

Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Republic of South Sudan 2021-2027

1 The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the Republic of South Sudan (South Sudan)

1.1 Basis for programming

The basis for programming is a joint framework document between the EU and its Member States. In this context, EU development programming is based on **priority areas** jointly established with **the EU Member States** (MS) and builds on an assessment by the EU concerning its policy towards this partner country for the period 2021-2027. The **EU priority areas** are anchored in the EU comprehensive strategy with Africa¹, including the European Green Deal in its external dimensions. Furthermore, the programming is guided by the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy and the new European Consensus on development. EU development support will be conflict-sensitive and peace-oriented, based on a conflict analysis agreed with the MS. The overall objective is to progress towards a more **stable, resilient and peaceful South Sudan**. Stability in South Sudan is of **geopolitical interest** in the wider Horn of Africa region. The country is of **strategic importance** connecting the Sahel and Central Africa with the Horn of Africa and containing an important portion of the Nile Basin. EU development support in coordination with EU Member States' interventions will promote credible institutional steps for peace resolution, institutional responsiveness for basic service provision to the population, job prospects for youth, women empowerment and respect of fundamental values (human rights and international humanitarian law) in close cooperation with civil society.

South Sudan's national development strategy 2018-2021 expires in 2021. In 2021 the 'Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity' (RTGoNU) started the process of developing a **revised national development strategy** with the assistance of UNDP. Depending on the outcome of the revised strategy and subject to its inclusiveness, and ownership by the government, the EU may, in the future, align its programming to this revised national strategy.

The three priority areas, based on the partnerships described in the EU comprehensive strategy with Africa, are:

1. Green and resilient economy;
2. Human development: education and health;
3. Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society.

In the dire and volatile context of South Sudan, Team Europe Initiatives could only have a **transformational potential** if they are **ambitious, multi-sectoral and flexible**. The consultations with local civil society, stakeholders and other international agencies have all stressed the need for an integrated multi-sector approach. The country's social contract needs rebuilding, which is only possible by addressing simultaneously sectors and levels in an inter-connected way. There should be a particular focus on the inclusion of marginalized regions, displacement situations, gender equality (in particular women's empowerment), and climate change adaptation in all priority areas.

¹ JOIN (2020) 4

The overall objective of EU's development support, in coordination with the EU Member States, aims at enhancing progress towards a peaceful, stable and resilient South Sudan. As a landlocked and transit country, persistent instability in South Sudan could **spiral into a regional conflict if tensions left unresolved**. **Key international and multilateral stakeholders** are extensively engaged in South Sudan on this front. The UN has one of its largest peacekeeping missions, the United Nations Missions in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), in the country. Also, Nile basin countries are concerned by the situation in South Sudan in the context of their water management and supply. China is the primary export country, in particular for its oil. In line with its goal in Africa of acquiring natural resources and gaining access to regional markets, China therefore dominates the third largest oil reserves in Africa. The Troika Embassies (Norway, UK, and USA) in Juba were instrumental in the country's independence, and they remain important international actors in particular for the country to progress towards peace and stability. Status of joint programming

In 2021, four MS: DE, FR, NL and SE are present with offices in South Sudan. Three out of those four: -DE, NL and SE- have substantial bilateral humanitarian and development support in South Sudan. Two MS: NL and SE have a formal strategic and programming framework for their support in South Sudan. Since the country's independence in 2011, there has been no programmable EU aid envelope dedicated to the country. The outbreak of the civil war in 2013 did not allow to pursue and follow up the EU Single Country Strategy (Response Strategy) for South Sudan 2011-2013. Therefore, this Multi-annual Indicative Program (MIP) is the first strategic EU programming document since the country's independence. EU and its MS has stepped up efforts to **define a joint strategy**. They will continue cooperating closely on **joint political and policy advocacy**, leveraged by their respective supports. Many bilateral partners, (including the EU and several MS in particular DE, FR, NL, FR as well CA, US and NO) and multilateral partners/international financial institutions (mainly the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank Group (WB)), work through joint programmes and trust funds coordinated by international partners or the UN system. In this context, MS see the benefits in close consultation and joint preparation of positions and decisions within these programmes.

1.2 Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the partner country/region

In response to the fragile context in the country (see point 1.4) and building up on the 10 years of experience on EU-South Sudan cooperation since its independence in 2011, the EU programming 2021-2027 will be based on the following overarching principles:

Overarching principles

- i) Conflict sensitivity will be mainstreamed, including in relation to climate change related shocks resulting in pressure on natural resources alongside fast population growth.
- ii) All interventions should contribute to a humanitarian, development, peace nexus approach.
- iii) Marginalised and conflict affected areas should be reached and, where possible, prioritised.
- iv) Gender equality, particularly through women's empowerment will be the hallmark of most interventions, in line with the commitment of the Commission in having gender equality and women's empowerment as a principal or significant objective (85%) of new EU external actions. The EU's gender responsive support will be guided by the EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) and the 'Women, Peace, Security' agenda (United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325).
- v) Youth engagement will be central in most interventions.
- vi) Conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable natural resources management and climate change adaptation will be factored in whilst acknowledging their importance for livelihoods (in particular forests, wetlands, national and cross-border natural parks) and their role in conflict prevention and resolution.
- vii) (Forced) Displacement situations and assistance following voluntary and

spontaneous, safe, dignified, informed and sustainable returns and (re)integration of returning IDPs and refugees will be mainstreamed or specifically targeted. Fostering peaceful coexistence between displaced populations and host communities as well as supporting enhanced institutional policy and legal frameworks on migration will also be factored in.

- viii) In the complex and volatile environment of South Sudan, the EU cooperation portfolio needs to provide a flexible and adaptable combination of off- and on-budget measures to address the country's development needs in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. This includes support to the peace process and the provision of a peace dividend to the people of South Sudan as its tangible outcome.

