



**Sudan Recovery Fund**  
**South Sudan**



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands

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**2010 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

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1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

## Sudan Recovery Fund – South Sudan


### Contributing Donors

	Department for International Development (DFID)	 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands	Government of the Netherlands
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### Participating UN Organizations

	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
	United Nations Development Programme		United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)		World Food Programme
	World Health Organization (WHO)		

### Non-UN Participating Organization

	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
AAPAMC	African Association for Public Administration and Management Conference
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DRHC	Deputy Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
FACE	Funding Authorization and Certification of Expenditure
FMU	Fund Management Unit
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IMAC	Inter-Ministerial Appraisal Committee
IP	Implementing Partner
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organization
MA	Management Agent
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MoFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
SSC	State Steering Committee
SRF-SS	Sudan Recovery Fund-South Sudan
SSRDF	Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

## Definitions

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committee for a project/programme.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

An annual work plan, a project/programme document, etc. that is approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committees for fund allocation purposes.

### **Direct Costs**

Costs approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committee and charged to the SRF-SS account to perform additional tasks in support of the Fund not related to the Administrative Agent functions. SRF-SS Secretariat costs are charged to the Fund as Direct Costs.

### **Donor Commitment**

A Donor contribution as per signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) with the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of SRF-SS.

### **Donor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the UNDP MDTF Office for SRF-SS.

### **Indirect Cost<sup>1</sup>**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the organization. These costs are recovered in accordance with each organization's own financial regulations and rules.

### **Participating Organizations**

Organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDP MDTF Office.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

### **Project/Programme/Joint Programme Document**

An annual work plan, a programme/project document, etc. that is approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Financial Policies Working Group.

**Project Commitment**

The amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments that may be disbursed in future years.

**Project Disbursement**

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations).

**Project Expenditure**

Amount of project disbursement plus un-liquidated obligations related to payments due for the year except for UN Organisations that have adopted the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

**Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MDTF Office to the Participating Organization.

**Total Approved Budget**

Amount approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committee.

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## Executive Summary

The 2010 Consolidated Annual Progress Report summarizes the progress made in the management and delivery of results by the Sudan Recovery Fund-South Sudan (SRF-SS) from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010. This includes Round 1 Livelihoods, Round 2 Small Grants Mechanism and Support to the Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund (SSRDF), and Round 3 Stabilization Programmes. This report consolidates the narrative and financial reports for 2010 from implementing partners (IPs) and Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)<sup>2</sup>, and summarizes the governance arrangements, project achievements and challenges of the three Rounds, monitoring and evaluation, financial performance, transparency and accountability, and the Technical Secretariat's work during the year.

SRF-SS projects are implemented through three Rounds, commencing with the first round in 2009. Round 1 focuses on improving livelihoods across the 10 states of South Sudan mainly through international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). Round 2 provides funds to local non-governmental organizations (LNGOs) in the 10 states through a Small Grants Mechanism, and supports capacity development for SSRDF. Round 3 concentrates on stabilization efforts in key conflict areas in South Sudan.

The chief decision-making body in the SRF-SS structure is the Steering Committee, chaired by H.E. Minister of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP), and co-chaired by the UN Deputy Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (DRHC). The Technical Secretariat supports the SRF-SS Steering Committee by providing quality assurance and compliance in project implementation and reporting. For Rounds 1 and 2, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as the Management Agent (MA) and PUNO, for Round 3, it serves as the Lead Agency and also as PUNO for specific outputs<sup>3</sup>.

Projects under Rounds 1 and 2 showed significant results and progress in 2010. As of December 2010, expenditure for Round 1 was US\$15.7 million through 18 projects (76 percent delivery). For Round 2, the Support to SSRDF Project's expenditure was US\$498,270 (92 percent delivery) and for the Small Grants Mechanism it was US\$1.6 million (58 percent delivery) and the rest of the funds is expected to be fully expended in 2011.

Meanwhile, Round 3 Stabilization Programmes were initiated in 2010. In November 2010, the SRF-SS Steering Committee approved the Jonglei, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programmes for a total budget of US\$52.7 million. By December 2010, the first year's budget for all three programmes (totaling US\$42.3 million) was transferred to the

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<sup>2</sup> PUNOs are UN Agencies that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Administrative Agent and assume full financial and programmatic accountability for the funds the Administrative Agent disburses to them for project implementation.

<sup>3</sup> UNDP serves as PUNO for the Jonglei State radio station and the outputs implemented by the NGO PACT Sudan.



PUNOs. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2010, county and state-level consultations were conducted in preparation for the US\$17.75 million Warrap Stabilization Programme.

## Introduction and Background

The Government of South Sudan (GoSS), the United Nations and donor countries agreed in May 2008 at the Sudan Donor Consortium meeting in Oslo, Norway, to establish SRF-SS, with the overall aim of expediting delivery of recovery assistance to South Sudan. SRF-SS is designed to bridge the gap between short-term humanitarian aid and long-term development efforts.

The consensus to establish SRF-SS developed from an assessment of the effectiveness of aid coordination arrangements following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The two parties of the CPA requested the World Bank and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) to coordinate a Joint Assessment Mission, which was to produce a recovery and development programme for the interim period of the CPA (2005-2011). Partners recognized that an arrangement was needed to accommodate short-term recovery initiatives as well as to accelerate the realization of peace dividends for the population.

GoSS and its development partners also agreed that this arrangement, which focuses on recovery efforts, should be complementary to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund-Southern Sudan (MDTF-SS)<sup>4</sup> managed by the World Bank. MDTF-SS serves as a key instrument to channel international support to socioeconomic development. The Donor Consortium meeting in Oslo agreed that MDTF-SS should be complemented by SRF-SS, a new flexible arrangement for recovery that would operate in close cooperation with SSRDF.

SRF-SS donors are the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Government of the Netherlands. As of December 2010, DFID's total committed amount was £50 million and the Netherlands' was €25 million.

Within seven months, GoSS and its partners had succeeded in transforming SRF-SS from a formal, multilateral political agreement into an operational reality by initiating Round 1. This success reflects the strong ownership and leadership role of GoSS as Chair of the SRF-SS Steering Committee.

Round 1 aims to improve the rural livelihoods of target vulnerable groups. This is made possible through initiatives that support income generation, rural infrastructure, and related activities identified as priorities by the SRF-SS Steering Committee and GoSS. The total budget for Round 1 is US\$20.8 million. Ten INGOs and two LNGOs implement the 18 Round 1 projects throughout all the states of South Sudan.

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<sup>4</sup> SRF-SS is one of the Multi-Donor Trust Funds administered by the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office). The World Bank, on the other hand, manages a Multi-Donor Trust Fund for South Sudan, referred to in this report as MDTF-SS.

As the projects under Round 1 are mainly implemented by INGOs, the SRF-SS Steering Committee agreed to establish Round 2 which includes a Small Grants Mechanism. This window channels funding through LNGOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) that support grassroots or localized initiatives in agriculture, education, and water and sanitation in all 10 states. Round 2 also includes the Support to SSRDF Project to support capacity development for SSRDF, which is mandated to oversee the rebuilding and development of South Sudan. The total budget for Round 2 is US\$3.2 million (US\$540,390 for the Support to SSRDF Project and US\$2.6 million for the Small Grants Mechanism).

In July 2009, following a series of discussions with key SRF-SS stakeholders, the SRF-SS Steering Committee agreed to focus on improving stability and security in priority areas affected by conflict, under a Round 3 stabilization window. To ensure that well-targeted stabilization and recovery programmes are effectively delivered, the Fund resolved to focus on four particularly insecure states, namely Jonglei, Lakes, Eastern Equatoria, and Warrap.

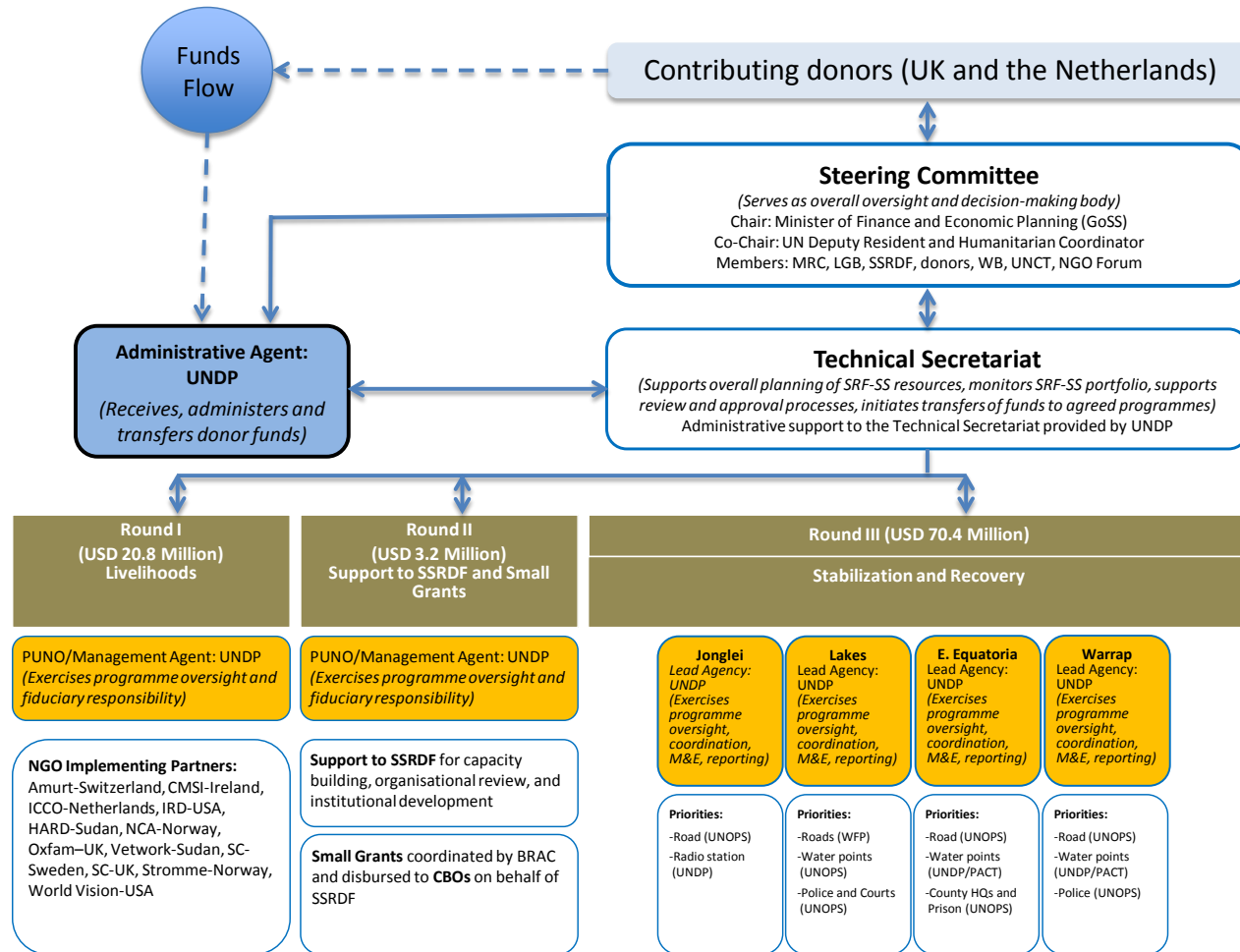
## 1. SRF-SS Strategic Framework

- 1.1. In September 2008, the Steering Committee reviewed the SRF-SS Strategic Framework in close consultation with GoSS, donors, the United Nations, NGOs, and other partners. The Framework's overarching purpose is to define the programmatic priorities of SRF-SS, focusing on the quick delivery of recovery results with visible peace dividends and opportunities that directly benefit people afflicted by war and poverty. The approach is based on increasing the capacities of government and local partners with active participation and empowerment of communities. This, therefore, lays the foundations for sustainable development and builds confidence for a lasting peace.
- 1.2. The Framework is based on the premise that early recovery seeks to build on the results of humanitarian actions. It is guided by the development principles of national ownership, capacity utilization and support, and peoples' participation to catalyze sustainable development opportunities. The Framework also aims to generate self-sustaining, nationally owned, resilient processes for post-crisis recovery. Consequently, this Framework is envisioned to address the underlying causes of crises, thereby reducing the risk of a re-emergence of conflict while improving the prospects of a lasting peace. Therefore, SRF-SS seeks to build on and deepen the results of humanitarian initiatives, whilst focusing on a stronger and more structured engagement with national actors. This will then lay the groundwork for longer-term initiatives.
- 1.3. To ensure strong national ownership over SRF-SS, the Framework emphasizes the importance of ensuring that SRF-SS is aligned with the GoSS Aid Strategy. This includes ensuring alignment and coordination with GoSS priorities and programmes, using aid to enhance national capacities and mutual accountability.
- 1.4. To elaborate the key priorities for recovery, the Framework explains that a series of consultations were undertaken with GoSS, the donor community and international and national partners. These consultations highlighted four major areas which are critical to consolidate the recovery process and demonstrate increased peace dividends. These are the areas that SRF-SS seeks to address: peace building and security, basic services and infrastructure, livelihoods, and local governance.

## 2. Governance Arrangements

Figure 1.

