included are Shelter, Information, Counselling and Legal Advice (ICLA), Emergency Food Security and Distribution (EFSD), Camp Management and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).</p> <p>The evaluation found that NRC interventions were efficient in Somalia and Pakistan, less so in South Sudan. Support systems in South Sudan did not keep up with the rate of expansion.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong)/gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/evaluations/norad-2013---final-evaluation-report.pdf">https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/evaluations/norad-2013---final-evaluation-report.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SSDDRC) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</i>
<b>Published</b>	23/09/2013
<b>Author/agency</b>	Ghebremedhin Haile and Tiberious Bara, independent consultants
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP and SSDDRC
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2005/9-12
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Multilateral Organisations, Public Sector
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This report presents the findings of the final evaluation of the DDR Programme (2009-2012), implemented jointly UNDP and the SSDDRC. The overall purpose of the evaluation was to learn from the programme implementation so that lessons can be drawn that can be the basis for instituting improvements to the upcoming new DDR programme planning, design, implementation and management. The specific</p>

	<p>purpose of the evaluation was to measure achievements, outcomes and impacts as well as evaluate the effectiveness of processes, both positive and negative.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the DDR Programme did not contribute significantly towards the achievement of the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009-2012) and UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (2009-2012) - namely improved environment for sustainable peace, restoration of socio-economic infrastructure, and revival of the economy. However, by assisting participants to get jobs or start their own business, the programme has made its own contribution towards employment generation and reintegration outcomes.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (intermediate) /gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/7636">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/7636</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i><b>Flooding Across the Border: A review of UNHCR's response to the Sudanese refugee emergency in South Sudan</b></i>
<b>Published</b>	07/2013
<b>Author/agency</b>	Guido Ambroso, PDES, Jane Janz, DESS, Vivien Lee, Independent Consultant Machiel Salomons, PDES
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNHCR
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Process Evaluation/Real time Review
<b>Project Period</b>	2011-12
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Multilateral Organisations
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>A real-time review of UNHCR's response to the Sudanese refugee emergency in South Sudan was conducted from 4-14 December 2012. The objectives of the real-time review were: (a) to assess the extent to which UNHCR had been able to provide a timely and effective response to the refugee crisis unfolding in South Sudan; (b) to make recommendations for immediate adjustments and improvements to the operation; and (c) to draw lessons from UNHCR's response to the South Sudan emergency that could be used to reinforce the organization's global emergency response capacity.</p> <p>The review noted a challenging context where planning efforts and emergency responses were adversely affected by geographical and climatological conditions. Moreover, a number of institutional, bureaucratic and operational impediments further reduced the pace at which UNHCR was able to respond to the unfolding crisis, resulting in an initially insufficient scale-up to respond to the emergency. The review found that one of the main challenges faced by UNHCR in its response to the emerging crisis was the timely dispatch of sufficient numbers of qualified and experienced technical staff.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (intermediate) /gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.unhcr.org/research/evalreports/51e94e689/flooding-across-border-review-unhcrs-response-sudanese-refugee-emergency.html">http://www.unhcr.org/research/evalreports/51e94e689/flooding-across-border-review-unhcrs-response-sudanese-refugee-emergency.html</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Independent Evaluation of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund- South Sudan (MDTF-SS)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	25/07/2013
<b>Author/agency</b>	Fafo
<b>Commissioned by</b>	MDTF-SS donors and World Bank
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Project Evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2005-12/13
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Multilateral Organisations, Public Sector
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The objectives of the evaluation were to analyze the performance of the MDTF-SS by comparing achieved results and impacts with the goals and expected results of the fund, and contribute to future development interventions through the collection, analysis and documentation of the lessons learned.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the MDTF-SS was designed to implement a larger program than the available resources allowed. The combination of high expectations, importing unrealistic JAM targets into the MDTF-SS framework, contextual factors in South Sudan and the low capacity of stakeholders all contributed to start-up delays for the MDTF-SS. Performance did not accelerate until 2009, three to four years into implementation. Performance was also affected by changing conditions in the program environment, related to slow CPA implementation, financial shocks and the government's resource allocation decisions.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong)/gender (intermediate) /climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Africa/South%20Sudan/Report/independent-evaluation-of-the-mdtf-ss-report-july-2013.pdf">http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Africa/South%20Sudan/Report/independent-evaluation-of-the-mdtf-ss-report-july-2013.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Impact Evaluation Report of the South Sudan: Education Cluster</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	05/2013
<b>Author/agency</b>	People First Impact Method (P-FIM)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	South Sudan Education Cluster/ UNICEF
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Impact evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2010-13
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The aim of the study was to develop a methodology and carry out a study to document the impact of education in emergencies on the populations the Education Cluster seeks to serve. The Education Cluster is a coordination mechanism to ensure that all the actors - Ministry of Education, UN agencies and NGOs - work together to provide education in emergencies. In support of the Government of South Sudan, UNICEF and Save the Children co-lead the National Education Cluster.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the overall increased access to and quality of education over the past two years was a key improvement cited by many South Sudanese community members. Demand exceeds the supply of educational services however, and therefore lack of access to education</p>

	was also found to be the greatest challenge cited by some communities, especially for returnees faced with lower educational standards than those they had become accustomed to elsewhere.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong)/gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan-republic/impact-evaluation-report-south-sudan-education-cluster">https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan-republic/impact-evaluation-report-south-sudan-education-cluster</a>