Main risks

The main risk for the planned EU interventions in all priority areas is linked to insecurity (armed conflicts), amongst others also related to climate change shocks (e.g. flooding, drought, locust) resulting in conflicts to preserve stressed livelihoods. All interventions will therefore have conflict reduction provisions to the extent possible. Moreover, the majority of EU support interventions in priority area 3 cover conflict resolution directly.

A further risk is related to the extent of ownership and responsiveness of the government. Priority area 3 will support public finance management (PFM) reforms and other key-reforms in the peace process as fundamental step for gradual progress towards a better partnership with the government based on mutual accountability.

Priority areas

- 1) Green and resilient economy: food security, jobs for youth, diversification of the economy, climate change.

Building on past experiences, the EU development support for agriculture and rural development will address food and nutrition security and rural livelihoods, particularly in marginalised regions with vulnerable groups, including internally displaced people (IDP), refugees and returnees. EU development support in complementarity to humanitarian support will target South Sudan's food insecurity, undernutrition and strengthen the resilience of the population (poverty alleviation).

In addition, EU interventions will aim at job creation (particularly for women and youth) and climate-smart business development (market connectivity, inclusive value chain development). All interventions will be embedded in sustainable management of natural resources (water, land, forests). Climate-smart agricultural development has the potential to provide better job prospects for youth, thereby reducing conflicts, displacements, and inequality. EU will support progress in the diversification of the economy, including regional economic integration, efforts for renewable energy, access to finance mechanisms, skilled workforce and digitalisation.

The vulnerable situation of many women, girls, IDPs and refugee returnees will be addressed by providing protection and reintegration into the society, addressing the root causes of SGBV (behavioural change) in complementarity to the humanitarian emergency response. The impacts of climate shocks need to be mitigated. Also, the biodiversity needs to be protected by developing revenue streams covering the costs of conservation and administration. A forest partnership between the EU and the government or any other relevant partner will be envisaged.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) will be promoted; Training and awareness raising may be offered to enterprises from all sectors, including in the oil and mining sector.

2) Human Development: education and health

The EU development support will continue addressing South Sudan's dire situation in human development particularly for health and education. The EU will promote more ownership and responsiveness from the government in both sectors.

Inclusive primary education – especially basic literacy and numeracy – will be a priority. Interventions will reach out to children associated with armed forces and other out-of-school children in marginalized regions. There will be a special focus on the situation of girls and on the inclusion of children with disabilities. Moreover, specific interventions will aim at increasing the number of qualified teachers. The focus on training female teachers has a big potential to bring about behavioral change in society and to influence the gender-based stereotypes. As a response to the market needs, support to secondary, higher and vocational education should be considered in collaboration with private sector actors to match skills with business requirements and needs for a green and resilient economy.

The EU's interventions on health will continue strengthening inclusive access to basic health care with a focus on treatment of diseases with the highest mortality rates: maternal mortality, neonatal disorders, infectious and tropical diseases, epidemics and pandemics, and malnutrition. Particular attention will be paid to the most vulnerable populations (women, children, including those with disabilities and marginalised communities). This should contribute to a conducive environment for the voluntary and spontaneous returns of displaced people.

Cross-cutting support for renewable energy and digitalisation initiatives for schools and health care facilities, including in and around refugee and IDP settlements and camps, may be considered.

3) Good governance, Peace and Rule of Law for a fairer society: peace and reconciliation, access to justice, accountable and inclusive governance, human rights.

The EU will continue to support peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national and local levels as foundation for a responsive, inclusive and accountable governance. The EU will support initiatives on the permanent constitution-making, strengthening the rule of law and access to justice. Respect of human rights (HR) and compliance with the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) will be at the centre of the support. Conflict resolution via reconciliation, mediation and trauma healing initiatives will be addressed, with a focus on the vulnerable situation of girls and women (often victim of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)). Fundamental labour rights protection will also be promoted.

In particular, the institutional capacity on migration will be supported in order to address the situation of IDP and refugee returns.

The EU will continue enhancing citizen's participation and representation in public and economic decision making processes, with a focus on women's and youth empowerment.

The EU's engagement for accountable and transparent public sector institutions (including at sub-national, state and county levels as appropriate) will be transversal for the different sectors. Particularly, public financial management (PFM) will be addressed. In addition, EU may support the establishment and enforcement of relevant institutional operational, policy and regulatory frameworks (linked to all priority areas).

When and if the context allows, EU may mobilise support, as appropriate, to security sector reforms in particular for building up civilian security and community violence reduction mechanisms.

Transparency of the extractive industries and socially sustainable mining may be supported, with reference to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).

1.3 Justification and context

General context of South Sudan:

South Sudan ranks globally amongst the top 3 most fragile states². State presence is very limited in large parts of the country. Decades of war (the civil wars between 2013-2015 and then 2016-2018) and conflict have created massive social and economic instability, caused trauma, and entrenched grievances. Conflict, displacement, the centralisation of investment and powers, and wartime destruction of social services and industry have left many communities impoverished. Civilians, in particular the most vulnerable groups, bear the brunt of widespread subnational conflicts and violence.

The living and humanitarian conditions of the population remain dire. The 2020 UNDP Human Development Index ranks the country at 185 out of 189. More than 80 % of the population lives in extreme poverty in accordance with the Purchasing Power Parity Criterion³. The population does not receive basic services (health care, education) from the state. These are almost entirely provided through official development assistance (ODA). More than two million children, or over 70 %, are out of school⁴. The literacy rate stands only at 27% (35% for the male and 19% of female residents)⁵. South Sudan has some of the worst health indicators⁶ in the world.

The formation of a transitional government of national unity in February 2020 created expectations for stability and resilience. However, the much needed and awaited progress of implementing the Revitalised Agreement on the resolution of Conflict in the republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), signed in 2018, progresses slowly. Local conflicts (such as cattle-rustling, revenge cycles and unhealed traumas), political power struggles and the lack of democratic governance continue to destabilise the country. The slow unification of the armed forces increases violence. Violent attacks, including against humanitarian workers, increased by 70 % in 2020 compared to 2019. Sexual and gender based violence is pervasive in 2021 and used as weapon of war⁷.