Sudan Recovery Fund-South Sudan: Governance and Institutional Relationships



- 2.1. The chief decision-making body in the SRF-SS structure is the **Steering Committee**. Four of the Steering Committee members are GoSS entities, emphasizing GoSS leadership. The Steering Committee is composed of:
- Chair: Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
  - Co-Chair: UN Deputy Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
  - Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund
  - Ministry of Regional Cooperation
  - Local Government Board
  - Donors (DFID and the Netherlands)
  - World Bank
  - UN Country Team (FAO and UNICEF as alternate)
  - NGO Forum
- 2.2. The SRF-SS Steering Committee exercises programmatic and allocation responsibility for SRF-SS activities. The Steering Committee's responsibilities include the following:
- Providing strategic guidance in identifying and ranking current priorities for consideration by those proposing initiatives for funding under SRF-SS;
  - Setting global allocations for sectors within the available quarterly and annual funding envelopes;
  - Deciding on the criteria and strategy for the allocation of SRF-SS funds among eligible proposals and activities;
  - Maintaining close collaboration with national counterparts to ensure flexible adaptation of SRF-SS activities to changes in programmes and priorities; and
  - Reviewing/approving projects and programmes, and instructing the Administrative Agent (AA) to disburse accordingly.
- 2.3. Further, the SRF-SS Steering Committee works closely within the existing governance arrangements applicable to the MDTF-SS, thus respecting the established GoSS requirements throughout. The World Bank (which manages the MDTF-SS) is part of the SRF-SS Steering Committee, and the Co-Chair and Chair of the SRF-SS Steering Committee are part of the MDTF-SS Oversight Committee. This ensures synergy and coherence between GoSS priorities, MDTF-SS, and SRF-SS, and addresses areas of overlap or ambiguity.
- 2.4. The **Technical Secretariat**'s key role is to provide quality assurance and compliance so as to facilitate the submission of solid project proposals for review and approval by the SRF-SS Steering Committee and Inter-Ministerial Appraisal Committee (IMAC). The IMAC process ensures that project proposals are vetted or reviewed by relevant sector specialists within the Budget Sector Working Groups. In addition, the Technical Secretariat exercises oversight on the quality of overall monitoring functions for the SRF-SS. The Technical Secretariat is also responsible for consolidating quarterly progress updates and annual progress reports received from the MA and Lead Agency, for submission to the SRF-SS Steering Committee. Further,

the Technical Secretariat liaises with the MDTF-SS Secretariat (World Bank), who in turn liaises with the Technical Secretariat as and when they identify issues or concerns to be jointly resolved, or that need the attention of SRF-SS.

- 2.5. **Administrative Agent (AA):** On behalf of PUNOs, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved Protocol on the AA for Multi Donor Trust Funds, the AA performs functions, including:
- Receiving contributions from donors;
  - Administration of funds received;
  - Disbursing funds to each of the PUNOs in accordance with instructions from the SRF-SS Steering Committee;
  - Consolidating statements and reports, based on submissions provided to the AA by each PUNO; and
  - Providing final reporting, including notification that the Fund has been operationally completed.
- 2.6. **Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)**<sup>5</sup>: UN Agencies become PUNOs by concluding an MOU with the MDTF Office. Each PUNO operates under its own financial regulations, rules and policies and assumes full financial and programmatic accountability for funds disbursed to it by the AA for project implementation. It is also responsible for the submission of progress and financial reports on its activities. The PUNOs for Rounds 1, 2 and 3 are UNDP, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the World Food Programme (WFP).
- 2.7. **Lead Agency:** A Lead Agency is competitively selected (and approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committee) for each of the Round 3 UN Joint Programmes. The role of the Lead Agency includes planning, overseeing, monitoring, coordination and submitting consolidated progress and financial reports on the implementation of the Joint Programme. UNDP was selected on the basis of a competitive process as the Lead Agency for the Round 3 Stabilization Programmes for Jonglei, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria. The Lead Agency for the Warrap Stabilization Programme will be selected in early 2011.
- 2.8. **Implementing Partners (IPs):** PUNOs have established mechanisms to implement projects through IPs which may include national authorities and other national, regional or international organizations including NGOs. These IPs may receive funds through one of the PUNOs which would assume full financial and programmatic accountability, using its respective standard arrangements and procedures for transferring funds to IPs.
- 2.9. **Firewalls Separating UNDP's Roles:** Under SRF-SS, UNDP serves as AA, PUNO (this includes UNDP's role as MA for Rounds 1 and 2) and Lead Agency for the

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<sup>5</sup> This includes the Management Agent role for NGO-implemented Rounds 1 and 2.

Round 3 Programmes. In addition, it provides administrative support to the Technical Secretariat in accordance with its global function of providing administrative services to UN agencies, multi-donor trust funds and Resident Coordinator Offices. To ensure a clear separation between UNDP's roles, separate "business units" within UNDP are used to receive and administer funds for each of the roles. In addition, separate entities are accountable for each role as follows:

- For the AA role, the UNDP MDTF Office in headquarters and the Operations Section in the Juba Office are accountable. UNDP as AA has no involvement in any of the SRF-SS's substantive, programmatic, or planning decisions, which are made by the SRF-SS Steering Committee. Similarly, UNDP as AA has no involvement in funding decisions, and disburses funds only when the Steering Committee Chair provides official written instruction after agreement by the Steering Committee.
- To help ensure that the Technical Secretariat is firewalled from UNDP, the DRHC is accountable for its functioning. The Office of the DRHC serves as the Approving Officer for the Technical Secretariat's administrative and financial transactions.
- For the PUNO and Lead Agency roles, UNDP's Regional Bureau for Arab States in headquarters and the Programme Section in the Juba Office are accountable.

### 3. Project Approval and Implementation Status

#### 3.1 Project Approval Status

##### Round 1

- 3.1.1. The SRF-SS Steering Committee approved US\$20.8 million for Round 1, which focuses on improving livelihoods mainly through INGOs. ([See Annex I: List of NGOs by State and Focus Area for Round 1](#)). In September 2008, the SRF-SS Steering Committee reviewed an initial allocation plan for funding recovery activities by NGOs in all 10 states of South Sudan. In November 2008, the SRF-SS Steering Committee selected livelihood project proposals submitted by NGOs, which were then reviewed by IMAC. The target sectors included agriculture, skills training and income generation, which focused on vulnerable groups (youth, war veterans, women, orphans and widows) and historically under-served regions.

- 3.1.2. Eighteen projects in 10 states were selected for implementation by 12 NGOs. Seventeen of the 18 Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) were signed in the first quarter of 2009, while the last PCA was signed in July 2009. The PCAs were signed between each NGO and UNDP as the MA/PUNO for Round 1. US\$12 million was transferred to the MA/PUNO in 2009 and US\$8.8 million was transferred in 2010.

## Round 2

- 3.1.3. Under Round 2, the SRF-SS Steering Committee approved an allocation for capacity development support to SSRDF as well as for a Small Grants Mechanism to LNGOs and CBOs to increase community-level capacity, local partnerships and local participation in recovery and development ([See Annex II: List of LNGOs/CBOs by State and Focus Area for Round 2](#)).
- 3.1.4. Support to SSRDF Project: SSRDF has the mandate to oversee the reconstruction and development of South Sudan. There is an urgent need for national institutions to manage the equitable delivery of public services and to progressively assume responsibility for recovery efforts. Bearing in mind the scope of the envisaged responsibilities for SSRDF, the SRF-SS Steering Committee endorsed support to the institution in July 2009. It specifically approved funding for an inception phase in 2009 for US\$540,930 which would support SSRDF in developing its strategic direction. The support to SSRDF is also linked to the role it plays in the implementation of the Small Grants Mechanism.
- 3.1.5. Small Grants Mechanism: As the projects under Round 1 were mainly implemented by INGOs, the SRF-SS Steering Committee endorsed the Small Grants Mechanism under Round 2 to target LNGOs and CBOs that had not already received significant donor financing or that focused on marginalized communities. At the January 2009 SRF-SS Steering Committee meeting, the Technical Secretariat presented options for a Small Grants Mechanism, co-managed by SSRDF in partnership with an INGO that would serve as the Grants Coordinator. The recommendation of BRAC as the Grants Coordinator together with a proposal on the Small Grants Mechanism was approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committee in July 2009 with an allocation of US\$2.7 million (US\$498,000 was transferred to the PUNO in 2009 and US\$2.2 million was transferred in 2010). UNDP serves as PUNO and MA and contracted BRAC through a PCA for its role as IP and Grants Coordinator.

## Round 3

- 3.1.6. In July 2009, the SRF-SS Steering Committee approved an overall allocation plan for Round 3 which focused on improving security at the state and community levels. Subsequently, four Stabilization Programmes were initiated for Jonglei, Lakes,



Eastern Equatoria and Warrap States, based on county- and state-level consultations.

- 3.1.7. In October 2009, the SRF-SS Steering Committee endorsed the Jonglei Stabilization Programme which included the construction of the Bor-Pibor road. However, there were delays due to a pending decision from the SRF-SS Steering Committee on the labor-based versus mechanized approach to road construction and other governance-related issues that the SRF-SS Steering Committee needed to resolve. As a result of the delays, the Governor of Jonglei commissioned a private company for the road. He requested SRF-SS to construct the Akobo-Pochalla road instead, using an integrated labor- and machine-based approach. In July 2010, the SRF-SS Steering Committee endorsed this decision.
- 3.1.8. In November 2010, the SRF-SS Steering Committee endorsed the Lakes and Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programmes and IMAC approved the Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programmes. To initiate the Warrap Stabilization Programme, county and state consultations were conducted in October and November 2010 with the expectation that the programme would be submitted to the SRF-SS Steering Committee for approval in early 2011.
- 3.1.9. Upon being endorsed by the SRF-SS Steering Committee as the Lead Agency (based on a competitive process) for the Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programmes, UNDP developed three UN Joint Programme Documents, as follows:

**Table 1: Duration and Budgets of Round 3 Stabilization Programmes**

Joint Programme Document	Start	End	Duration	Budget (US\$)
Jonglei Stabilization Programme	15 Nov 2010	31 May 2012	18 months	17.75 million
Lakes Stabilization Programme	01 Jan 2011	31 Dec 2012	24 months	17.5 million
Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programme	01 Jan 2011	31 Dec 2012	24 months	17.4 million
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>52.65 million</b>

UNOPS, WFP, and PACT Sudan (INGO) were competitively selected as PUNOs/IP for the three Programmes. State Governments were involved in the review and approval of these partners. By mid-December 2010, US\$42.8 million (for the first year budgets of the three Programmes) was transferred to PUNOs for implementing their respective outputs.

### 3.2. Project Implementation Status

#### Round 1

3.2.1. The cumulative budget for the NGOs amounts to US\$19.5 million. By the end of 2010, 78 percent of this amount had been advanced to the NGOs to implement 18 projects focused on the following outputs:

- Improved agro-pastoral activities;
- Improved livelihood prospects through increased access to markets and skills;
- Improved water, sanitation and child protection initiatives; and
- Enhanced engagement and capacity development of local authorities.

3.2.2. The performance of the 18 projects compared to the approved 2010 budget is as follows:

- 10 projects had an expenditure rate of 75 percent.
- Seven projects had an expenditure rate of 50-75 percent.
- One project had an expenditure rate of less than 50 percent under the NGO Network. The project and the PCA with UNDP were terminated due to low performance, fiduciary risks, and other issues which affected successful project implementation.
- By year-end 2010, eight projects were closing; seven projects were active and are expected to close in 2011. One project was terminated, one was suspended due to low performance and other risk issues, while one remained under management review.

