



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

SOUTH SUDAN

NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY	2
Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)	2
REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE	2
Power Africa	2
Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)	2
Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)	2
Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL).....	3
Infrastructure Skills for Development (IS4D)	3
INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION.....	4
African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)	4
African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)	4
Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)	5
NEPAD Water Centres of Excellence.....	5
SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH.....	5
Capacity Development.....	5
Gender	5

1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

South Sudan received technical support from the NEPAD Agency to develop its draft CAADP Compact and Agriculture Investment Plan.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Power Africa

North - South Transmission Line Project: Construction of an 8,000 km, 3,000 - 17,000 MW capacity transmission line system from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to South Africa, connecting the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the SAPP. The project is a regional interconnector between East and Southern Africa.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

North-South Corridor Road/Rail Project: Construction of a multi-modal trans-continental interconnector.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on

a full membership basis.

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

North–South Power Transmission Corridor: 8,000 km line from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe to South Africa

Northern Multimodal Corridor: This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor on modern standards (climbing lanes and urban bypasses) in East Africa. This programme aims to facilitate travel by people and goods across the borders between Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC with a spur to South Sudan

Juba Torit Kapoeta Nadapal Eldoret Road Project (DFS): Enhance interstate and regional connectivity, through upgrading a priority road section along a critical national and international corridor. The proposed project contributes to the overarching goal of integrating South Sudan to the regional markets and supporting the newly independent African State to function as a nation.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress in South Sudan:
Joined SE4All initiative.

Infrastructure Skills for Development (IS4D)

IS4D has trained sixty-five participants from 17 public sector agencies in eight African countries (**Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan and Zambia**), across two cohorts in 2015 and 2016:

- A proven “Action Learning” methodology, offering a real-time support package for infrastructure professionals based around a real work based project with minimum time away from work.
- A supportive learning process focused on participants’ day-to-day work responsibilities through access to:
 - Regular individualized technical support from experienced and expert mentors
 - A peer-to-peer support group or learning set
 - On-line, accredited project management training delivered by an Australian Registered Training Organization.
- Additionally, depending on identified needs, participants were able to access:
 - Specialized short-term training, such as negotiation skills, infrastructure financing, and leadership skills; and/or
 - Study tours and short term work placements with organizations, undertaking tasks related to the participants’ work based projects.

IS4D offered theory, practical expertise and visits as well as wide networking opportunities both through learning sets, short courses and visits to professional institutions.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in South Sudan.

In 2015, the inaugural IGAD Member States NMRA’s meeting was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **South Sudan successfully participated and signed the Call for Action** to implement a regional Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme. A follow up meeting was convened in 2016 and **agreed to establish an IGAD MRH Steering Committee, Technical Working Groups**

(TWG's) and a Coordination Unit.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

ASTI has captured comprehensive information on STI and consequently built in-country capacity to collect, analyse & publish data and information on research & development (R&D) and Innovation.

Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)

The BecA-ILRI Hub is empowering African scientists and institutions to exploit the opportunities presented by advances in technology for sustainable agricultural development in on the continent.

NEPAD Water Centres of Excellence

South Sudan benefited from funding of 6.0 M EUR secured from the EU to support capacity development, research and innovation in water and sanitation in the Southern and West Africa regions through the NEPAD African Networks of Water Centres of Excellence.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

South Sudan was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade

development improved.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