The civil wars between 2013 and 2018 caused the displacement of an estimated 1/3 of the population (2.27 million South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries and 1.71 million IDP)⁸. Although the country hosts over 300 000 refugees, mainly from Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia, migration policy is largely inexistent.

In addition to the man-made instability, climate change (e.g. floods, droughts, and locusts)⁹ and degradation of natural resources are affecting the livelihoods of people. This combination increases acute food insecurity¹⁰ in large parts of the country, exacerbated by subnational conflicts over access to resources. An estimated 7.2 million people (over 60 % of the

² Fragile States index, 2020

³ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview>

⁴ <https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/what-we-do/education>

⁵ <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-lowest-literacy-rates-in-the-world.html>

⁶ <https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/what-we-do/health>

⁷ <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/countries/south-sudan/>

⁸ <https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/south-sudan/>

⁹ 2017 climate change vulnerability index compiled by global risk consultancy Verisk Maplecroft

¹⁰ Global Report on Food Crises, 2020

population) face severe food insecurity in 2021¹¹. Over 1.8 million of children under five and pregnant women are expected to be acutely malnourished¹².

South Sudan's dependence on oil revenue in combination with a lack of transparency in public finance management have a significant negative impact on economic growth, exchange rate, inflation and fiscal deficit. The difference between the official exchange rate and the actual market rate is an obstacle for foreign private sector investments and effective donor support mechanisms. In 2021, the exchange rate gap seems to gradually close through regular auctioning of US dollars by the Central Bank, but the sustainability of this approach remains to be tested

The population is very young, over 70 % is below the age of 30¹³. Mainly women (61%) are active in the agricultural/livestock (mostly informal) sector and provide close to 80 % of the labour, in combination of domestic chores¹⁴. Whereas 75 % of the land area in South Sudan is suitable for agriculture, only less than 4.5 % is cultivated mostly by smallholder and subsistence farmers. Land grabbing and restrictions on access to land put the livelihoods of these subsistence farmers at risk.

A large part of the population relies on bio-mass for its energy (73%)¹⁵. Fire-woods and charcoal are used for cooking (96%) and lighting (35%). The annual deforestation rate is likely between 1.5 and 2 % per year¹⁶. Forest degradation compromises South Sudan's resilience to climate shocks.

EU response and contribution

Considering the vast, complex and interlinked challenges, EU and its MS will join their support and advocacy efforts in the most critical priority areas. Such joined up support initiatives will be developed and targeted towards those areas where South Sudan needs to progress on in priority and where EU and its MS have the best potential to achieve transformational impact (in particular in line with EU's core and fundamental values). In that context, **two framework Team Europe Initiatives** have been proposed on '*Human development, jobs and growth for a resilient stable society*', and '*Improved and accountable Governance for Rule of Law, Stability and Peace*.'

i) EU's support for a 'green and resilient economy' in South Sudan will focus on climate-smart agricultural development. Anchored in the Farm-to-Fork Strategy, this support provides the biggest potential to address: food security (**SDG 2** – Zero Hunger), jobs for youth (**SDG 8** – Decent Work), reverse the loss of biodiversity and forests (**SDG 13** – Climate action and **15** – Life on Land), alleviate poverty (**SDG 1**- No Poverty), access to sustainable energy services (**SDG 7**), gender responsiveness and inequalities (**SDG 5** and **10**). It should provide youth with job prospects, linked with the Africa-Europe Alliance on Sustainable Investment and Jobs¹⁷ and the Decent Work Agenda and EU action plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-

¹¹ South Sudan IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition October 2020 –July 2021 Current Overview and Trends, 22 December 2020

¹² <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/south-sudan>

¹³ 2008, Sudan Housing and Population Census

¹⁴ FAO Country Programming Framework for South Sudan (2016-2017)

¹⁵ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/20597/Energy_profile_SouthSudan.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

¹⁶ <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/SSD>

¹⁷ COM (2018)643

2024¹⁸. The New European Consensus on Development and the EU-Africa comprehensive strategy put agro-food systems at the center for development cooperation. The envisaged support will contribute to the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) process and targets. In addition, the EU may assist South Sudan concerning sustainable forest management, land and natural resources and biodiversity protection. This assistance may serve in meeting South Sudan's commitments to the United Nations framework convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted under the Paris Agreement in September 2021, as well as in its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Synergies with the regional activities of the East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Efficiency (EACREEE) could also be beneficial to the country. Trans-border cooperation should preserve the eco-systems of wetlands in the Nile Basin. Food insecurity and malnutrition need to be resolved in close collaboration with humanitarian assistance and conflict prevention. There is need for increased attention on public-private partnership, inclusion of civil society organizations (e.g. conflict reduction), women's empowerment including labour rights and human rights. Regional interventions will address the situation of refugees. Social entrepreneurship, for cooperatives of smallholders and for associations of small manufacturers, and linked to productivity and decent work opportunities, will be promoted.

ii) South Sudan's education and health systems are very weak. Both systems rely primarily on Official Development Assistance. The EU needs to continue providing support for human development while advocating for a more responsive and accountable government (national budget management). Education (**SDG 4** – inclusive and equitable quality education) is fundamental right and at the heart of all SDG's. Education is a prerequisite for the EU priorities defined in the Green Deal: growth and jobs, migration and governance, peace and security. Support for technical, vocational education and higher education should enhance matching skills to labor market requirements and needs. Health (**SDG 3**) is a fundamental human right and essential for sustainable development. Support for health needs to be coordinated with nutrition (**SDG 2**), gender equality (**SDG 5**), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (**SDG 6**), reducing inequalities (**SDG 10**), peace, stability and inclusive societies (**SDG 16**).

iii) EU's support for 'good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society' is embedded in the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign (2016), Security Policy (EUGS) and 'A New Strategic Agenda for 2019 –2024', adopted by the European Council and promoting global peace and stability with democracy and human rights as key objectives. Specific interventions will address the root causes of conflict and instability ('break the cycle of violence'), build capacities for peace and a responsible, responsive state in respect of the rule of law and human rights. It will promote the core values of the EU, contribute to its policy objectives spelled out in the New Consensus on Development and the implementation of the EU-Africa Comprehensive Strategy. These recognise good governance, respect of human rights, democratic principles, rule of law and gender equality as key for sustainable development, growth, jobs and investments. The EU support will directly contribute to achieving several targets defined in **SDG 16** on 'Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions' and will impact all the other SDG. The interventions will devote to multilateral engagements and frameworks such as the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. The EU will liaise closely with civil society. Focused attention will be paid to the situation of IDP and refugees, including relevant support needed following voluntary and spontaneous safe, dignified, informed returns and reintegration.