**Table 2: Summary of Project Status of Round 1**

S/N	INGO	State	Status
1	Hope Agency for Relief and Development (HARD)	Western Bahr el Ghazal	No Cost Extension 30 April 2011
2	Save the Children (SC)	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	No Cost Extension 30 April 2011
3	Save the Children (SC)	Lakes	No Cost Extension 30 April 2011
4	Save the Children (SC)	Jonglei	No Cost Extension 30 April 2011
5	Save the Children (SC)	Western Bahr el Ghazal	No Cost Extension 30 April 2011
6	Save the Children (SC)	Unity	No Cost Extension 30 April 2011
7	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	Eastern Equatoria	Extended to 31 July 2011
8	Inter-Church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)	Central Equatoria	Closure December 2010
9	Oxfam Great Britain (GB)	Lakes	Closure May 2010
10	International Relief and Development (IRD)	Upper Nile	Closure July 2010
11	International Relief and Development (IRD)	Warrap	Closure July 2010
12	World Vision International (WVI)	Warrap	Closure September 2010
13	World Vision International (WVI)	Unity	Closure December 2010
15	World Vision International (WVI)	Western Equatoria	Closure December 2010

14	Christian Mission Society Ireland (CMSI)	Central Equatoria	Closure December 2010
16	Ananada Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT)	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Suspended
17	Vetwork Services Trust (Vetwork)	Eastern Equatoria	Terminated
18	Stromme Foundation (Stromme)	Jonglei	Under Management review

## Round 2

- 3.2.3. Support to SSRDF Project: The project delivered 92 percent of the total project budget by year-end 2010. The project aimed to strengthen SSRDF's institutional capacity to support regionally-balanced development and improve livelihood opportunities and services for people. Its work plan includes conducting a review of SSRDF's objectives, structure, functions and systems and providing targeted capacity building to the institution. The support to SSRDF progressed since its inception in October 2009 and involved activities such as technical assistance, material support and training core SSRDF staff in a number of competencies.
- 3.2.4. The Joint Donor Team commissioned a study in March 2009 to develop a roadmap on the role of SSRDF. The report noted that it was necessary to reconcile different stakeholder perspectives on SSRDF's strategic direction, obtain multi-stakeholder agreement on the broader and future role of SSRDF, develop an SSRDF Strategic Plan, and develop systems in line with that agreement and plan. This report was followed up with a strategic review of SSRDF that was commissioned in November 2010 to address these issues so that SSRDF could lay the groundwork for formulating its Strategic Plan. In the meantime, no additional funds have been allocated by the SRF-SS Steering Committee for the SSRDF Project.
- 3.2.5. Small Grants Mechanism: Fifty-eight percent of the Small Grants Mechanism had been expended by year-end and the rest of the funds is expected to be fully spent in 2011. Throughout 2010, the Small Grants Mechanism Review Committee (made up of representatives from SSRDF, UNDP as MA, BRAC and the Technical Secretariat) continued conducting the selection of LNGOs/CBOs. The LNGOs/CBOs selected have been those that are organized for purposes of providing public benefits. Organizations focusing on women and youth have been given priority as well as activities that clearly contribute to early impact and tangible peace dividends. By the end of Quarter 4, 2010, the total number of selected LNGOs/CBOs was 69 (out of a target of 70). Sixty-six LNGOs/CBOs received the first installment of funds to start implementing projects; 51 received their second installment during 2010 while 15 received their third and final installment in the same year. The selected LNGOs/CBOs have been implementing activities related to agriculture, education, and water and sanitation.

### Round 3

- 3.2.6. Although the SRF-SS Steering Committee approved UNDP as the Lead Agency for the Round 3 Jonglei Stabilization Programme in November 2009, the Programme officially started over a year later on 15 November 2010. This was due to a pending decision from the SRF-SS Steering Committee on the labor-based versus mechanized approach to construction and other governance-related issues that the SRF-SS Steering Committee needed to resolve.
- 3.2.7. By year-end 2010, initial project activities had been implemented for the Jonglei Stabilization Programme's two outputs: 1) a fully operational, state-managed, radio communications infrastructure and system established in Jonglei State, and improved capacity of the State Ministry of Information and Communication in developing media content, broadcasting and managing the station; and 2) Akobo-Pochalla road (170km) constructed through an integrated labor-based and mechanized approach, and improved capacity of the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure to manage and maintain road works in Jonglei State.
- 3.2.8. The initial project activities conducted in 2010 include the technical design study for the radio station, assessment missions for the radio and road, approval by UNMIS to provide a Bailey bridge for the road, mobilization of the mine clearance team for the road, and deployment of an engineer to the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure. The majority of project implementation will take place starting in 2011.
- 3.2.9. County and state-level consultations were conducted in preparation for the Stabilization Programmes for Eastern Equatoria, Lakes and Warrap. (The county consultations were led by the GoSS Community Security and Small Arms Control Bureau, supported by UNDP's Community Security and Arms Control Project). However, the actual Stabilization Programmes for Eastern Equatoria, Lakes and Warrap will start in 2011. As such, the implementation progress for these programmes will be documented in the 2011 report.

### 3.3. **Monitoring and Evaluation, and Reporting**

- 3.3.1. Systems for the monitoring and evaluation of SRF-SS funding were put in place to cover three levels: Fund, allocation, and project/programme. At the level of the Fund, an overall Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Logical Framework is in place, approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committee in 2009. At the allocation level, the MA and Lead Agency monitor the use and performance of funds and submit reports to the SRF-SS Steering Committee with the Technical Secretariat providing general oversight of the monitoring functions of the MA and Lead Agency. At the project/programme level, monitoring and evaluation of SRF-SS is undertaken in accordance with the provisions contained in each programme/project document, which are consistent with the respective regulations, rules and procedures of the PUNOs.

Moreover, for Round 3, the Lead Agency is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of each Joint Programme. The IPs (such as NGOs) are responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of their projects while the PUNOs are responsible for ensuring that the IPs have appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems in place.

- 3.3.2. In line with the overall SRF-SS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, the Technical Secretariat supported a number of monitoring and evaluation activities throughout 2010, including field monitoring visits, assessments, reviews, audits and evaluations for Rounds 1 and 2.
- 3.3.3. In the first quarter of 2010, DFID conducted a desk review of SRF-SS. The objective of the review was to assess the impact of the Fund on poverty and conflict reduction in South Sudan; review the extent to which SRF-SS is aligned with GoSS' recovery strategies and priority expenditures; and assess the relative strengths and weaknesses of the current form of support in terms of the Fund's i) governance and oversight, ii) management arrangement, iii) funding, iv) selection of IPs, and v) monitoring and evaluation of results. One of the main recommendations of the review was to improve the governance arrangements of the Fund. To address this, the Steering Committee endorsed in November 2010 a set of decisions and actions on governance issues in an effort to improve the efficiency of the Fund's management. In mid 2011, DFID plans to conduct the next yearly review as an independent review.

## Round 1

- 3.3.4. Monitoring and evaluation: In 2010, monitoring visits to all 18 projects in all 10 states took place. These visits were supported by SSRDF, UNDP as MA and the Technical Secretariat. Field visits were periodically undertaken to gather first-hand observations from the project site, some of which were visited more than once for verification. The visits allowed the monitoring teams to assess the extent to which the objectives and activities responded to local needs, as outlined in the project documents. The missions helped the teams assess progress towards expected results and understand issues that affect project implementation. In addition, observations from the visits became the basis for the team to provide specific recommendations to the IPs. These also allowed the team to better understand the concerns of the state and local authorities and communities. The Local Government Board from GoSS and different state ministry officials joined some of the missions. The joint monitoring of projects has improved partnership and coordination with government counterparts and contributed to capacity building in monitoring and evaluation.
- 3.3.5. Monitoring visits were conducted following the guidelines developed by the Technical Secretariat in terms of reviewing documents, meetings with members of the State Steering Committees, meetings with IP staff on the ground, and discussions with target beneficiaries.

- 3.3.6. By the end of 2010, one NGO had submitted its final project evaluation report. Other reports are expected in 2011 as the projects close. UNDP as MA, together with the Technical Secretariat, reviewed mid-term evaluation reports on Round 1 projects and assessed if the IPs' delivery was on track (see Table 5: Total Provisional Expenditures for Round 1). In addition, the Technical Secretariat conducted an assessment of the sustainability of vocational training programmes in Central Equatoria and Jonglei States.
- 3.3.7. Reporting: Most IPs regularly submitted their required quarterly narrative and financial reports in 2010. Compared with reports submitted in 2009, the quality of reports in 2010 improved, particularly on timeliness and description of results. IPs' previous reporting tended to focus largely on inputs and activities with little reporting on results delivered or on the project's overall impact. This issue was discussed in a workshop held in March 2010, wherein UNDP presented to IPs a matrix for reporting on progress at the outcome level. IPs were requested to report on outcome results for their Final Narrative Report.

## Round 2

- 3.3.8. Monitoring and evaluation: SSRDF, together with UNDP (as MA and PUNO for BRAC), closely monitored BRAC to ensure compliance and execution of its role as Grants Coordinator. Jointly, the Technical Secretariat, SSRDF, BRAC and UNDP established monitoring and disbursement tracking frameworks. BRAC developed and implemented a questionnaire and supporting guidelines to standardize field monitoring on implementation of the sub-grants. BRAC has offices in each of the 10 states and eight national staff to monitor implementation of the small grants across all the states.
- 3.3.9. Throughout project implementation, UNDP advised and guided BRAC's monitoring of sub-grantees to ensure quality of monitoring and oversight of the overall progress of grant implementation. In addition, the Technical Secretariat regularly participated in Review Committee meetings, and reviewed BRAC's monitoring and evaluation framework.
- 3.3.10. During 2010, BRAC monitored 57 out of 69 Round 2 projects. Monitoring of the remaining 12 projects shall be conducted in early 2011 since these projects were still in the initial implementing stage. These implementing LNGOs/CBOs were selected during the second and third call for proposals in 2010.
- 3.3.11. To support the State Steering Committees' oversight and monitoring of SRF-SS projects, SSRDF conducted monitoring visits in Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Western Equatoria States and held coordination meetings with the respective State Steering Committees to discuss progress and issues affecting project implementation.

- 3.3.12. The Technical Secretariat, SSRDF, UNDP, and BRAC initially held weekly meetings to ensure strong coordination and ownership by SSRDF, as well as to monitor progress, address challenges, and discuss ways to expedite delivery. In the second quarter of 2010, BRAC began demonstrating a significant increase in project delivery and progress towards results. By the third quarter, initial bottlenecks in project implementation had reduced so partners decided to meet less frequently on a bi-monthly basis instead of weekly.
- 3.3.13. Reporting: BRAC's reporting on the disbursements of small grants and implementation by LNGOs/CBOs was substandard during the first half of 2010. UNDP took corrective measures in Quarter 2, 2010 by withholding advances and providing technical assistance to BRAC until revised progress reports of acceptable standards were delivered. In addition, to improve financial reporting, meetings were held at UNDP and BRAC offices to work jointly with BRAC's finance team to improve the quality of the financial information submitted by BRAC. Moreover, a template to track disbursements from BRAC to each of the LNGOs/CBOs per state and per installment was prepared by UNDP and shared with BRAC. Regular updates of the matrix have been shared with UNDP.

### Round 3

- 3.3.14. Monitoring and evaluation: UNDP, as Lead Agency for each of the Round 3 Stabilization Programmes, will be responsible for monitoring the progress towards each of the Stabilization Programmes' outcome and outputs. Monitoring will be based on each of the Joint Programme Documents' Results Framework, Monitoring Framework and Annual Work Plans. IPs will also be responsible for monitoring their individual outputs. Monitoring activities will be carried out as a joint or collaborative effort among the primary stakeholders (state ministries, UNDP, and IPs). Key monitoring activities will include:
- Consultations and/or interviews with state authorities, IPs/contractors and key representatives of target communities.
  - Field missions, spot checks and inventory of procured assets and services in project sites.
  - Reviews of financial expenditures and receipts; accounting, procurement and recruitment records.
  - Reviewing and disseminating minutes of coordination and other relevant meetings on the project.
  - Needs or capacity assessments, feasibility and other studies, focus group interviews and/or surveys.

The Technical Secretariat will support the overall monitoring of Round 3 as a whole.

- 3.3.15. Additionally, an independent evaluation team will be contracted to review and evaluate the outcomes of each Stabilization Programme, following the close of each Programme. The Lead Agency will manage recruitment of the independent evaluation team, in accordance with the Lead Agency's rules, regulations and procedures.
- 3.3.16. Reporting: As specified in the UNDG guidelines, UNDP as Lead Agency will use harmonized reporting formats, through consultations with the Technical Secretariat, State Steering Committees and IPs. IPs will be responsible for quarterly progress and financial reporting in relation to their respective programme outputs. UNDP, as the Lead Agency, will be responsible for consolidating and submitting progress and financial reports, quarterly and annually, to the Technical Secretariat for onward submission to the SRF-SS Steering Committee. A harmonized monitoring reporting format will be used for monitoring missions, which will be conducted on a regular basis.

## 4. Project Implementation: Achievements and Challenges

### 4.1. Round 1: Achievements

- 4.1.1. Overall Round 1 achievements are described in this section while the quantitative results can be found in [Annex III: Progress against Results per Area of Intervention](#)).
- 4.1.2. Round 1 seeks improve rural livelihoods through initiatives related to agro-pastoral activities, improve livelihood prospects by increasing access to markets and skills, and improve water and sanitation and child protection. In addition, it aims to support the engagement and capacity development of local authorities.
- 4.1.3. **Agro-pastoral activities:** NGOs contributed to improving the agro-pastoral lives of communities by providing training, agricultural inputs, building agricultural infrastructure, and establishing cooperatives. The training and support to various agricultural practices such as community vegetable gardens, post-harvest techniques, fish and poultry production and ox plough techniques have helped communities in their efforts to attain a higher level of food self-sufficiency.
- 4.1.4. To jump-start communities' own agricultural production, inputs and resources were provided for activities such as land clearing and ploughing for extension farming. In addition, projects provided cereals, seeds, fruit tree seedlings to promote environmental conservation and model energy conservation stoves to reduce the cutting down of trees. These improved stoves helped reduce expenses on charcoal and firewood and enhanced individuals' awareness on environmental protection. The improved stoves also helped save time for food preparation, allowing women to attend to other productive activities.