<b>Title</b>	<i>Learning from BSF: Lessons from the Basic Services Fund, South Sudan, 2006 to 2012</i>
<b>Published</b>	08/02/2013
<b>Author/agency</b>	Richard Johnson, Jeremy Ockelford and Tom Power
<b>Commissioned by</b>	DFID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Review
<b>Project period</b>	2006-12
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services /Public Sector
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This review sought to provide lessons to DFID and other stakeholders in the design of future pooled funds and coordinated delivery mechanisms, by drawing on the experience of the Basic Services Fund in South Sudan 2006-2012.</p> <p>The review found that BSF demonstrated that short-term programmes can deliver service outputs. However, the short-term nature of the programme reduced the scope of the programme to develop local capacity to lead and sustain these. Even in challenging circumstances well-designed projects can promote engagement, ownership and sustainability, particularly at the local level. It has been hard, however, to set realistic exit strategies and handover plans within the timeframe of funding.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong) /gender (intermediate) /climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://oro.open.ac.uk/38023/1/2013.pdf">http://oro.open.ac.uk/38023/1/2013.pdf</a>

## 2012

<b>Title</b>	<i>Evaluation of Oxfam's South Sudan Humanitarian Response. Using Oxfam's Global Humanitarian Indicator Tool</i>
<b>Published</b>	12/2012
<b>Author/agency</b>	Andy Featherstone
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Oxfam
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Process evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2011-12
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ NGOs and Civil Society
<b>Abstract</b>	The goal of Oxfam's humanitarian operations in its main area of response, Upper Nile, was to contribute to a decrease of mortality and morbidity by providing access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, as well as improved food security and nutrition. The target populations



	<p>were the settled refugee population and those in transit; returnees, IDPs and host communities in Maban County, Upper Nile State. Oxfam also supported efforts to improve food security and livelihoods in Malakal for vulnerable returnee and host populations.</p> <p>The evaluation found that while the positive changes were welcome, the slow initial start and the gaps that Oxfam have faced at key points of the response and in key posts means that during the period covered by the evaluation the standard was only partially met.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong) /gender (intermediate) /climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.syrialearning.org/resource/11873">http://www.syrialearning.org/resource/11873</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Evaluation of Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Programme</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	11/2012
<b>Author/agency</b>	Abhijit Bhattacharjee, Hassan Ali Gadkarim
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP South Sudan
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Programme Evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2009-11
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector/ Multilateral Organisations
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The purpose of this evaluation was to provide an independent assessment of the Sudan DDR Programme (SDDRP) reintegration (R) intervention in terms of its contribution to facilitating transition and integration of excombatants and associated members to civilian life.</p> <p>The evaluation found that programme might have made a small contribution in helping ex-combatants re-establish livelihoods in their communities, although the programme's contribution to helping communities deal with issues related to conflict, insecurity and arms proliferation has been limited.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (intermediate) /gender (intermediate) /climate-environment/corruption (absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/fileadmin/docs/facts-figures/ddr/UNDP-Sudan-DDR-Evaluation-Nov-2012.pdf">http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/fileadmin/docs/facts-figures/ddr/UNDP-Sudan-DDR-Evaluation-Nov-2012.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>South Sudan Recovery Fund Lessons Learned Exercise: Final Report</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	09/2012
<b>Author/agency</b>	David Gairdner, Fafo and Emmanuel Pitia Z. Lado, University of Juba
<b>Commissioned by</b>	SSRF Steering Committee
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation/ Lessons learned exercise
<b>Project Period</b>	2008-12
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector/ Multilateral Organisations
<b>Abstract</b>	The purpose of the evaluation was to identify lessons learned from experience of the SSRF over three rounds, in the two areas of Development

	<p>Effectiveness and Operational Effectiveness, and make recommendations on future strategy and design for the Fund, including for support to upcoming resource mobilisation.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the SSRF remained an active channel for support to recovery, especially as the profile of international assistance to South Sudan was shifting to humanitarian aid. But it did not meet its objective for “rapid” delivery for Peace Dividends. Only 25 percent of SSRF resources were delivered between 2008 and 2011, with Round III projects coming online by late 2010 accounting for 75 percent of project related disbursements.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong) /gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	Evaluation available as Pdf, link not available