¹⁸ JOIN (2020) 5

The EU's unilateral 'Everything But Arms' (EBA) scheme of tariff reductions for the country's development is linked to respect of basic principles of human rights conventions and labour rights conventions.

Capacity building for fruitful social dialogue between employers' organisations and trade unions may be explored.

The EU's frame will build on lessons learned from past and ongoing interventions. It will take into account the shifting realities, the need for a consistent approach and longer term engagement in sensitive areas.

1.4 Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The present MIP will have a duration of 7 years with a review in 2024 as well as ad hoc reviews, if needed. With reference to the provisions of the peace agreement (R-ARCSS) adopted in 2018, the mid-term review of the MIP should be aligned and synchronised with the planned end of the transitional period towards a permanent constitution and after elections. At such time, the EU will assess if and how to adapt its programming in line with the evolving national and regional context in 2024. Given the volatility of the unpredictable developments (in either way: better or worsened circumstances) the programming needs to be flexible and adaptable. The EU may have to adapt its response at an earlier stage in case significant events or changes occur.

2 EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1 Priority area 1 - 'Green and resilient economy' (DAC 311, 520)

This priority area will address the following interlinked sectors: food and nutrition security (DAC 520 and 430), sustainable agriculture /livestock development (DAC 311). Forests, land and biodiversity (DAC 312 and 410) and energy efficiency (DAC 310) will be crosscutting where possible.

Strong complementarity between humanitarian and development interventions will address South Sudan's vulnerability to food crises and widespread malnutrition.

Support towards a modernized, sustainable, resilient, electrified (e.g. off-grid renewable energy systems) and competitive agricultural sector (which may include access to finance mechanisms and digitalisation) will contribute both to food security and to job creation/diversification of the economy. It will promote sustainable, inclusive economic growth, and strengthen social development/cohesion. All interventions will be embedded in sustainable management (water, land, forests). Such actions will be linked to priority area 2 for a better skilled workforce. The EU initiatives will continue linking the South Sudan's Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP) with the Irrigation Development Master Plan (IDMP) and will be based on the Decent Work Agenda¹⁹.

Food security and agricultural development programs will include support for conflict mitigation, social cohesion and human rights. Moreover, they will target host communities for peaceful integration of voluntarily and spontaneous returning refugees or IPDs. The role of women in the agricultural sector will be improved. Civil society involvement in the sector policy dialogues on good governance for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture will be enhanced. In parallel, the EU may support measures for the conservation of natural resources by addressing deforestation, woodland loss, wetlands degradation and protection of wildlife/nature parks.

These interventions may be complemented with regional interventions in Abyei on biodiversity

¹⁹ <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm>

(e.g. cross-border nature parks), migration (in particular related to refugees, cross-borderland households), economic integration/development, food-security, digitalisation, wetlands preservation and synergies with EACREEE on renewable energy.

In the future and subject to improvements in security, governance and financial sustainability, EFSD+ initiatives and blending accompanied by substantial technical assistance, policy advocacy and public-private dialogues may be prudently considered. Future EFSD+ initiatives may target private sector initiatives in the agricultural sector (eg off-grid solar energy and agro-food value chains), linked to priority area 1 and TEI 1. Potential future blending could be relevant in the health and education sector (infrastructure) linked to priority area 2 and TEI 1.

2.1.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

1. Improve food and nutrition security, prevention and preparedness for food crises
2. Increase production, productivity and climate resilience for a more competitive, sustainable and electrified agriculture
3. Enhance women's economic empowerment in agricultural development
4. Increase capacity of host communities for the reintegration of voluntary and spontaneous returning IDPs and refugees

2.1.2 Expected results per specific objective

SO 1 “Improve food and nutrition security, prevention and preparedness for food crises”

- 1.1. Strengthened shock-responsive and resilience preparedness structures and the improvement of early warning, country-wide information systems

SO 2: “Increase production, productivity and climate resilience for a more competitive and modern, sustainable agriculture”

- 2.1 Enhanced sustainable, productive and climate smart farming/animal husbandry systems and effective value-chain management

SO 3: “Enhance women's economic empowerment in agricultural development”

- 3.1 Increased women's participation in decision-making in a green and resilient economy

SO 4 “Increase capacity of host communities for the reintegration of voluntary and spontaneous returning IDPs and refugees”

- 4.1 Improved social cohesion including conflict prevention mechanisms in host communities with voluntary and spontaneous IDP and refugee returns

2.1.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

See attachment 1: Intervention framework

2.1.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

If and when the security situation and governance improve (see priority area 3), EFSD+ initiatives accompanied by substantial technical assistance, policy advocacy and public private dialogues may be prudently considered. The agriculture / livestock and forestry sectors have a significant potential for leveraging private sector and/or institutional funding. National strategies and investment plans such as the Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP) aim to attract private investments. Guarantee schemes through commercial banks could be envisaged for off-grid solar systems and agro-food value chains.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that a fraction of an indicative total amount of EUR 4 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations, including under this priority area.