- 4.1.5. South Sudanese remain largely pastoralists so the mass vaccination campaigns have proven beneficial for livestock production. Community initiatives such as a dairy cooperative and livestock unions were also established. These activities have contributed towards more sustainable agro-pastoral activities and strong community ownership.
- 4.1.6. **Access to markets and skills:** NGOs provided vocational training to increase individuals' abilities to secure livelihoods. The training enabled beneficiaries to learn new skills which could benefit them and others in the community. Skills-based and vocational training increased individual's capacity and employment opportunities. These also contributed towards building a more resilient community by enabling beneficiaries to potentially diversify their income streams. The training included areas related to a variety of trades such as carpentry, masonry, brick moulding, tailoring, hair dressing and mechanics. In addition, communities received support through micro-finance, business schemes, Cash-for-Work schemes and training in small business development and entrepreneurship. Micro-finance solutions provided access to credit which enabled individuals to conduct income-generating activities to improve their lives. These skills helped marginalized communities set up small businesses such as shops to augment their family income.
- 4.1.7. Recognizing the role vocational training can play in the reconstruction of South Sudan, projects sought to improve the employment prospects of young men and women. Some programmes required students from different ethnic groups to interact and/or live together during training, and thereby helped reduce cultural barriers and foster social awareness and cooperation.
- 4.1.8. The projects also constructed market stalls, storage facilities for agricultural produce, a honey processing plant and a dairy sales point. In addition, donkeys, carts and bicycles were distributed to market garden groups. These activities have facilitated access and transport to markets for beneficiaries and have enabled communities to strengthen and diversify livelihoods.
- 4.1.9. **Water sanitation and child protection:** NGOs constructed boreholes, multipurpose latrines and water pumps, and installed pipes for vegetable cultivation and irrigation. In addition, water and sanitation committees were set up and trained in awareness raising for hygiene and sanitation, as well as in maintaining water and sanitation facilities. These projects have improved access to clean water and the levels of hygiene and sanitation, which are important in these remote areas which lack health facilities. Moreover, the projects have contributed to personal safety and security especially for women and children by reducing the distance and travel time needed to access clean water. Women in particular now have more time for other productive activities.

- 4.1.10. The projects have also established child protection units within each of the State Ministries of Social Welfare in two states. Vulnerable children have been able to benefit by being referred to the child protection units, attended to by social workers. In addition, a drop-in center for street children was constructed for the State Ministry of Social Welfare. Child protection awareness has also increased through training for children, youth, social workers and community support group members on issues including child protection and child rights. Overall, these projects have contributed towards a more effective system to protect children and have helped to institutionalize child protection at the state level.
- 4.1.11. **Engagement and capacity development of local authorities:** By incorporating training for extension workers and state ministries in all 10 states, Round 1 projects have enhanced the capacity of local authorities to strengthen service delivery and provide basic services to their people. Training sessions were conducted in areas including project management, child protection and farming techniques. The projects also supported county and state authorities in constructing infrastructure for providing services to its people. A pharmacy unit, for instance, was established under the Lakes State Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Resources. Management training was provided to veterinarians on supplying and running the pharmacy. Beneficiaries have also enjoyed a boost in agricultural services provided by the county through the construction of a county agriculture office.
- 4.1.12. **Promotion of gender equality:** Round 1 aims to promote gender equality in the implementation of activities and in the results of the projects. Training was conducted with the aim of raising gender awareness among community leaders and beneficiaries at the state and *payam* levels. Activities on gender awareness were also organized to support International Women’s Day. The vocational training activities of Round 1 projects played an important part in improving the employment prospects of women. In addition, the micro-finance activities provided improved access to credit especially for women who have been able to engage in income-generating activities. This has enabled mothers to pay school fees and contribute towards their family upkeep.
- 4.1.13. In identifying Round 1 projects, organizations focusing on women were given priority as were projects that benefit women, such as the improved stoves and water projects. Moreover, projects reported on the number of women beneficiaries, so that the impact on women could be better monitored and measured.
- 4.1.14. The final evaluation report for the Round 1 NGO Church Mission Society Ireland sums up the overall impact of some of the Round 1 activities as follows:

*“Those involved were discerned as vulnerable by the communities they came from and were given an opportunity that they would otherwise not have had to benefit themselves and impact their communities...If employment has increased ...which we perceive it has, the cause has been the general trend of greater stability, improved access to markets (from road repairs), increased*

*reliability of government expenditure, increased INGO programming and greater public confidence. This programme has had a part to play in that story and for the areas it has affected; there is no doubt that significant impact has been felt.”*

## 4.2. Round 1: Challenges

- 4.2.1. The 18 Round 1 projects faced implementation challenges in 2010, including:
- State Steering Committees’ limited ability to oversee, coordinate and monitor IPs at state, county and *payam* levels;
  - Inadequate information sharing of the requirements for project designs;
  - Logistical challenges and continued insecurity in project areas especially where there are intra-tribal and clan fighting;
  - Poor road infrastructure that increased the cost of project inputs;
  - Distractions from the electoral campaigns on community members participating in project activities;
  - Difficulty in attracting women’s interest in enrolling in long-term vocational courses;
  - Difficulty in hiring local trainers for vocational centers;
  - Limited access to information by beneficiaries and communities on projects for eventual ownership;
  - Duplication of funds in project areas different donors;
  - Internal management weaknesses within some IPs; and
  - Delays and errors in financial reporting caused by introducing the Funding Authorization and Certification of Expenditure (FACE) form (which was an audit recommendation for increasing IPs’ accuracy and accountability). To address this issue, UNDP provided technical support/coaching and held several meetings with IPs to increase their understanding on how to appropriately complete the FACE form.

## 4.3. Round 2: Achievements

Overall Round 2 achievements are described in this section. However, more detailed information on the activities and outputs can be found in [Annexes IV](#) and [V](#).

- 4.3.1. Support to SSRDF Project: The project aims to strengthen SSRDF’s institutional capacity so that it can progressively assume responsibility for recovery efforts and fulfil its mandate to oversee the rebuilding and development of South Sudan. As part of this institutional capacity strengthening, one of the objectives of the project is to develop a Concept of Operations and Strategic Plan that reflects multi-stakeholder agreement on SSRDF’s future role. To achieve this objective, a consultant was hired in November 2010 to conduct a strategic review that would help SSRDF develop its Strategic Plan. SSRDF’s mission, mandate and goals were reviewed and the Strategic

Plan is expected to be finalized in 2011. Preparations also took place in 2010 for a Dialogue Forum (which is scheduled for 2011) with key stakeholders on SSRDF's role and mandate. The outcome of the Dialogue Forum will play an important part in developing the Strategic Plan.

- 4.3.2. Additionally in 2010, several activities were conducted as part of supporting SSRDF's capacity development (human resources, systems, and material) towards becoming an effective institution. These activities include procuring essential office-related operational assets and equipment, hiring an Information Technology Specialist for SSRDF and conducting various training for staff. Training included financial management, governance and accountability, project planning and management, monitoring and evaluation, procurement, human resources and computer skills. Staff members who benefitted from the training have been using their skills to improve the programmatic and operational effectiveness of the organization. In addition, the project supported SSRDF in its participation in the African Association for Public Administration and Management Conference (AAPAM) in South Africa in November 2010.
- 4.3.3. Exposure gained through such training and conferences has contributed to the much needed capacity development of SSRDF. More importantly, it contributes to the institution's understanding of how to be effective in an organization that addresses reconstruction and development issues. The AAPAM Conference enabled SSRDF to understand how development issues are handled in other countries that, like South Sudan, have been affected by protracted strife. The knowledge and skills that SSRDF staff have gained from the training and the lessons learned and best practices they have discerned from the AAPAM Conference contribute toward the development of SSRDF's capacity.
- 4.3.4. The project also ensures that there is government involvement and ownership in the monitoring and evaluation of SRF-SS projects, and that the national capacity to oversee monitoring and evaluation is enhanced. As such, the project supported SSRDF in its active monitoring of SRF-SS projects. To support the State Steering Committees in their oversight and monitoring of SRF-SS projects, SSRDF also conducted coordination meetings with the State Steering Committees to discuss implementation progress and address project issues.
- 4.3.5. Small Grants Mechanism: The Small Grants Mechanism aims to enable LNGOs and CBOs to increase their capacity and participation in recovery and development efforts in South Sudan. To ensure that SRF-SS contributes directly to early impact for local communities, projects focused on sectors including agriculture, education, health and water and sanitation. These projects have been implemented closely with communities and with the full awareness of local and state governments which can ensure the continuation of services.

- 4.3.6. **Agriculture:** By building capacity to support agricultural livelihoods, Round 2 projects have contributed towards enhancing self-reliance for communities in food production and food security. Addressing food security has been an important part of South Sudan's recovery efforts because it provides tangible peace dividends to local communities. The Round 2 projects supported activities including cultivation for agricultural production, harvesting of sorghum, and developing vegetable gardens and sorghum plantations which enhanced agricultural productivity of several counties.
- 4.3.7. **Education:** Round 2 projects which focused on education have contributed to enhancing the education sector in disadvantaged areas where education services are weak or non-existent. Schools and classrooms were built across South Sudan and in Unity State children were demobilized and offered education.
- 4.3.8. **Health:** Round 2 projects which supported the health sector contributed to meeting the recovery challenges of South Sudan at the community level where basic facilities and services are lacking and health needs are especially high. To ensure that the projects have a sufficient impact, health facilities that were constructed aimed to serve a wide community. As such a primary care unit that would serve more than 4,000 community members and a dispensary targeting 330 beneficiaries was constructed.
- 4.3.9. **Water and sanitation:** Boreholes were constructed in key areas in South Sudan, which would serve more than 15,700 community members. These boreholes have provided a direct impact on local areas as they meet the immediate needs and basic necessities of communities. The projects have also had a wider impact by facilitating the development of water point management committees and other community services. As in Round 1, the boreholes in Round 2 have improved access to clean water and the have increased the levels of hygiene and sanitation. They have also contributed to personal safety and security by reducing the distance and travel time needed to access water and have allowed women to have more time for other productive activities.
- 4.3.10. During 2010, BRAC conducted a number of training sessions which enabled LNGOs and CBOs to increase their capacity so that they can be more effective in contributing towards addressing recovery challenges at the community level. BRAC conducted seven workshops on project management and proposal writing for all 69 LNGOs/CBOs implementing Round 2 projects. BRAC also provided training on financial management to 36 NGOs from seven states.

#### 4.4. **Round 2: Challenges**

- 4.4.1. Support to SSRDF: Key issues that impacted the project's scope and overall expenditure include the need for more clarity on SSRDF's future role, mandate and Strategic Plan. Budget limitations and the lack of multi-year financing required for a more comprehensive and longer-term support for building SSRDF's institutional

capacity was also a concern. Discussions about the future role of SSRDF are ongoing within GoSS and a Strategic Plan is being developed. In the meantime, no further funds have been approved for the project by the SRF-SS Steering Committee.

- 4.4.2. Small Grants Mechanism: The high number of small grant proposals (81) at the end of 2009 which needed to be verified at the field level, combined with South Sudan's logistical, operational, and security challenges, created a complicated process for full field verification, given the pressure to deliver the Small Grant Mechanism quickly. Communications with LNGOs and CBOs was also challenging in areas where internet and phone networks were limited or unavailable.
- 4.4.3. Low technical capacity of LNGO and CBO applicants as well as an insufficient number of bids received in response to the call for proposals caused delays in initiating projects. These delays held up the Review Committee and the IMAC's final approval of projects. The limited level of technically qualified staff LNGOs and CBOs negatively affected the level of technology transfer at the community level and therefore the impact of the projects.
- 4.4.4. Fund transfers to LNGOs and CBOs became challenging once actual sub-contracting began, given that there are no banks in most states and that many LNGOs and CBOs did not have bank accounts. BRAC resolved the issue by assisting LNGOs and CBOs in opening bank accounts. Also, banks took longer than expected to process financial transactions, further delaying the transfer of funds to LNGOs and CBOs.
- 4.4.5. Lack of funds for transportation and poor communications infrastructure in remote areas caused some LNGOs and CBOs to miss the training on proposal writing and project and financial management. BRAC addressed the issue by conducting the training in different states to ensure that all sub-grantees attended. BRAC also enhanced communications to LNGOs and CBOs by using its field offices in the states.
- 4.4.6. The distance between various project sites in remote areas, limited communications infrastructure, and security concerns hampered the monitoring of project implementation by LNGOs and CBOs. Moreover, the implementation of projects was affected, in some cases, by environmental factors such as floods or pests.
- 4.4.7. In some states, the limited involvement of State Steering Committees hindered state ownership of the interventions although county authorities have usually been involved. An increased involvement of State Steering Committees would facilitate coordination between state and local partners and strengthen monitoring capacity at state level.

#### 4.5. Round 3: Achievements

- 4.5.1. The Round 3 Jonglei Stabilization Programme started in November 2010 and the Lakes, Eastern Equatoria and Warrap Stabilization Programmes will start in 2011. As such, there are no achievements to report in 2010 as most of the activities will take place starting in 2011. Section 3.2 Project Implementation Status describes the initial activities that took place under Round 3 in 2010. .