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Gender Equity through Education (GEE): End of Project Performance Evaluation Report</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	06/2012
<b>Author/agency</b>	Andrew I. Epstein and Simon P. Opolot, Management Systems International
<b>Commissioned by</b>	USAID
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Performance evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2007-12
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector/
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>USAID established GEE to “continue, accelerate, and expand accomplishments achieved under the Gender Equity Support Program (GESP),” which ran from July 2002 to September 2007. The GEE project objectives were to increase the number of girls and women attending secondary school, and Teacher Training Institutes (TTIs) by reducing financial and infrastructure, social, and institutional barriers.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the GEE was a good project embedded in a very weak system; a system that makes much of the GEE components either unsustainable or their benefits short-lived. While some important aspects of the project remained unimplemented until the latter years of the project, it generally came to be well executed.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (strong)/gender (strong)/climate-environment/corruption (absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacu197.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacu197.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Sudan and South Sudan Programme Evaluation Report: Building Capacities for Gender Equality in Governance and Protection of Women’s Rights in Sudan 2008-2011</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	25/06/2012
<b>Author/agency</b>	Caroline Chikoore, Jean Kamau, Asha Arabi, Tamador Ahmed Khalid, independent consultants.
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UN-Woman

<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2008-11
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Multilateral Organisations
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The evaluation provides an independent assessment of the outcomes and impact of the 4-Year programme “<i>Building Capacity for Gender Equality in Governance and Protection of Women’s Rights in Sudan 2008-2011</i>”.</p> <p>The program contributed to advancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment in the post conflict era after 2 decades of civil war between Sudan and South Sudan. It was designed to address eight (8) outcomes that cut across legal and policy frameworks, processes and systems; budget processes; capacities for policy, service delivery and marginalized women. The 8 outcomes were mainstreamed into three (3) core themes i.e. (i) Institutional capacity-building and development, (ii) Advocacy and networking for policy reform, (iii) Documentation, communication and information dissemination.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (intermediate) /gender (strong)/climate-environment/corruption (absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://gate.unwomen.org/Evaluation/Details?evaluationId=4684#">http://gate.unwomen.org/Evaluation/Details?evaluationId=4684#</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>South Sudan Mid-Term Evaluation: Conflict prevention and Peace Building</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	20/01/2012
<b>Author/agency</b>	Steve Munroe, Consultant MDG-F
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP, MDG-F
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Mid-term Evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2010-11
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Multilateral Organisations
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The project’s primary aim is to promote peace building and effective conflict management in the border areas between Sudan and South Sudan, by addressing capacity gaps in national peacebuilding institutions, and increasing security and peace dividends for communities in the target areas.</p> <p>The evaluation found that there were lacks in coherence of project Interventions – activities are conducted in isolation from each other, with little if any interagency planning and collaboration. This has resulted in 8 agencies engaging in overlapping and duplicative activities. There has never been a great sense of ownership of the project by UNDP South Sudan.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (intermediate)/gender (intermediate) /climate-environment/corruption (absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://www.mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/South%20Sudan%20-%20CPPB%20-%20Mid-term%20Evaluation%20Report.pdf">http://www.mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/South%20Sudan%20-%20CPPB%20-%20Mid-term%20Evaluation%20Report.pdf</a>

2011

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>A Stocktaking of Norwegian Engagement in Security Sector Reform</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	2011
<b>Author/agency</b>	Marina Caparini, Kari Marie Kjellstad and Trine Nikolaisen/
<b>Commissioned by</b>	NUPI Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Process evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2005-11
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector/ Multilateral Organisations
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The report looks at Security Sector reform projects supported by Norway, South Sudan being one of several cases. It assesses the support to UNDP's Disarmament, Demobilization &amp; Reintegration (DDR) programme, the justice sector through several UNDP programs and through the Norwegian Refugee Council, in addition to police training and other reform initiatives.</p> <p>The report recommends that Norway should consider continuing to engage with police reform while exploring other potential areas of engagement. It should also consider continuing gaps in donor assistance to state-building and SSR Southern Sudan, such as oversight and accountability systems for both the SPSS and the SPLA, or development of the formal justice sector.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (absent) /gender (intermediate) /climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/277127/SIP11-Caparini%2bet%2bal-NUPI%2bReport.pdf?sequence=3&amp;isAllowed=y">https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/277127/SIP11-Caparini%2bet%2bal-NUPI%2bReport.pdf?sequence=3&amp;isAllowed=y</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>End-of-Project Review: Southern Sudan Technical Assistance Project</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	29/09/2011
<b>Author/agency</b>	Nancy J. Allen, Genzo Yamamoto (independent evaluators) and Management System International
<b>Commissioned by</b>	USAID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	End of project review
<b>Project period</b>	2007-11
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The aim of the project was to build the capacity of the newly created Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in South Sudan. It focused on establishing the machinery of government  necessary for the functioning of the newly created central-level ministry, and technical assistance in planning and budgeting; financial management; communication and coordination; human resources; and school and educational materials.</p> <p>The evaluation found that increased professionalism of the Ministry in general; (ii) increased productivity among individual staff members; (iii) improved capacity of Ministry to interact with development partners; (iv) increased capacity in planning, understanding, and use of education data;</p>