2.2 Priority area 2 – ‘Human Development: education and health’ (DAC 111,130)

Interventions in the education sector (DAC 111) will target early childhood numeracy and literacy (primary education). Special attention will be paid to the high number of out-of-school children (with a special focus on marginalised regions), concentrating on girls, children with disabilities and children associated with armed forces. Furthermore, the EU will provide assistance for more qualified teachers especially female teachers. Specific interventions will also aim at matching workforce skills with business needs. Close cooperation with the private sector, civil society and the government will be ensured. Support for education will be linked to South Sudan’s General Education Strategic Plan (GESP) 2017 – 2022 and subsequent plans. Moreover, participation of South Sudanese individuals, institutions and organisations in ERASMUS + and/or equivalent international/regional programs will be encouraged.

Interventions in basic health care (DAC 130) will target the biggest causes of morbidity in South Sudan: prevention and treatment of neonatal disorders, critical pregnancies, communicable diseases (e.g. malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia), endemic tropical diseases, epidemics and pandemics. Such interventions will also include mental and sexual reproductive health. Interventions addressing acute malnutrition will be cross-cutting (development- humanitarian).

There will be a complementary regional and/or thematic support related to (professional) education and basic health care, namely on ERASMUS +, off-grid solutions, smart cooking solutions and digitalisation. The area of Abyei may also benefit from relevant regional/global support.

2.2.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

- 1 Increase inclusive availability, efficiency and effectiveness of basic services (education and health)
- 2 Increase basic service support – education and health – to host communities in areas with the need for reintegration following voluntary and spontaneous returns of IDPs and refugees

2.2.2 Expected results per specific objective

SO 1: “Increase inclusive availability, efficiency and effectiveness of basic services (education and health)”

- 1.1. Increased inclusive access to primary education, including increased availability of qualified teachers, in particular female teachers
- 1.2. Increased inclusive access to and availability of basic health care services, including quality sexual and reproductive health (SHR) information and services, and mental health care
- 1.3. Improved institutional/governmental responsiveness for basic services: education and health

SO 2: “Increase basic service support – education and health – to host communities when confronted with the need for reintegration following voluntary and spontaneous returns of IDPs and refugees”

- 2.1 Increased availability and access to education and health for host communities confronted with the need for reintegration following voluntary and spontaneous returns of IDPs and refugees .

2.2.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

See attachment 1: Intervention framework

2.2.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

If and when the security situation and governance improve (see priority area 3), blending initiatives on infrastructure related to education and health, and accompanied by substantial technical assistance, policy advocacy and public private dialogues may be prudently considered.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that a fraction of an indicative total amount of EUR 4 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations, including under this priority area.

2.3 Priority area 3 “Good governance, peace and the rule of law for a fairer society” (DAC 151,152)

Thematic areas in the sectors of “conflict, peace and security” (DAC 152) and “governance” (DAC 151) will be addressed. The specific objectives and expected results will have a broader impact on priority areas 1 and 2.

Enhanced EU engagement will include support to the permanent constitution-making process and the rule of law for progress towards democratic governance. Support for public finance management (PFM) reforms (linked to priority area 2) will enhance progress towards better accountable, transparent and responsive governance. The EU may contribute to the fight against corruption and illicit financial flows. The EU interventions on rule of law will be calibrated according to the level of genuine political good will for reform, and when relevant taking into account the most recent political economy assessment.

At national and local levels, the grievances from the decades of conflict will be mitigated by enhancing effective judiciary, inclusive access to justice, transitional justice mechanisms, respect for Human Rights/International Humanitarian Law and trauma healing. Based on past experiences, these interventions will be complemented by peacebuilding, reconciliation and mediation initiatives in cooperation with traditional and religious leaders and civil society. Root causes of conflicts may be addressed to the extent possible (e.g. lack of demarcation of property lines and land disputes in general).

The specific situation, challenges and needs of women, children and youth (prevention and protection) will be linked with the interventions in priority area 1 and 2. Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) will be taken into account from a victim centred approach focusing on the root causes.

Past experiences show that the effective monitoring bodies/oversight mechanisms of the peace process may function through regional support, as appropriate alongside the African Union (AU), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the wider international and multilateral engagement (e.g. the ‘Troika’: US, Norway and United Kingdom).

The EU may reinforce institutional migration management and frameworks (regulation, coordination mechanisms, and data collection). Depending on the political context between Sudan and South Sudan (status and demarcation), the cross-border dynamics in border areas with Sudan, including the region of Abyei, may be addressed through EU regional programmes.

The state administration’s capacity for monitoring migration-related trends (e.g. statistics) should be increased and followed up by an effective implementation (assessment and analysis capability), improved civil registry systems, and closer cooperation with EU and EU MS agencies. In this context, anti-smuggling may also be included as a migration-related priority,

while the need for regional, cross-border cooperation will be emphasised, and coherence with ongoing and future regional actions will also be ensured.

The establishment and enforcement of relevant regulatory frameworks on the protection of the environment (e.g. pollution of the oil extractive business and deforestation), natural resource management, gender responsiveness, human rights, labour rights, business climate, freedom of expression/inclusive public participation, health, education, crisis response preparedness (including civilian protection mechanism as appropriate) and/or any other relevant area may also be supported. Support for digitalisation of public institutions (e.g. e-governance) will be transversal.

The EU may incentivise cultural initiatives and preservation of the historical identity to foster social cohesion.

Subject to a conducive environment, the EU may seek entry points to security sector reform processes, e.g. Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation (DDR) and community violence reduction initiatives.

The above envisaged actions may be accompanied by interventions at regional and/or thematic level, in particular on human rights, illicit financial flows, peace and security (involving the AU, IGAD, and/or any other regional stakeholder), economic/regional integration (e.g. EAC), protection of the environment (e.g. cross-border nature parks management) and migration (e.g. voluntary, informed, dignified, sustainable and safe returns of South Sudanese refugees). Such regional or thematic interventions may also target the region of Abyei.