#### 4.6. Round 3 Jonglei Stabilization Programme: Challenges

- 4.6.1. A key challenge to initiating the road works under the Jonglei Stabilization Programme was the transfer of funds from SRF-SS to the PUNOs (UNDP and UNOPS) which came late in the year. The delay in transferring funds was due to the need for the SRF-SS Steering Committee to clarify specific governance issues and also to reach a consensus on the labor-based versus mechanized approach to road construction.
- 4.6.2. Further delays in implementing the road construction were due to a change (because of the delay noted above) by the Jonglei State Government from the initially assessed and planned construction of the Bor-Pibor road to the Akobo-Pochalla road in September 2010.
- 4.6.3. Pending the approval of the labor-based and mechanized approach to road construction by the Steering Committee in July 2010, UNDP had pre-financed the implementation of preparatory and programming activities since January 2010, and thereby, incurred over 10 months of expenditure until the first transfer was received from SRF-SS on 27 November 2010. The total expenditure incurred was approximately US\$300,000 in 2010, which was 40 percent of the approved budget for UNDP's Lead Agency role till May 2012. This issue, along with the need to provide resources for a more robust oversight, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation, will be raised at the next SRF-SS Steering Committee meeting for decision.
- 4.6.4. The Jonglei State Government had changed the location of the construction site for the state-managed radio station in Bor County in October 2010. This delayed the procurement process, as UNDP was notified of the change only after it had already launched the request for quotations for civil works to clear and fence the construction site. However, the new location was assessed and a revised request for quotations was launched in November 2010. Another challenge was the fact that soil samples needed from the radio retransmission sites could not be collected from Pibor and Boma Counties in December 2010 due to access and security constraints. However, samples will be collected from Pibor and Boma and forwarded for soil testing in January 2011.

## 5. Financial Performance

- 5.1. The overall financial performance is summarized in this section. However more detailed financial information can be found in the [AA's 2010 Consolidated Annual Financial Report in Annex VII](#).
- 5.2. By the end of 2010, a total amount of US\$90.6 million had been received from two donors (DFID and the Netherlands), of which US\$15.9 million was received in 2010. A total of US\$66.7 million had been transferred to three PUNOs by the end of 2010: UNDP, UNOPS, and WFP. At the end of the reporting period, the balance of funds with the AA was US\$21.6 million. This US\$21.6 million is earmarked for the Round 3 Stabilization Programmes and is expected to be fully transferred to PUNOs in 2011. The balance of funds with the PUNOs was US\$48.6 million at year-end 2010. This large balance is due to the fact that most of the 2010 transfers were made at the end of 2010.
- 5.3. SRF-SS also finances the Technical Secretariat, whose cumulative transfer since 2008 amounts to US\$2.6 million, of which US\$1.5 million was transferred in 2010. In 2010, expenditure amounted to US\$0.7 million of which 69 percent was on personnel cost. Other expenditures include Round 3 county and state consultations, Round 3 assessments of proposed projects, and Rounds 1 and 2 monitoring missions. Cumulative expenditure as of year-end 2010 amounts to US\$1.6 million (60 percent). The remaining balance will be used in 2011.

### Round 1

- 5.4. By the end of December 2010, a total of \$15.7 million (76 percent) had been spent from the total Round 1 allocation of US\$20.8 million. US\$19.6 million was the total budget for the NGOs (as per the PCAs) and by year end, US\$15.3 million (78 percent) of this amount had been advanced to 11<sup>6</sup> NGO IPs to implement 18 projects. Expenditure by the NGOs for all 18 projects amounted to US\$14.7 million or 75 percent of the total PCA amount (Tables 3 and 4).

**Table 3: Overall Financial Status of Round 1**

Programme Title	Total Round 1 Allocation (US\$)	Total Round 1 Expenditure (US\$)	Total Round 1 Delivery	Amount as per the PCAs (US\$)	Advance by UNDP to NGOs (US\$)	% of PCAs Advanced	Expenditure by NGOs (US\$)	% of PCAs Spent
Rural Livelihoods	20,837,779	15,746,630	76%	19,594,408	15,348,669	78%	14,737,928	75%

<sup>6</sup> Save the Children UK and Sweden merged into a single organization (Save the Children South Sudan), reducing the total number of IP NGOs for Round 1 from 12 to 11. Save the Children South Sudan received allocations as one entity but separately disbursed funds to its various projects (Table 4).



**Table 4: Total Provisional Expenditures for Round 1 (at 31 December 2010)\***

S/N	NGO	PCA Amount (US\$)	Expenditure by NGOs (US\$)	Balance/Project (US\$)	Performance
1	CMSI	818,924.00	788,668.15	30,255.85	96%
2	ICCO	1,500,000.00	911,511.82	588,488.18	61%
3	Vetwork	420686.69	424,039.53	-3,352.84	101%
4	Stromme	1,486,123.00	877,467.10	608,655.90	59%
5	Oxfam GB	1,278,328.00	1,148,441.44	129,886.56	90%
6	Amurt	974,347.74	755,321.26	219,026.48	78%
7	IRD	1,476,453.00	795,214.85	681,238.15	54%
8	IRD	1,499,023.42	1,032,573.01	466,450.41	69%
9	WVI	745,389.00	625,511.26	119,877.74	84%
10	HARD	553,178.00	529,854.39	23,323.61	96%
11	SC Sweden	879,598.65	829,842.54	49,756.11	94%
12	SC Sweden	611,721.60	583,245.48	28,476.12	95%
13	SC Sweden	763,888.65	577,159.62	186,729.03	76%
14	SC UK	750,000.28	672,797.76	77,202.52	90%
15	SC UK	995,903.00	1,331,653.92	-335,750.92	134%
16	WVI	748,031.65	495,791.07	252,240.58	66%
17	WVI	1,520,908.70	1,037,269.66	483,639.04	68%
18	NCA	2,571,902.34	1,321,565.84	1,250,336.50	51%
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,594,407.72</b>	<b>14,737,928.70</b>	<b>4,856,479.02</b>	<b>75%</b>

\* Expenditures pending final year end closure and audit.

## Round 2

- 5.5. Support to SSRDF: The total project budget is US\$540,390. By the end of 2010, it achieved a total expenditure of US\$498,270 or 92 percent of the total project budget (Table 5).
- 5.6. Small Grants Mechanism: The total allocation for the Small Grants Mechanism is US\$2.7 million. By the end of 2010, total expenditure was US\$1.6 million (58 percent delivery) (Table 5). The rest of the funds is expected to be fully expended in 2011.

**Table 5: Overall Financial Status of Round 2**

Project/Programme Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	% Delivery
Support to SSRDF	540,390	498,270	92%
Small Grants Mechanism	2,675,000	1,556,871	58%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,215,390</b>	<b>2,055,141</b>	<b>75%</b>

5.7. In 2010, BRAC as the Grants Coordinator under UNDP (as the MA and PUNO), released US\$1.3 million to LNGOs/CBOs (Table 6). Sixty-six LNGOs received their first installment, from which 51 received their second installment. Finally, 15 LNGOs received all three installments as the projects were nearing completion. (See [Annex VI: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs for Round 2](#)).

**Table 6: BRAC Disbursements per Quarter and per Installment for Round 2**

Period	1 <sup>st</sup> installment			2 <sup>nd</sup> installment			3 <sup>rd</sup> installment			Total Sum	
	Number of LNGOs/CBOs	Amount (SDG)	Amount (US\$)	Number of LNGOs/CBOs	Amount (SDG)	Amount (US\$)	Number of LNGOs/CBOs	Amount (SDG)	Amount (US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)
Q1	4	82,500	34,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,500	34,375
Q2	49	96,6000	402,500	19	585,000	585,000	0	0	0	1,551,000	646,250
Q3	9	181,517	75,632.1	25	815,000	815,000	4	55,000	22,916.7	1,051,517	438,132.1
Q4	4	79,550	33,145.8	7	222,875	222,875	11	145,000	60,416.7	447,425	186,427.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,309,567</b>	<b>545,652.9</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,622,875</b>	<b>1,622,875</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>83,333.4</b>	<b>3,132,442</b>	<b>1,305,184.2</b>

### Round 3

5.8. In mid-December 2010, UNDP as AA made a total transfer of US\$42.8 million (Table 7) to PUNOs for the Stabilization Programmes for Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria for the first year's (2011) budgets. (The total budget of the three Stabilization Programmes is US\$52.7 million). The first year's budget for the Warrap Stabilization Programme will be transferred to PUNOs after the approval of the Programme by the SRF-SS Steering Committee (planned for early 2011).

**Table 7: Transfers to PUNOs for the First Year's Budgets for Round 3**

UN Joint Programme	PUNO	Outputs and Activities	Transfer (US\$)
Jonglei Stabilization Programme	UNDP	Output 1 (Radio) and Lead Agency's oversight, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation	2,650,000
	UNOPS	Output 2 (Akobo-Pochalla Road)	13,052,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>15,702,000</b>
Lakes Stabilization Programme	WFP	Output 1 (Two roads)	7,040,261
	UNOPS	Outputs 2 and 3 (Police stations, courts, and water reservoirs/haffirs)	5,603,781
	UNDP	Lead Agency's oversight, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation	400,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>13,044,042</b>
Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programme	UNOPS	Outputs 1 and 2 (Road and county headquarters)	11,172,000
	UNDP	Output 3 (water reservoirs/haffirs - PACT) and Lead Agency's oversight, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation	2,760,000
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>13,932,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>42,678,042</b>

## 6. Transparency and Accountability

- 6.1. In 2010, the MDTF Office officially launched the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>). The GATEWAY is an online knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MDTF Office accounting system, on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to enhance coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. SRF-SS has its own website (<http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SRF00>) on the GATEWAY with narrative and financial information, progress reports and newsletters.
- 6.2. The Technical Secretariat and UNDP as Lead Agency and MA regularly ensure adequate information sharing with key stakeholders including members of the SRF-SS Steering Committee, State Steering Committees, state governors, state ministers of finance, and other relevant GoSS and state line ministries. In addition to meeting regularly with key stakeholders to share information about SRF-SS, documents are also shared such as progress update reports, financial reports by the AA, assessments of projects and programmes, policy notes, programme proposals, and programme/project documents. Moreover, the Lead Agency/MA and IPs keep the authorities at the county and community levels involved and well-informed of the projects in their areas.

- 6.3. SRF-SS disseminates information about the Fund's programmes and objectives to the people of South Sudan who it aims to benefit. This information is disseminated through various media. In February 2010, Radio Miraya aired an interview with the DRHC (co-chair of the SRF-SS Steering Committee) about the accomplishments and challenges of the Fund. In May 2010, Radio Miraya aired an interview with Honorable Majur Mayor Machar, who was acting chair of SSRDF at the time, about the Small Grants Mechanism. In addition, the Financial Times Fund featured an article on H.E. Dr. David Mayo, SSRDF Chairman at the time, as well as the [Sudan Tribune which featured Confident Children out of Conflict](#) (Round 2). The Technical Secretariat also publishes SRF-SS newsletters which are widely disseminated to stakeholders within and outside South Sudan. The newsletters are also available on the GATEWAY.

## 7. The Technical Secretariat

- 7.1. For a detailed description of the role of the Technical Secretariat, see [Section 2. Governance Arrangements](#).
- 7.2. In 2010, the Technical Secretariat was largely focused on ensuring that all four Round 3 Stabilization Programmes were on track to be initiated. The Technical Secretariat worked with UNDP's Community Security and Arms Control Project and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to support community, county and state level consultations, which served as the basis for developing the Stabilization Programmes. The consultations took place in 2009 and 2010 and were led by state, county and community authorities as well as the GoSS Community Security and Small Arms Control Bureau under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Following the consultations, the Technical Secretariat, together with GoSS and state counterparts, conducted preliminary assessments (which included follow-up consultations with stakeholders) of the projects proposed for the Stabilization Programmes. In addition, the Technical Secretariat supported the state governments in developing Concept Notes for their respective Stabilization Programmes and competitively selecting the Lead Agency for each Programme. The Technical Secretariat also supported UNDP as the Lead Agency and the state governments in competitively selecting IPs for some of the Stabilization Programmes.
- 7.3. The Technical Secretariat's main function is to provide effective support to the SRF-SS Steering Committee. As such, the Technical Secretariat helped to ensure that vital decisions on the Round 3 Stabilization Programmes were approved by the Steering Committee. The Technical Secretariat helped to ensure a consensus on Steering Committee decisions by providing information and liaising closely with relevant stakeholders, including government officials at the GoSS and state level and donors. As a result, the finalized Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria Programmes (and selection of the Lead Agency) were approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committee and

IMAC in 2010 and US\$44 million was transferred from the SRF-SS account. The Warrap Stabilization Programme's county and state consultations took place towards the end of 2010 and the Programme is expected to be approved by the Steering Committee in early 2011.