	(v) acceptance of the electronic payroll system; and (vi) more confident use of computers and the internet.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (absent) /gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (absent)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pdact272.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pdact272.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>UNDP Southern Sudan: Crisis Prevention and Recovery Programme Mid-Term Outcome Evaluation</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	06/2011
<b>Author/agency</b>	David Gairdner and Sam Barnes, Scanteam, Emmanuel Pitia, Independent Consultant
<b>Commissioned by</b>	UNDP Southern Sudan Programme
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2009-2012
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector/ Multilateral Organisations
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The purpose of the evaluation was to: i) review and analyse progress towards achieving the Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) portfolio objectives of the current Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) (2009-2012); ii) assess the extent to which the relevant projects and programmes have contributed towards CPAP results, and; iii) assess the relevance of the outcome and associated output achievements to the current context.</p> <p>The evaluation found that the made a contribution in the area of strengthening the capacity and presence of the state to deliver basic services, security being the first among these. However, the portfolio made only a limited contribution the economic dimensions of human security. This was particularly the case in the agricultural sector, where most Southern Sudanese are economically active. Livelihoods, therefore, is a critical gap to be addressed in the second half of CPAP implementation.</p>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (intermediate)/gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/5295">https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/5295</a>

## 2010

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Aiding the Peace: A Multi-donor Evaluation of Support to Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Activities in Southern Sudan 2005–2010</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	12/2010
<b>Author/agency</b>	Jon Bennett, Sara Pantuliano, Wendy Fenton, Anthony Vaux, Chris Barnett and Emery Brusset, ITAD in association with Channel Research.
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Belgian Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation; Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom; Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany; Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denmark (DANIDA); Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands – Deputy Director Policy and Operations Evaluation Department; Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD);

	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Volunteers (UNV); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (UNOCHA); United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).
<b>Type of Evaluation</b>	Sector Evaluation
<b>Project Period</b>	2005-10
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector/ Multilateral Organisations
<b>Abstract</b>	The transition from war to peace is not a technical exercise but a highly political process. A sophisticated and nuanced analysis of power relations, causes of vulnerability, and drivers of conflict and resilience indicators was largely missing from the design and execution of many aid programmes. In dynamic conflict settings, an analysis of the political economy of the transition must also be continuously revised to be useful. This was not done, as donors have instead tended to focus on administrative delivery and implementation.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (intermediate) /gender (intermediate)/climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.oecd.org/countries/southsudan/46895095.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/countries/southsudan/46895095.pdf</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Country Program Evaluation: Sudan (evaluation report ev708)</i></b>
<b>Published</b>	03/2010
<b>Author/agency</b>	Mick Foster, Jon Bennett, Emery Brusset and Jups Kluyskens (led by Itad)
<b>Commissioned by</b>	DFID
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	Country programme evaluation
<b>Project period</b>	2005-08
<b>Keywords</b>	Social Infrastructure and Services/ Public Sector
<b>Abstract</b>	Recognising it would take time for the Multi-Donor Trust Fund to take up the challenge, DFID developed the Basic Recovery Fund, which is managed by a private sector contractor reporting to a GOSS-chaired committee and provides support to NGO's to invest in education, health and water supply.  The evaluation found the Basic Recovery Fund to be the best project management of any of the schemes looked at. The evaluation also acknowledged DFID's significant contribution in the areas of stabilization and peace initiatives. Although the impact of peace and security work is hard to assess, capacity is being built to address drivers of conflict and there is evidence of DFID influence on others. DFID's response with regard to supporting the peace and justice sector has been to lay the foundations of long term work, trying to build relationships and capacities that are capable of enduring, under all scenarios for the country.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	Poverty reduction (intermediate) /gender (intermediate) /climate-environment/corruption (intermediate)
<b>Link to evaluation</b>	<a href="https://www.oecd.org/countries/sudan/45025294.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/countries/sudan/45025294.pdf</a>

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Photo: UN Photo/Stuart Price (cover)  
*A patrol of peacekeepers from the United  
Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) passes  
through streets lined with looted items awaiting  
collection in Abyei after an attack, 2011.*

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