2.3.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

- 1 Contribute to the peace and reconciliation
- 2 Strengthen the rule of law and promote human rights with a focus on women and girls
- 3 Improve/increase the capacity of public sector institutions, management transparency and accountability
- 4 Increase inclusive public participation, in particular of women and youth

2.3.2 Expected results per specific objective

SO 1 “Contribute to peace and reconciliation”

1.1 Local initiatives / mechanisms for peace building, conflict resolution, reconciliation and trauma healing strengthened

1.2 Transitional justice mechanisms enhanced

SO 2 “Strengthen the rule of law and promote human rights with a focus on women and girls”

2.1 Improved justice system and management

2.2 Enhanced access to justice and dispute resolution systems

2.3 Permanent constitution making process and inclusive (civic) participation supported

2.4 Human rights, labour rights and respect for IHL promoted

SO 3 “Improve/increase the capacity of public sector institutions, management, transparency and accountability”

3.1 Enhanced transparent, accountable and efficient Public Finance Management and improved public service delivery

3.2 Enhanced oversight and accountable bodies/mechanisms: existing institutions are better equipped to fulfil their mandates

3.3 Enhanced migration policy and frameworks

SO 4 “Increase public participation, in particular of women and youth”

4.1 Citizens’ voices heard and increased participation of citizens in public decision making processes at national, subnational and local levels

4.2 Strengthened women’s and youth empowerment and opportunities to participate in decision-making processes

2.3.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

See attachment 1: intervention framework

2.3.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

This area does not foresee use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+.

2.4 Proposals of country/multi-country/regional Team Europe Initiatives

MS, especially those who are present in South Sudan, support the priority areas of the MIP. There is a consensus that **the EU and its MS will cooperate to enable transformative change**. The MS have proposed **two framework Team Europe Initiatives (TEI)** comprising all above mentioned MIP priorities and planned interventions:

1. Human development, jobs and growth for a resilient stable society

A number of Member States (DE, FR, IT, NL, SE) have expressed interest in components of the proposed initiative. The initiative will prioritise areas where joint support from EU and its MS reinforces joint policy advocacy on critical and specific areas for South Sudan to progress on in a transformative manner.

The **EU’s indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 68 million)** is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners’ indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU’s indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

2. Improved governance for the rule of law, stability and peace

A number of Member States (DE, FR, IT, NL, SE) have expressed interest in components of the proposed initiative. The initiative will prioritise areas where joint support from EU and its MS reinforces joint policy advocacy on critical and specific areas for South Sudan to progress on in a transformative manner.

The **EU’s indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 40 million)** is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners’ indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU’s indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

Given the complex and delicate transition process in South Sudan, the much needed reforms are interlinked across all sectors. Therefore, a series of targeted Team Europe initiatives based on the two framework TEI will ensure coherence on the Team Europe’s approach for transformative impact. Depending on what solid entry points that may emerge, the EU and its MS will develop focused initiatives through a Team Europe approach.

3 Support measures

3.1 Measures in favour of civil society

A pluralistic and vibrant civil society in South Sudan is key for devising policies that meet people’s needs, increase awareness and citizens’ engagement around economic, social, gender balanced and environmental dimensions of development in the country. **Civil society is vital to build a peaceful, rights based and inclusive society**, thereby fulfilling the central commitment of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development of leaving no one behind. Civil society is central to the achievement of the SDGs by holding authorities accountable for responding to the population’s needs and being representative of the interests of all citizens.

In addition to mainstreaming civil society in all three priority areas, specific EU development cooperation with civil society will be embedded in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. In particular, specific EU development interventions via civil society will be complementary to humanitarian support in the areas of ‘WASH’, protection (including women, children, and the reintegration of children associated with armed forces), internally displaced situations and situations following voluntary, spontaneous, dignified, informed, sustainable and safe returns. In terms of advocacy at the political level, however, the situation remains currently (2021) non-conducive for assisted large-scale returns. Besides, specific interventions and measures in favour of civil society will focus on public participation, mediation, conflict resolution, reconciliation, trauma healing and intergenerational events (to build a cultural identity). Further actions will target participation, protection, prevention, relief and recovery of women, guided by the WPS agenda. Specific focus will be on respect of human rights and IHL, freedom of speech, civilian participation and fight against misinformation and stigmatisation.

3.2 Cooperation facility

The cooperation facility will call upon possible **TAIEX and Twinning exchange of public expertise** in the area of institutional and regulatory reforms such as PFM and justice. In addition, support via the cooperation facility will promote **advocacy** for policy reforms and engagement with the government as well as **strategic public diplomacy, communication, and visibility** of the EU and its MS. It will provide technical support for joint programming as well.

Specific support may be planned for the promotion of strategic and well-informed dialogues on the Green transition.

Furthermore, the cooperation facility will support the **establishment** of a series of focused and impactful **Team Europe initiatives**. It will provide complementary **support to ongoing interventions** and support the **identification and formulation of future actions**, and evaluate the EU cooperation under this MIP.

4 Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for South Sudan and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of South Sudan.

	EUR Million	% of total
Green and resilient economy’	83.2	40.0 %
Human development : education and health	62.4	30.0 %

Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society	52.0	25.0 %
Support measures	10.4	5.0 %
<i>TOTAL for initial period*</i>	208.0	100%

* Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that that out of the total of EUR 208 million, an indicative amount of EUR 4 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under the priority areas 1 and 2.