- 7.4. In line with its terms of reference, the Technical Secretariat regularly provided the SRF-SS Steering Committee with the required information and reports to keep the Steering Committee updated and able to make informed, effective decisions for SRF-SS. The Technical Secretariat ensured that the Steering Committee received progress update reports from the MA and Lead Agency on Rounds 1, 2 and 3, as well as financial reports from the AA on the overall SRF-SS funding status. The 2009 Consolidated Annual Report (narrative and financial) was also compiled and shared by the Technical Secretariat in 2010 after consultations with the Steering Committee and the MA.
- 7.5. Of particular importance was the SRF-SS Steering Committee's endorsement in November 2010 of a set of decisions and actions on governance issues in an effort to improve the efficiency of the Fund. The Technical Secretariat consulted with key members of the Steering Committee to finalize the governance note without which there would have continued to be uncertainties about the role of the Steering Committee and management of the Fund.
- 7.6. In terms of monitoring, the MA/Lead Agency is primarily responsible for monitoring the projects and programmes under Rounds 1, 2 and 3 while the Technical Secretariat ensures that effective monitoring of SRF-SS overall is taking place. As such, in 2010, the Technical Secretariat supported the MA in monitoring activities including: reviewing mid-term evaluation reports for Round 1 projects and assessing IPs' delivery, monitoring six Round 1 projects in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Central Equatoria, and developing the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and monitoring template for BRAC under Round 2. The Technical Secretariat also provided quality assurance by participating in the review and approval process of project proposals as part of the Round 2 Small Grants Review Committee.
- 7.7. The Technical Secretariat also conducts assessments of SRF-SS projects as needed. In 2010, in addition to the assessments for the Stabilization Programmes, the Technical Secretariat conducted an assessment of the sustainability of vocational training programmes under Round 2 in Central Equatoria and Jonglei.
- 7.8. Another responsibility of the Technical Secretariat is to ensure visibility of SRF-SS and raise awareness by stakeholders of the Fund's objectives by producing SRF-SS newsletters. In 2010, three newsletters were produced that featured the impact of SRF-SS projects on beneficiaries. These were distributed to SRF-SS stakeholders and partners within and outside South Sudan.

- 7.9. As of December 2010, the staffing structure of the Technical Secretariat included the following: Head of Technical Secretariat (a new Head started in September 2010), a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and a Finance Specialist (both under UN Volunteers contracts). Support staff included two drivers and an administrative assistant.

## 8. Conclusion

- 8.1. During the reporting period, SRF-SS produced notable results under Rounds 1 and 2. Moreover, by the end of the fourth quarter, SRF-SS made progressive steps towards initiating the Round 3 Stabilization Programmes with the transfer of funds to the PUNOs to commence implementation. Overall operations of the Fund progressed, ensuring that project activities were in line with recovery objectives as well as with GoSS' priority areas for development.
- 8.2. Projects under Round 1 were successfully carried out throughout the year, save for one terminated project and one suspended project. Projects under the Round 2 Small Grants Mechanism were also successfully implemented despite the operational challenges of implementing 69 projects in remote areas through LNGOs/CBOs throughout South Sudan. In regards to the Round 2 Support to SSRDF Project, SSRDF was able to make progress towards strengthening its capacity and initiating the development of its Strategic Plan to clarify its future role and mandate.
- 8.3. Up to the third quarter of 2010, some obstacles under Round 3 hindered the SRF-SS Steering Committee from approving critical decisions that were needed to start implementation. The reasons included the need for the Steering Committee to clarify specific governance issues, the difficulty in reaching a consensus on the projects for the Lakes Stabilization Programme as well as reaching a consensus on the labor-based versus mechanized approach to road construction. However, by November 2010, the Steering Committee succeeded in approving all pending decisions and funds were transferred before year-end.
- 8.4. By and large, the progress made in 2010 can be attributed to the strong government ownership of SRF-SS and the active involvement by GoSS and state-level institutions, which will play an increasingly important role from 2011 with the implementation of the Stabilization Programmes. Moreover, SRF-SS has benefitted from consultative arrangements, regular communication and close coordination between the various stakeholders, including the SRF-SS Steering Committee members, GoSS and state-level counterparts, MA/Lead Agency, IPs, and the communities which benefit from SRF-SS projects.
- 8.5. To ensure that SRF-SS continues to make steady progress, the Fund should continue effective monitoring and evaluation at the project and at the Fund level. Specifically,

the Fund needs to assess the impact and effectiveness of SRF-SS at the outcome level. Consistent, results-focused analyses are important to ensure that the Fund's interventions are continuing to contribute effectively towards the recovery efforts of GoSS and the people of South Sudan.

## **9. ANNEXES**

- Annex I: List of NGOs by State and Focus Area for Round 1
- Annex II: List of LNGOs/CBOs by State and Focus Area for Round 2
- Annex III: Progress against Results per Area of Intervention (Round 1)
- Annex IV: 2010 Progress for the Support to SSRDF Project
- Annex V: Progress on Results Delivered by LNGOs/CBOs through the Small Grants Mechanism
- Annex VI: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs for Round 2 (2010)
- Annex VII: Administrative Agent's 2010 Consolidated Annual Financial Report
- Annex VIII: Certified Financial Statements

Annex I: List of NGOs by State and Focus Area for Round 1

State	NGO	Focus Area	Target Areas
Central Equatoria	CMSI	Vocational training on non-agricultural livelihoods	Juba, Kajokeji, Yei River, Morobo and Lainya
	ICCO	Agricultural production, alternative livelihoods, vocational training, and support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	Juba County
Eastern Equatoria	Vetwork	Livestock production and cooperatives development	Torit, Budi, Kapoeta, Riwoto and Mogos
	NCA	Agricultural production and market development	Torit, Magwe, Lafon and Budi
Jonglei	SC Sweden	Agricultural production, vocational training and child protection	Bor South, Twic East and Duk
	Stromme	Enterprise development, access to micro-credit and adult literacy	Bor South, Pibor, Ayod, Nyirol and Akobo
Lakes	SC Sweden	Youth education, agricultural development, child protection activities	Cueibet, Rumbek East and Rumbek Central
	OXFAM GB	Provision of agricultural inputs, alternative livelihoods, veterinary services and peace building initiatives	Rumbek Central and Greater Yirol
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	SC Sweden	Vocational training and child protection	Aweil East and Aweil North
	AMURT	Agricultural training, provision of agricultural inputs and micro-credit	Aweil South and Aweil Centre
Unity	SC UK	Agriculture, livelihoods, disaster-risk reduction and child protection	Loc, Leer and Rubkona
	WVI	Vegetable and fish production and child protection	Ruweng and Mayendit
Upper Nile	IRD	Community-based agricultural development, livelihoods, water and sanitation	Mabaan, Nassier and Ulang
Warrap	IRD	Agriculture cooperative and livestock production, veterinarian services and small business development	Gogrial west and Twic
	WVI	Agricultural training and cooperative support, and natural resource management	Kuajok Town and Gogrial East
Western Bahr el Ghazal	HARD	Agriculture and livestock production support and school construction	Jur River and Wau
	SC UK	Agricultural training, income-generating schemes and peace-building initiatives	Aweil Town, Aweil East, Aweil West, Aweil Centre and Aweil South
Western Equatoria	WVI	Vocational training, construction of boreholes and access to markets	Izo, Nagero, Ibba, Mundri, and Mvolo



Annex II: List of LNGOs/CBOs by State and Focus Area for Round 2

State	LNGO/CBO	Focus Area/s		Target Areas
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Gateway Education Center	School	Agriculture	Aweil Centr
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Awuchier Rural Cooperation Society	Awurchier Rural Cooperative	Agriculture/ Water and sanitation	Aweil Centr
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Gomjuer Thii Rural Development	Water and sanitation	Water and sanitation	Nyamlen
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Hope Agency For relief And development(HARD)	Community-based water	WATSAN	Aweil North
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil Women Agriculture Farmers Organization	Vegetable cultivation	Agriculture	Aweil West
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Lonypiu Charity Society	Awurchier Rural Cooperative	Education	Aweil Centr
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Sudan Christ Ministry (SCM)	Building 4 classrooms	Education	Aweil Centr
Warrap	Pagor Trading and Investment Company Ltd	Ox plough farming	Agriculture	Tonj East
Warrap	Sudan Production Aid	Community-based water	Water and sanitation	Twic
Warrap	Sudan and Education Development Association	Income generation Initiative	Agriculture	Tonj South
Warrap	Change Maker Sudan	Support child and mother care	Health	Kwajok
Warrap	Sudanese Voluntary Agency for Development	Twic improvement Market	Agriculture	Twic
Warrap	Luanyjang Youth for Development Association	Girls primary school	Education	Tonj East
Warrap	Deng Nhial Company Limited	Agriculture	Agriculture	Tonj East
Lakes	Abang And Anuol Girls Development Initiative	School construction	Education	Yirol West
Lakes	Lok Auet Maring Trading Co Ltd	Ox plough farming	Agriculture	Rumbek
Lakes	Resource Development Foundation For Africa (RDF)	Water and sanitation	Water and sanitation	Rumbek
Lakes	Wulu Trading Co Ltd.	Mouldboard ploughing	Agriculture	Wulu
Lakes	Atermoc for Trading And Investment Company Ltd	Ox plough farming	Agriculture	Cueibet
Lakes	Abang Women Developemnt Center	Support to 10 farmers groups	Agriculture	Yirol west
Lakes	Nyangbuot Trading And Investment Co Ltd.	Mouldboard ploughing farms	Agriculture	Yirol East
Eastern Equatoria	Obbo Community Development Organization (OCDA)	Construction and refurbishment	Education	Magwi
Eastern Equatoria	Eastern Equatorial Women Organization	School Construction	Education	Torit
Eastern Equatoria	Need Service Education Agency (NSEA)	Community education girls	Education	Magwi
Eastern Equatoria	Alwongi Rural Development	Agriculture/food security and bulking	Agriculture	Magwi

State	LNGO/CBO	Focus Area/s		Target Areas
	Organization(ARDO)			
Eastern Equatoria	Agro-forestry and Environmental Development Association	Food security	Agriculture	Magwi
Eastern Equatoria	Dongotono Community Organization	Water and sanitation	Water and sanitation	Ikotos
Eastern Equatoria	Evangelical Free Church of the Sudan (EFCS)	Water and sanitation	Water and sanitation	Lafon
Central Equatoria	Southern Sudan Orphans Care	Household food security	Agriculture	Kajo Keji
Central Equatoria	Bari Community Association (BC)	School construction	Education	Juba
Central Equatoria	Confident children out of Conflict (CCC)	Classrooms for street children	Education	Juba
Central Equatoria	PITA Women Association for Development	Food security and agriculture development	Agriculture	Juba
Central Equatoria	Human And Animals Development Organization	Poultry keeping	Agriculture	Juba
Central Equatoria	Community Alternative for Transformation	Water and sanitation	Water and sanitation	Yei River
Central Equatoria	Sudan Peace And Education Development Programme (SPEDP)	Morobo County organic vegetable garden	Agriculture	Morobo
Western Equatoria	Mundri Relief And Development Association Agencies	Bangolo recovery	Agriculture	Mundri West
Western Equatoria	Southern Sudan Community Development Aid (SSCDA)	Refugee reintegration	Agriculture	Mundri
Western Equatoria	Nabanga Development Association	Agricultural development	Agriculture	Ibba
Western Equatoria	Lacha Community And Economic Development (LCED)	Rustic economic recovery	Agriculture	Mundri
Western Equatoria	Ayi Rehabilitation And Development Association	Vegetable growing	Agriculture	Amadi/Mundri
Western Equatoria	Sudan Peace Foundation	Community-based school	Education	Mundri West
Western Equatoria	Rural Action Against Hunger	Impact-oriented settlement	Agriculture	Maridi/Ibba
Jonglei	Episcopal Church of the Sudan	Church community and nursery	Education	Ayod
Jonglei	Nile Hope Development Forum	Engaging youth to ensure food security	Agriculture	Akobo
Jonglei	Gospel Apostolic Church of Sudan	Improving education	Education	Bor
Jonglei	Bor Window Association	Poultry keeping	Agriculture	Bor
Jonglei	Jalle Women Development	Agriculture project	Agriculture	Bor
Jonglei	Duk Women Center For Development	Agriculture project	Agriculture	Bor
Jonglei	Standard Action Liaison focus (SALF)	Food security and livelihood	Agriculture	Fangak

State	LNGO/CBO	Focus Area/s		Target Areas
Unity	Assistant Mission for Africa (AMA)	Income generation to returnees	Agriculture	Leer
Unity	Bull Pech Agricultural Project (BPAP)	Bull Pech Agriculture	Agriculture	Mayom
Unity	South Sudan Orphan Care Organization	Vegetable growing	Agriculture	Mayom
Unity	Nile On Aid of Hope (NOAH)	Livelihood improvement	Agriculture	Leer
Unity	Home of Grace & Strength	Peaceful reconciliation	Education	Mayom
Unity	Upper Nile Initiative & Development Organization	We Aim for Community	Health	Jekow
Unity	Christ Mission Continuous Ministry	Economy empowerment	Agriculture	Regokona
Upper Nile	Universal Relief And Development Organization for Sudan (URDOS)	Primary Health Care Unit	Health	Longechuk
Upper Nile	Youth Agency for Relief Rehabilitation and Development	Livelihood improvement	Agriculture	Malakal
Upper Nile	Sudan Catholic Bishops Conference	Sustainable livelihoods	Agriculture	Maban
Upper Nile	Anyang Barr Cooperative Society	Winning the War of Hunger	Agriculture	Renk
Upper Nile	Mieben Charitable Society for Development	Food security and livelihoods	Agriculture	Malakal
Upper Nile	Nile Foundation Aid	Small-scale poultry farm	Agriculture	Malakal
Upper Nile	Naath Community Development Services	Jekow Women Empowerment	Agriculture	Maiwut
Western Bahr el Ghazal	South Sudan for Peace & Development	Community-based water	Watsan	Wau
Western Bahr el Ghazal	El Shadai Organization	Agriculture and food security	Agriculture	Wau
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Confident Relief and Rehabilitation Org	Education for young generation	Education	Raja
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Wagen Agency for Rehabilitation	Hygiene and sanitation	Watsan	River Jur
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Unity Cultural Centre	Livelihood through agriculture	Agriculture	Wau
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Humanitarian Care Mission	Naari Jur Girls School	Education	River Jur

### Annex III: Progress against Results per Area of Intervention (Round 1)

#### Improving agro-pastoral activities

- 3,172 farmers were trained in land preparation, seed selection, nursery establishment and other different farming techniques in four states (Central Equatoria, Lakes, Unity and Warrap).
- Three Farming Training Demonstration sites were established (two in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and one in Western Bahr el Ghazal) and seeds were distributed to beneficiaries in Lakes State. Project evaluators observed that seeds were growing well and some trees were already producing fruits. Five poultry demonstration houses were constructed (one in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, one in Lakes and three in Western Equatoria).
- 1,795 beneficiaries received training in ox ploughing, and more than 570 ox ploughs were distributed to farmers in four states (Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap) to increase the number of *feddans* or hectares cultivated per household, and to reduce the time needed for clearing and land preparation.
- 252 households in Upper Nile and Unity States received livestock, 200 households in Central Equatoria received poultry and 240 goats were distributed to 252 beneficiaries in Western Bahr el Ghazal. Local procurement of livestock contributed to invigorating the economy of local markets.
- More than 1,650 households from Warrap and Unity States were provided with tools for agriculture and fishing.
- 10 farming groups, 42 women's groups and 13 fishery groups (a total of 1,808 beneficiaries) received a variety of training on farming, fish and poultry production techniques, as well as in preserving agricultural produce. They were also provided with seeds, tools and other inputs.
- Two fishponds were constructed in Western Equatoria.
- 39 community vegetable gardens were established in Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Warrap. Kitchen gardens were established in 12 schools and 80 teachers were trained in vegetable production in Lakes State. Vegetables were produced to supplement students' school feeding.
- 300 beehives were installed and three honey collection centers with centrifuge machines were established in Central Equatoria.
- 666 model energy stoves were established for demonstration purposes by 234 promoters in Central Equatoria. The energy stoves helped reduce household expenses for charcoal, the need to collect firewood, and the time needed for cooking.
- 165 fruit tree seedlings were distributed to promote environmental conservation in Lakes State.
- More than 71 metric tons of cereals and seeds, 1,500 kg of assorted vegetable seeds and 376 bags of cereals were distributed to over 7,800 households in four states (Warrap, Upper Nile, Unity and Central Equatoria).
- More than 540 *feddans* (226 hectares) of land were cleared and ploughed for extension farming in Central Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal.
- One new dairy cooperative was formed in Torit County (Eastern Equatoria) as well as two livestock unions in Gogrial West and Twic County (Warrap).
- 33,275 livestock were vaccinated through mass vaccination campaigns in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States.

#### Improving livelihood prospects by increasing access to markets and skills

- Over 1,100 students received vocational training (both short and long-term courses) in a variety of trades (carpentry, masonry, brick molding, tailoring, hairdressing and mechanics), through seven vocational training centers (in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria States) or as apprentices to local artisans.
- One youth center was constructed in Kwajok (Warrap) and two primary schools in Akorub and Thikou in Jur River County (Western Bahr el Ghazal).
- 440 groups were supported through microfinance and business development schemes (339 in Central Equatoria, 39 in Jonglei, 38 in Lakes, 21 in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and three in Western Bahr el Ghazal).
- 1,548 beneficiaries (including 843 women) were trained in small business development, business management and planning, bookkeeping and budgeting and entrepreneurship. 688 additional beneficiaries were trained and received cash for start-up small businesses in five states (Central Equatoria, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria).
- 531 households participated in Cash-for-Work schemes in Western Bahr el Ghazal.

- 20 community groups were supported through a variety of income-generating activities, training and grants in Warrap and Unity States.
- One model market was constructed in Torit (Eastern Equatoria), and four market stalls (72-vendor capacity each) were constructed in Mundri, Nagero and Ezo (Western Equatoria).
- A honey processing plant is near completion in Rajaf, Juba County (Central Equatoria).
- One new dairy sales point was established in Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria to enable coop members to market their processed milk and yoghurt. One bakery was constructed in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal.
- 12 donkeys and carts were distributed to market garden groups in Upper Nile while in Western Equatoria, 11 groups handling perishable goods were provided with bicycles. Moreover, two fish-selling platforms were established for the Wunrock Fishing Coop and Turalei Coop in Warrap State. Six storage facilities for agricultural products for women farming groups from Eastern Equatoria began construction. Finally, access to markets will be improved with the acquisition of road equipment in Eastern Equatoria.

#### Improving water sanitation and child protection

- 47 boreholes were repaired (32 in Warrap and 15 in Upper Nile), 17 boreholes were drilled (10 in Lakes, four in Warrap, one in Upper Nile and two in Western Bahr el Ghazal), and eight multipurpose latrines were constructed in Warrap and Upper Nile.
- In Central Equatoria, six water pumps and 600 meters of pipe were established for vegetable cultivation and irrigation. Several irrigation kits were distributed among farmers' groups in different states. This facilitated irrigation for nursery gardens and served to expand irrigation farming in these areas. Furthermore, it helped farmers to cultivate away from the river bank where water rises during the rainy season, flooding crops.
- Water and sanitation (WATSAN) committees were established and trained in raising awareness on hygiene and sanitation, as well as in maintenance of WATSAN facilities. Sixteen WATSAN Committees were established in three states (three in Upper Nile, two in Warrap and 11 in Lakes).
- Five slaughter slabs and five animal health centers were constructed in Warrap and Upper Nile States.
- Approximately 850 vulnerable children were referred to child protection units or offices and attended by social workers. Seven child protection offices were established (two in Jonglei, three in Lakes, and two in Northern Bahr el Ghazal). One child protection unit was established within each of the State Ministries of Social Welfare in Unity and Western Bahr el Ghazal. Three youth recreational centers were completed in Unity State. One drop-in center for street children was constructed and handed over to the State Ministry of Social Welfare in Kwajok (Warrap).
- 45 child sports clubs were supplied with sporting goods. Playgrounds were constructed and training in leadership and child rights was provided in five states (Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Western Bahr el Ghazal). About 584 children and youth participated in training on a variety of child-related issues. 61 social workers and more than 300 community support group members were trained in child protection and child rights. In addition, rapid preparatory classes were supported, benefitting 256 children in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Unity States

#### Enhancing engagement and capacity development of local authorities

- 236 extension workers and more than 100 staff of different state ministries were trained in a variety of fields (project management, child protection, and farming) across all 10 states.
- Capacity-building support was provided to 21 community-based organizations in a variety of areas, such as child protection, farming, food security, WATSAN, amongst others. Some of these organizations received sub-grants to implement small, community-based projects.
- One pharmacy was established under the State Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Resources in Lakes State. 14 veterinarians from the Aweril County received management training to supply and run the pharmacy. A county agriculture office was constructed in Arroyo, Aweil Center (Northern Bahr el Ghazal).
- Community groups, such as the community support groups in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, will extend their knowledge on child rights and child protection issues, acquired through the different workshops.

Promoting gender equality in the implementation of activities and in the results of the projects

- During the first quarter of 2010, a training of trainers workshop was conducted in Lakes State for 12 social workers (five of them women) from the State Ministry of Social Development, aimed at improving their skills in raising gender awareness. Seven sessions at the *payam* level were held to increase awareness among beneficiaries which totaled to 143 (53 men and 90 women).
- Different activities were organized to support the International Women's Day on 8 March 2010. Save the Children organized awareness activities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal while Oxfam GB distributed 200 T-shirts bearing the message "*Equal rights, equal opportunities*" during the multi-agency celebration in Lakes State.
- Sports tournaments were organized during the first quarter of 2010 in Lakes and others states. The tournaments served as peace-building activities, bringing together female and male youths from warring communities to play football. Messages promoting peace were disseminated, encouraging youths of both genders to serve as change agents in their communities.
- Lastly, 11 gender awareness sessions were held at the *payam* level for community leaders and other participants which included 163 men and 306 women in Lakes State.

#### Annex IV: 2010 Progress for the Support to SSRDF Project

Result Area	Progress
1. Multi-stakeholder agreement on the future role of SSRDF built, and articulated in a Strategic Plan and Concept of Operations.	<p>1.1 Recruited a consultant to develop the Strategic Plan for SSRDF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Draft report under review by SSRDF and UNDP .</li> </ul> <p>1.2 Planned the Dialogue Forum (planned for February 2011) on SSRDF’s role and mandate with key stakeholders.</p>
2. Review of organizational and management structure of SSRDF carried out, and capacity development activities conducted.	<p>2.1 Procured and transferred office-related and operational assets and equipment to SSRDF.</p> <p>2.2 Recruited an Information Technology Specialist (UN Volunteer) for SSRDF.</p> <p>2.3 Developed a training plan and implemented it as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Trained seven SSRDF staff in Financial Management for Development Organization and in Governance and Accountability;</li> <li>▪ Trained six staff in Project Planning and Management, two staff among them specifically were trained in Monitoring and Evaluation; and</li> <li>▪ Trained one staff in Procurement Management and four more in different administrative areas such as Human Resources.</li> </ul> <p>2.4 Organized an in-house training on “Basic Computing Skills” for eight of its staff and three from the Central Equatoria State Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>2.5 Supported a commission of 12 members from GoSS Ministries and Commissions to attend the African Association for Public Administration and Management Conference in South Africa from 15-19 November 2010.</p>
3. SSRDF enabled to participate in Technical Secretariat and to support State Steering Committee for their oversight and monitoring of SRF-SS supported activities.	<p>3.1 Conducted monitoring visits to Upper Nile, Unity and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States. These monitoring visits were conducted by SSRDF staff including the Chief Project Coordinator.</p> <p>3.2 Supported SSRDF participation in monitoring visits to SRF-SS Round 1 projects. Three monitoring missions were conducted in Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Western Equatoria States project sites. Coordination meetings were held with the respective State Steering Committees to discuss progress and issues affecting project implementation.</p>
4. Project Management Activities properly carried out.	<p>4.1 Recruited the Project Manager for the project.</p> <p>4.2 Established the Project Board and held two meetings in August and November 2010.</p>

**Annex V: Progress on Results Delivered by LNGOs/CBOs through the Small Grants Mechanism**

State	Progress
<b>NBEG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two agricultural farms were set up and 2,220 persons (1,000 women and 1,220 men) benefited from the small grants, as these supported cultivation of 1,000 hectares of agricultural land.</li> <li>Three news schools were constructed in Aweil Centre, which is near completion, including one adult education school and one primary school. The total number of beneficiaries is 1,200.</li> <li>An additional borehole was constructed during Quarter 3, 2010, bringing the total number of boreholes to seven, benefiting approximately 8,000 people in surrounding communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Jonglei</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One poultry farm and seven vegetable farms were established serving an estimated 1,000 beneficiaries.</li> <li>Four boreholes were drilled.</li> <li>Four classrooms were constructed in Ayod County, Liny Payam wherein a total of 200 men and women will enroll in adult education and 100 pupils will enroll in nursery school.</li> <li>Three vegetable farms (gardens) in Bor County were set up by a women's association where beneficiaries total 780 men and women.</li> </ul>
<b>CES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One poultry farm was established in Quarter 2, 2010 in Juba County and is now fully operational.</li> <li>One more borehole (four in total) was constructed during Quarter 3, 2010 in Yei. These will serve approximately 6,500 beneficiaries.</li> <li>27 vegetable farms have been cultivated in Juba town and Morobo, serving 1,320 beneficiaries.</li> <li>Four classrooms for a primary school have been completed in Juba Bungu Payam to benefit 800 students.</li> </ul>
<b>EES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One more borehole (a total of seven) was drilled during Quarter 3, 2010. Six others were drilled in Ikotos, serving 1,200 beneficiaries.</li> <li>Two agricultural gardens are underway, one for vegetables and the other for sorghum. Both gardens are located in Magwi County serving 1,320 beneficiaries.</li> <li>Four schools were under construction: school renovation in Magwi and a new primary school in Lafon. The total number of beneficiaries is 880.</li> <li>Three classrooms in a primary school were completed wherein 138 pupils are currently enrolled in Torit County.</li> </ul>
<b>Lakes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five CBOs reported that 1,853 <i>feddans</i> (778 hectares) of land was cultivated during Quarter 2, 2010.</li> <li>86 bags of sorghum and 132 bags of groundnut were distributed to 60 community groups in Cueibet County.</li> <li>One new primary school was constructed in Yirol West (Agany Payam) which benefits 800 pupils.</li> <li>Three classrooms were constructed in Yirol West (four other classrooms are under construction) and are expected to benefit approximately 800 children.</li> <li>Two boreholes were drilled in Rumbek and are expected to benefit approximately 700 people. Additionally, one new borehole was drilled during Quarter 3, 2010 in Rumbek County, serving approximately 120 households.</li> </ul>
<b>WES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two vegetable farms were cultivated in Maridi. The beneficiaries of the project total 800 men and women.</li> <li>One new primary school was under construction (near completion) in Ibba County, wherein 400 pupils will benefit.</li> </ul>
<b>Upper Nile</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>102 <i>feddans</i> (43 hectares) of land for cereal crops were cultivated, involving 1,100 farmers, implemented by two CBOs in Renk and Malakal.</li> <li>100 bags of sorghum were produced during the harvest, whereby 300 women benefited in Malakal County.</li> <li>90 bags of sorghum were harvested, benefiting approximately 400 people in Renk County.</li> <li>One primary care unit was completed to provide health services to approximately 4,000 people in the catchment's area in Long Chuk County.</li> <li>1000 <i>feddans</i> of land was cleared and prepared for cultivating sorghum in Maban County.</li> </ul>