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Attachment 1 Intervention framework

Priority area 1: Green and resilient economy

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
Specific objective 1: Improve food and nutrition security, prevention and preparedness for food crises			
1.1. Strengthened shock-responsive and resilience preparedness structures and the improvement of early warning systems, and country-wide information systems	1.1.a Number of food insecure people receiving EU assistance, disaggregated by sex and location	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
	1.1.b Number of climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support, disaggregated at the country and state levels.	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
	1.1.c. Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated by location	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
Specific objective 2: Increase production, productivity and climate resilience for a more competitive, sustainable and electrified agriculture			
2.1. Enhanced sustainable, productive and climate smart farming/animal husbandry systems and effective value chain management	2.1.a Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets, and/or security of land, disaggregated by sex and location	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
	2.1.b Total length of transport infrastructure supported by the EU (kms), roads;	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
Specific objective 3: Enhance women's economic empowerment in agriculture development			
3.1. Increased women's participation in decision making in a green and resilient economy	3.1.a Number of women receiving EU support for access to resources, disaggregated by location	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
Specific objective 4: Increase capacity of host communities for the reintegration of voluntary and spontaneous returning IDPs and refugees			
4.1. Improved social cohesion including conflict prevention mechanisms in host communities with voluntary and spontaneous IDP and refugee returns	4.1.a Number of refugees and internally displaced people returnees and individuals from host communities in areas of voluntary and spontaneous returns protected or assisted with EU support, disaggregated by sex and location	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports

Priority area 2: Human Development – Education and Health -

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
Specific objective 1: Increase inclusive availability, efficiency and effectiveness of basic services (education and health)			
1.1. Increased inclusive access to primary education, including increased availability of qualified teachers, in particular female teachers	1.1.a Number of students enrolled in primary education with EU support, disaggregated by sex	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
	1.1.b Number of girls newly enrolled in primary and secondary education with EU support	B:0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports / Ministry of General Education and Instruction
	1.1.c Number of teachers trained with EU support, disaggregated by sex	B:0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports / Ministry of General Education and Instruction
1.2. Increased inclusive access to and availability of basic health care services, including quality sexual and reproductive health (SHR) information and services and mental health care	1.2.a Number of children under 5 receiving treatment in EU supported health facilities	B:0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
	1.2.b Number of consultation on sexual and reproductive health in EU supported health facilities	B:0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
1.3. Improved institutional/governmental responsiveness for basic services: education and health	1.3.a Public allocation and expenditure rate for education out of pocket expenditure	B: 11% (allocation rate 2020-2021) T: TBD	Ministry of Finance and planning data / UNICEF budget briefs
	1.3.b Public allocation and expenditure rate for health out of pocket expenditure	B: 2% (allocation rate 2020-2021) T: TBD	Ministry of Finance and planning data / UNICEF budget briefs

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
Specific objective 2: Increase basic service support - education and health - to host communities in areas with the need for reintegration following voluntary and spontaneous return of IDPs and refugees			
2.1. Increased availability and access to education and health for host communities confronted with the need for reintegration following voluntary and spontaneous returns of IDPs and refugees	2.1.a Number of host communities with access to basic services (education and health) with EU support	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
	2.1.b Number of returning refugees and IDPs and individuals from host communities in areas of voluntary and spontaneous returns protected or assisted with EU support, disaggregated by sex and location	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports

Priority area 3: Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
Specific objective 1: Contribute to the peace and reconciliation			
1.1. Local initiatives/mechanisms for peace building, conflict resolution, reconciliation and trauma healing strengthened	1.1.a Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention, disaggregated by sex and location	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
	1.1.b Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
1.2. Transitional justice mechanism enhanced	1.2.a Number of transitional justice mechanisms in place	B: No transitional justice mechanisms in place (status June 2021) T: TBD	UN reports, Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (R-JMEC) reports
	1.2.b Population reached by EU transitional justice support, disaggregated by sex, age, location	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
Specific objective 2: Strengthen the rule of law and promote human rights with a focus on women and girls			
2.1. Improved justice system and management	2.1.a Number of judges benefitting from knowledge transfer supported by EU	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
	2.1.b Number of judgments published	B: Judgements of the Supreme Court of South Sudan for years 2011 and 2012 published (status June 2021) T: Judgements of Supreme Court of South Sudan for the years 2013-2025 published	South Sudan Law reports

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
2.2. Enhanced access to justice and dispute resolution systems	2.2.a Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated by sex and location	B: 0 T: tbd	Intervention M&E reports
2.3. Permanent constitution making process and inclusive (civic) participation supported	2.3.a Mechanisms / institutions (members) responsible for implementation of the permanent constitution making process of supported with EU funding	B: Mechanisms / institutions not yet set up (status June 2021) T: tbd	Intervention M&E reports
	2.3.b Number of persons participating in permanent constitution making process supported with EU funding, disaggregated by sex, age group	B: 0 T: tbd	Intervention M&E reports
2.4. Human rights, labour rights, and respect for IHL promoted	2.4.a Number of victims of human rights (including labour rights) violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU, disaggregated by sex	B: 0 T: tbd	Intervention M&E reports
	2.4.b Number of IHL violations		
Specific objective 3: Improve/increase the capacity of public sector institutions, management transparency and accountability			
3.1. Enhanced transparent, accountable and efficient Public Finance Management and improved public service delivery	3.1.b Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment score	B: no PEFA 2016 Framework Assessment T: At least C score to the majority of the indicators assessed	PEFA assessment
	3.1.b PFM assessment in the IMF Staff Report for Article IV Consultation	B: 2019 IMF Staff Report for Article IV Consultation / T: Improvement on the assessed PFM indicators in the report	IMF Staff Report for Article IV Consultation
3.2. Enhanced oversight and accountable bodies/mechanisms:	3.2.a Number of instances oversight instruments were used each year (questions,	B: TBD T: TBD	Accountability bodies/mechanisms annual reports

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
existing institutions are better equipped to fulfil their mandates	interpellations, hearings, commission of inquiry, government questioning time)		
3.3 Enhanced migration policy and frameworks	3.3 a. Number of relevant regulatory frameworks and policies on migration adopted	B: TBD T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
Specific objective 4: Increase public participation, in particular of women and youth			
4.1. Citizen's voices heard and increased participation of citizens in public decision making processes at national, subnational and local levels	4.1.a Number of persons reached with EU support in nation-wide, subnational and local consultation processes, disaggregated by sex, age group, level and type of processes	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports
4.2. Strengthened women's and youth empowerment and opportunities to participate in decision-making processes	4.2.a Number of women and youth engaged (in representation / decision) with EU support	B: 0 T: TBD	Intervention M&E reports

Attachment 2 Donor matrix

2.1 Overall

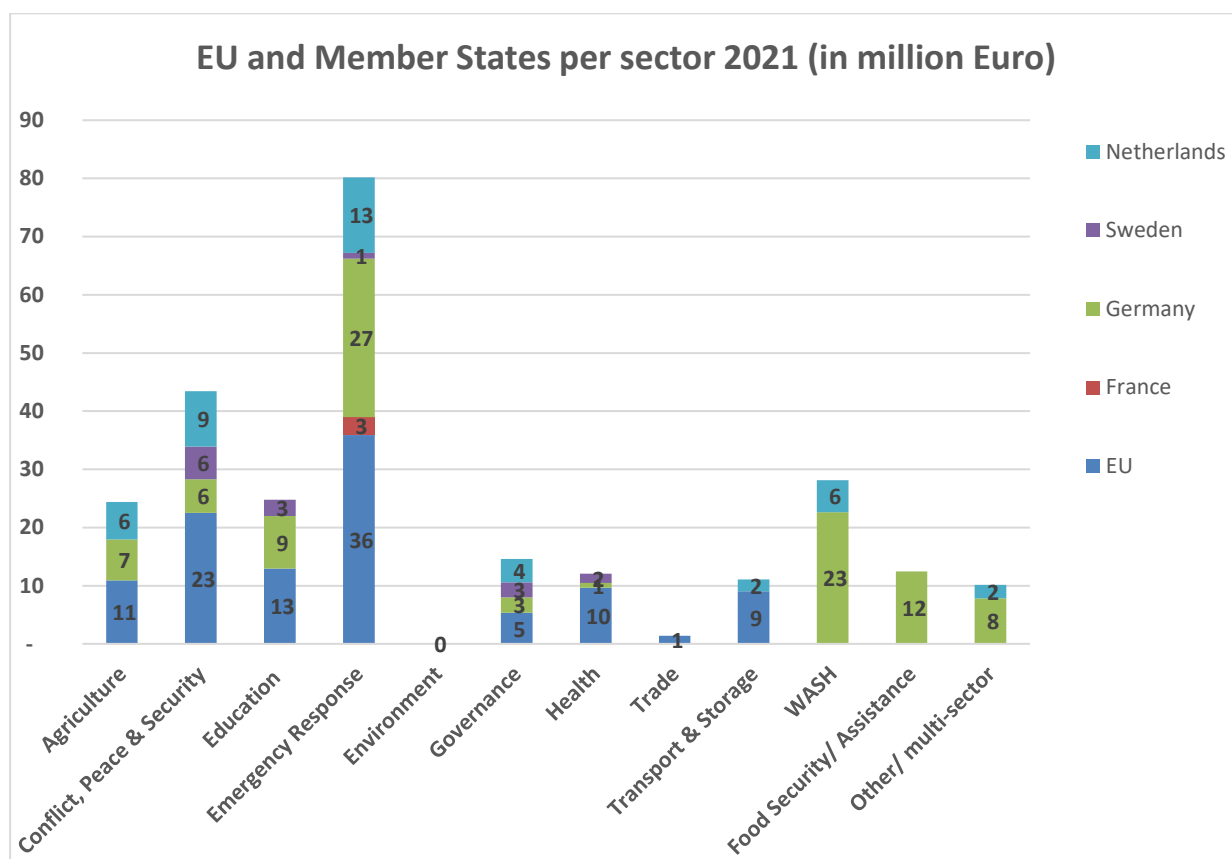
Annual budget	Total	EU	CA	UK (FCO)	DE	JP	NO	NL	SE	CH	USA	WB
Development	413	55.4	55	63	67	61.03	44.8	54.3	36.2	1.8	75	74.9
Humanitarian	1041	55.2	30	170	69.3		29.9	23.3	20.7	16.2	629	5.1
Total	1621	110.2	85	233	136.3	61.03	74.7	77.6	56.8	18	704	80

Sectors supported:

Sectors	EU	CA	UK (FCO)	DE	JP	NO	NL	SE	CH	USA	WB
IDP Camps	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y				Y	
Emergency	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	
Food security	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nutrition	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	
Protection	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
WASH	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	
Education	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	
Health	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Agriculture	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Rule of law	Y					Y	Y			Y	
Public Finance Management	Y				Y	Y				Y	Y
Gender and youth	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			
Civil society	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Security						Y					
Energy						Y	Y				
Natural resources	Y									Y	
Fisheries						Y	Y			Y	
Private sector development	Y						Y				
Economy	Y					Y					
Infrastructure	Y				Y	Y				Y	Y

2.2. Yearly average allocations Team Europe and per sector, in EURO million (February 2021)

a. Chart



b. Amounts

	EU	FR	DE	NL	SE	Grand Total
Agriculture	10.9		7.1	6.4		24.4
Conflict, Peace & Security	22.5		5.8	9.5	5.6	43.4
Education	12.9		9.0		2.8	24.8
Emergency Response	35.9	3.1	27.2	13.0	1.0	80.2
Environment	0.1					0.1
Governance	5.3		2.7	4.0	2.6	14.6
Health	9.6		0.8		1.6	12.1
Trade	1.4					1.4
Transport & Storage	9.1			2.0		11.1
WASH			22.6	5.5		28.1
Food Security/ Assistance			12.5			12.5
Other/ multi-sector			7.8	2.3		10.1
Grand Total	107.7	3.1	95.5	42.7	13.6	262.7

2.3 Priority areas, sectors, allocation, Team Europe sector presence

Priority area	Sector	Allocation 2021-2024		Team Europe sector presence*			
		(M€)	(%)	EU	DE	NL	SE
Green and resilient economy	food and nutrition security (DAC 520 and 430), sustainable agriculture /livestock development (DAC 311)	83.2	40%	X	X	X	
Human development: education and health	education (DAC 111) and health (DAC130)	62.4	30%	X	X		X
Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society	conflict, peace and security (DAC 152) and governance (DAC 151)	52	25%	X	X	X	X
Support measures		10.4	5%				
<i>TOTAL for initial period</i>		208					