<b>Unity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 vegetable farms were cultivated by two CBOs in Leer and Mayom County, involving approximately 530 people.</li> <li>• Education was organized for approximately 700 demobilized child soldiers in Leer County.</li> <li>• Six CBOs are implementing agricultural activities, currently harvesting from approximately 62 <i>feddans</i> (26 hectares) of land, serving 2,660 beneficiaries.</li> <li>• One dispensary with three rooms was constructed and equipped with a stethoscope, thermometers and testing machine in Mayom County. The total number of target beneficiaries is 330.</li> <li>• 35 beneficiaries were trained on general management and report writing in Mayom County.</li> <li>• Six vegetable gardens have been harvested in Leer County wherein the harvest was roughly one metric ton.</li> </ul>
<b>Warrap</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One new primary school was under construction in Tonj East County wherein 600 pupils can enroll.</li> <li>• Five <i>feddans</i> (two hectares) of land was cultivated in Tonj East by one CBO, with three other CBOs implementing agro-pastoral activities in Tonj East, Twic, and Tonj South Counties.</li> </ul>
<b>WBEG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two new classrooms for a primary school were constructed, as well as an administrative block, a library, a store, a kitchen, and a latrine for 400 pupils in Wau County.</li> </ul>

**Annex VI: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs for Round 2 (2010)**

No.	Location		Project Title	Start date	End date	Approved Budget		Quarter 1 Disbursements		Quarter 2 Disbursements		Quarter 3 Disbursements		Quarter 4 Disbursements		Balance
	State	County				SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	US\$
1	WBG	Wau	South Sudan for Peace & Development	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	0	0	0	0	17,500
2	WBG	Wau	El Shadai Organization	3/11/2010	3/3/2010	[67,100]	[27,958]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	WBG	Raja	Confident Relief and Rehabilitation Org	3/11/2010	3/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	20,417
4	WBG	River Jur	Wagen Agency for Rehabilitation	3/11/2010	3/3/2011	65,180	27,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,550	8,146	19,013
5	WBG	Wau	Unity Cultural Centre	3/11/2010	3/3/2011	[65000]	[27,083]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	WBG	River Jur	Humanitarian Care Mission	3/11/2010	3/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	20,417
<b><i>SUBTOTAL WBG</i></b>						<b>265,180</b>	<b>110,492</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,550</b>	<b>25,646</b>	<b>77,346</b>
7	NBG	Aweil Centr	Gateway Education Center	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	48,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
8	NBG	Aweil Centr	Awuchier Rural Cooperation Society	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	56,000	23,333	14,000	5,833	0	0	0
9	NBG	Nyamlen	Gomjuer Thii Rural Development	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	52,000	21,667	0	0	13,000	5,417	0
10	NBG	Aweil North	Hope Agency For relief And development (HARD)	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	12,000	5,000	0
11	NBG	Aweil West	Aweil Women Agriculture Farmers Organization	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	13,000	5,417	0
12	NBG	Aweil Centr	Lonypiu Charity Society	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	48,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
13	NBG	Aweil Centr	Sudan Christ Ministry (SCM)	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	21,000	8,750	49,000	20,417	0	0	0
<b><i>SUBTOTAL NBG</i></b>						<b>450,000</b>	<b>187,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,500</b>	<b>109,375</b>	<b>125,500</b>	<b>52,292</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>15,833</b>	<b>10,000</b>

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	State	County				SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	US\$
14	WRP	Tonj East	Pagor Trading and Investment Company Ltd	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
15	WRP	Twic	Sudan Production Aid	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	0	0	0	0	17,500
16	WRP	Tonj South	Sudan Education and Development Association	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	0	0	5,000
17	WRP	Kwajok	Change Maker Sudan	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	0	0	18,958
18	WRP	Twic	Sudanese Voluntary Agency for Development	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	18,958
19	WRP	Tonj East	Luanyjang Youth for Development Association	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5416,67
20	WRP	Tonj East	Deng Nhial Company Limited	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	13000	5,417	0
<b><i>SUBTOTAL WRP</i></b>						<b>445,000</b>	<b>185,417</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>114,000</b>	<b>47,500</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>61,250</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>71,250</b>
21	LKS	Yirol West	Abang And Anuol Girls Development Initiative	27/05/10	27/05/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	0	0	5,000
22	LKS	Rumbek	Lok Auet Maring Trading Co Ltd.	27/05/10	27/05/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	13,000	5,417	0
23	LKS	Rumbek	Resource Development Foundation For Africa (RDF)	27/05/10	27/05/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	0	0	5,000
24	LKS	Wulu	Wulu Trading Co Ltd.	27/05/10	27/05/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	12,000	5,000	0
25	LKS	Cueibet	Atermoc for Trading And Investment Co. Ltd	12/8/2010	12/8/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	21,000	8,750	35,000	14,583	0	0	5,833
26	LKS	Yirol west	Abang Women Developemnt Center	27/05/10	27/05/11	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	0	0	20,417
27	LKS	Yirol East	Nyangbuot Trading And Investment Co Ltd.	27/05/10	27/05/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	48,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
<b><i>SUBTOTAL LKS</i></b>						<b>445,000</b>	<b>185,417</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>142,500</b>	<b>59,375</b>	<b>178,500</b>	<b>74,375</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>10,417</b>	<b>41,250</b>

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	State	County				SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	US\$
28	EEQ	Magwi	Obbo Community Development Organization (OCDA)	30/03/10	30/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	48,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
29	EEQ	Torit	Eastern Equatorial Women Organization	30/03/10	30/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	48,000	20,000	0	0	12,000	5,000	0
30	EEQ	Magwi	Need Service Education Agency (NSEA)	30/03/10	30/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	52,000	21,667	0	0	0	0	5,417
31	EEQ	Magwi	Alwongi Rural Development Organization(ARDO)	30/03/10	30/03/11	70,000	29,167	0	0	21,000	8,750	35,000	14,583	0	0	5,833
32	EEQ	Magwi	Agro-Forestry and Environmental Development Association	30/03/10	30/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	52,000	21,667	0	0	0	0	5,417
33	EEQ	Ikotos	Dongotono Community Organization	30/03/10	30/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	48,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
34	EEQ	Lafon	Evangelical Free Church of the Sudan (EFCS)	30/03/10	30/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
<b><i>SUBTOTAL EEQ</i></b>						<b>445,000</b>	<b>185,417</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>288,500</b>	<b>120,208</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>28,125</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>32,083</b>
35	CEQ	Kajo Keji	Southern Sudan Orphans Care	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	0	0	18,958
36	CEQ	Juba	Bari Community Association (BC)	26/03/10	26/03/11	75,000	31,250	0	0	60,000	25,000	0	0	15,000	6,250	0
37	CEQ	Juba	Confident children out of Conflict (CCC)	23/12/09	23/12/10	75,000	31,250	22,500	9,375	37,500	15,625	0	0	0	0	6,250
38	CEQ	Juba	PITA Women Association for Development	23/12/09	23/12/10	65,000	27,083	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	0	0	5,417
39	CEQ	Juba	Human And Animals Development Organization	23/12/09	23/12/10	65,000	27,083	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	0	0	5,417
40	CEQ	Yei River	Community Alternative for Transformation	25/03/10	25/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417

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	State	County				SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	US\$
41	CEQ	Morobo	Sudan Peace And Education Development Programme (SPEDP)	23/12/09	23/12/10	70,000	29,167	21,000	8,750	35,000	14,583	0	0	14,000	5,833	0
<b><i>SUBTOTAL CEQ</i></b>						<b>480,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>34,375</b>	<b>236,500</b>	<b>98,542</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>13,542</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>12,083</b>	<b>41,458</b>
42	WEQ	Mundri West	Mundri Relief And Development Association Agencies	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	32,500	13,542	5,417
43	WEQ	Mundri	Southern Sudan Community Development Aid (SSCDA)	26/03/10	26/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	0	0	5,000
44	WEQ	Ibba	Nabanga Development Association	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	32,500	13,542	5,417
45	WEQ	Mundri	Lacha Community And Economic Development (LCED)	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	52,000	21,667	13,000	5,417	0	0	0
46	WEQ	Amadi/Mundri	Ayi Rehabilitation And Development Association	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
47	WEQ	Mundri West	Sudan Peace Foundation	26/03/10	26/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	48,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
48	WEQ	Maridi/Ibba	Rural Action Against Hunger	26/03/10	26/03/11	70,000	29,167	0	0	21,000	8,750	49,000	20,417	0	0	0
<b><i>SUBTOTAL WEQ</i></b>						<b>450,000</b>	<b>187,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197,500</b>	<b>82,292</b>	<b>124,500</b>	<b>51,875</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>27,083</b>	<b>26,250</b>
49	JNG	Ayod	Episcopal Church of the Sudan	4/10/2010	4/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	7,500	17,500
50	JNG	Akobo	Nile Hope Development Forum	29/03/10	29/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	32,500	13,542	5,417
51	JNG	Bor	Gospel Apostolic Church of Sudan	30/03/10	30/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	0	0	5,000
52	JNG	Bor	Bor Window Association	29/04/10	29/04/11	75,000	31,250	0	0	22,500	9,375	37,500	15,625	15,000	6,250	0

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	State	County				SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	US\$
53	JNG	Bor	Jalle Women Development	30/03/10	30/03/11	70,000	29,167	0	0	56,000	23,333	0	0	0	0	5,833
54	JNG	Bor	Duk Women Center For Development	30/03/10	30/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
55	JNG	Fangak	Standard Action Liaison focus (SALF)	29/03/10	29/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	0	0	18,958
<b><i>SUBTOTAL JNG</i></b>						<b>460,000</b>	<b>191,667</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>64,583</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>41,667</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>27,292</b>	<b>58,125</b>
56	UTY	Leer	Assistant Mission for Africa (AMA)	12/5/2010	12/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	0	0	0	0	17,500
57	UTY	Mayom	Bull Pech Agricultural Project (BPAP)	20/05/10	20/03/11	75,000	31,250	0	0	22,500	9,375	37,500	15,625	0	0	6,250
58	UTY	Mayom	South Sudan Orphan Care Organization	12/5/2010	12/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	13,000	5,417	0
59	UTY	Leer	Nile On Aid of Hope (NOAH)	12/5/2011	12/3/2010	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
60	UTY	Mayom	Home of Grace & Strength	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	0	0	20,417
61	UTY	Jekow	Upper Nile Initiative & Development Organization	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	51,450	21,438	0	0	0	0	15,435	6,431	25,725	10,719	4,288
62	UTY	Regokona	Christ Mission Continuous Ministry	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	0	0	20,417
<b><i>SUBTOTAL UTY</i></b>						<b>456,450</b>	<b>190,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,500</b>	<b>33,125</b>	<b>159,935</b>	<b>66,640</b>	<b>38,725</b>	<b>16,135</b>	<b>74,288</b>
63	UPN	Longechuk	Universal Relief And Development Organization for Sudan (URDOS)	20/04/10	20/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	0	0	30,000	12,500	5,000
64	UPN	Malakal	Youth Agency for Relief Rehabilitation and Development	20/04/10	20/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417

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	State	County				SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$	US\$
65	UPN	Maban	Sudan Catholic Bishops Conference	20/04/10	20/03/11	70,000	29,167	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	0	0	21,042
66	UPN	Renk	Anyang Barr Cooperative Society	12/8/2010	20/03/11	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	35,000	14,583	5,833
67	UPN	Malakal	Mieben Charitable Society for Development	12/8/2010	20/03/11	69,307	28,878	0	0	0	0	20,792	8,663	0	0	20,215
68	UPN	Malakal	Nile Foundation Aid	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	0	0	20,417
69	UPN	Maiwut	Naath Community Development Services	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	69,300	28,875	0	0	0	0	20,790	8,663	34,650	14,438	5,775
<b><i>SUBTOTAL UPN</i></b>						<b>473,607</b>	<b>197,336</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>23,750</b>	<b>116,082</b>	<b>48,368</b>	<b>99,650</b>	<b>41,521</b>	<b>83,698</b>
<b><i>TOTALS</i></b>						<b>4,370,237</b>	<b>1,820,932</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>34,375</b>	<b>1,551,000</b>	<b>646,250</b>	<b>1,051,517</b>	<b>438,132</b>	<b>447,425</b>	<b>186,427</b>	<b>515,748</b>

**Annex VII: Administrative Agent’s 2010 Consolidated Annual Financial Report**

**SUDAN RECOVERY FUND – SOUTHERN SUDAN<sup>\*</sup>**

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\* The MDTF Office will change the name of the Fund to *Sudan Recovery Fund – South Sudan* after 9 July 2011, the expected date of independence.



**Annex VIII: Certified Financial Statements**

(The Administrative Agent's 2010 Consolidated Annual Financial Report in Annex VII presents and explains the following "Sources and Uses of Funds" Statement in greater detail.)