

**South Sudan Recovery Fund Round 3
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012**

Programme Title & Project Number	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Jonglei Stabilization Programme Programme Number: N/A MPTF Office Project Reference Number:00070595 	
Participating Organization(s)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) 	
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	
Total approved budget as per project document	21,843,451
MPTF /JP Contribution	UNDP 6,233,451
• by Agency	UNOPS 15,610,000
Agency Contribution	N/A
• by Agency	
Government Contribution	N/A
Other Contributions (donors)	N/A
TOTAL	21,843,451
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	
Assessment/Review	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: N/A	
Mid-Term Evaluation Report	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: N/A	

Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results	
<i>Country/Region</i> South Sudan	
<i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> Conflict Prevention and Security	
Implementing Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jonglei Ministry of Finance Jonglei Ministry of Information and Communication Jonglei Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Jonglei Ministry of Local Government 	
Programme Duration	
Overall Duration	31 months
Start Date	15/11/2010
Original End Date	31/05/2012
Current End Date	30/06/2013

Report Submitted By
<input type="checkbox"/> Name: Kunal Dhar
<input type="checkbox"/> Title: Programme Coordinator
<input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization: UNDP
<input type="checkbox"/> Email address: kunal.dhar@undp.org

List of Abbreviations

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
IMAC	Inter Ministerial Appraisal Committee
IP	Implementing Partner
J-MoIC	Jonglei Ministry of Information and Communication
J-MoLG	Jonglei Ministry of Local Government
J-MoPI	Jonglei Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
JSP	Jonglei Stabilization Programme
JSSC	Jonglei State Steering Committee
MDTF-SS	Multi Donor Trust Fund-South Sudan
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
RSS	Republic of South Sudan
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SSRF	South Sudan Recovery Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2012, the Jonglei Stabilization Programme (JSP) completed approximately 40% of the state-managed radio station, with remaining work involving the construction of the retransmission sites across the state. When finished, it will support the Jonglei state government to better reach its 1,358,602 population through the broadcasting of security alerts, educational programmes and peacebuilding messages in local languages. The Akobo-Pochalla road, which aims to reduce conflict in the targeted counties of Akobo and Pochalla, with combined populations of 202,411, is approximately 60% complete. The road, as well as improving police response time to reports of incidents such as cattle raiding, also aims to have an impact on the standard of living of isolated communities by providing access to better infrastructure and an increased presence of civil services and NGOs.

I. Purpose

The JSP contributes to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Country Programme Outcome 4: *Violence is reduced and community security improved*. The main objectives of the JSP are to restore post-conflict socioeconomic infrastructure, revive the local economy and generate employment in Jonglei State by increasing security and reducing the level of ethnic conflict.

In order to achieve these objectives, the JSP aims to deliver the following four outputs:

- Output 1: Fully operational, state-managed radio communication infrastructure and system established in Jonglei State, and improved capacity of the Jonglei State Ministry of Information and Communication (J-MoIC) in developing media content, broadcasting and managing the station.
- Output 2: Akobo-Pochalla road (170km) constructed by an integrated, labour-based and mechanized approach, and improved capacity of the Jonglei Ministry of Physical Infrastructure (J-MoPI) to manage and maintain road works in Jonglei State.
- Output 3: Three Ranger Posts with ablution blocks and boreholes constructed, equipped and staffed along the Akobo-Pochalla road.
- Output 4: Provide oversight, coordination, monitoring and technical support to programme implementation (Coordinating Agency role).

II. Results

• Outcome

The initial analysis of the conflict in Jonglei state revealed that the second civil war between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) started in Bor, the capital of Jonglei State, in 1983. Although the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) ended the war in 2005, internal conflicts among the tribes of South Sudan have re-emerged

during the transition period. Violent conflict among tribes claimed 2,500 lives in South Sudan as a whole in 2009 and displaced some 350,000 people. The worst violence occurred in and around the vast, often impassable state of Jonglei. It is estimated that 115,000 persons were displaced in Jonglei alone. The security situation in the state was deemed to be volatile, characterized by sporadic, violent clashes between its various ethnic groups, due to traditional differences and competition over scarce resources, such as food, water and land for cattle grazing.

In 2012, Jonglei State observed increased security and reduced level of ethnic conflict compared to 2011. This could be seen in the decrease of the number of conflict-related displacements, reported conflict incidents and reported figure of deaths during conflict incidents since 2011.¹ Although there is currently no evidence to support a direct correlation between these decreasing figures and the impact of the JSP, it is expected that when the outputs reach completion, and assuming external factors remain the same, they will contribute to a continued trend of decreasing violence.

	2011	2012
Number of conflict-related displacement	101,632	23,885
Reported conflict incidents	197	142
Reported figure of deaths during conflict incidents	1,677	352

(Figures from UNOCHA²)

During the reporting period, the JSP has made some progress towards meeting the Programme sub-outcomes and UNDP country outcomes.

Enhanced Capacity to use conflict mitigating mechanisms: There has been fruitful interaction with the Jonglei State authorities in relation to their commitment to maintain and fully utilize all infrastructure provided by the JSP. UNDP and State authorities are working closely to increase capacity in this sector. State Authorities have also expressed the importance of the state-managed radio station as a conflict-mitigating mechanism that will enable them to extend the voice of the Government into all areas of the state, while also creating a platform for debate for issues on the ground to filter up to the government giving the general public a way of voicing their needs. They have completed the process of hiring educated, multi-lingual, well-qualified staff from various ethnic backgrounds to run the state radio station. This is a clear indication of their intent to derive a peace dividend from this project as they will be able to communicate to a broad spectrum of communities. On numerous occasions the State authorities have communicated their understanding of their role as custodians of this Programme.

- **Outputs**

The JSP has made the following Progress towards achieving the four outputs:

¹United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 'figures according to inter-agency assessments and local authority reports'.

²United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 'figures according to inter-agency assessments and local authority reports'.

Cumulative figures of new conflict related displacement reported in 2011 and 2012 (December, 2011; December, 2012)

Cumulative figure of conflict incidents reported in 2011 and 2012 (December, 2011; December, 2012)

Cumulative number of deaths reported during conflict incidents in 2011, 2012 by county (December, 2011; December, 2012)

- **Output 1:** Much progress has been made in the delivery of the state-managed radio station in Bor. The technical design study has been finalized and the construction of the main transmission site in Bor is 93% complete. Work is also progressing at a good rate on capacity building with the Jonglei J-MoIC, and is expected to be complete by the end of June 2013. Most of the remaining work involves the retransmission sites located in various locations around the state. The radio station will be used as conflict-mitigating mechanism and as a tool to build a more cohesive society; it will do so by reaching communities of all languages and dialects that at present have very little state government involvement in their area.

- **Output 2:** Progress has been made in the construction of the Akobo-Pochalla road, with landmine clearance fully complete. Construction and drainage work is still ongoing. The section of the road that includes the Bridge that traverses the Akobo River is 45% complete. This road will ensure better quality of life for isolated communities by providing linking them to towns and other areas, thus supporting the generation of employment and increasing NGO presence while also enabling state authorities and Police to access these areas.

- **Output 3:** The Micro Institutional Assessment of the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the NGO Implementing Partner, has been completed. The proposed route of the road was then realigned to avoid areas where wildlife is known to be. UNDP and WCS have finalized the Project Cooperation Agreement and WCS is preparing for mobilization to project sites to begin work on the Ranger Posts.

- **Output 4:** Strong relationships with all counterparts are maintained along with consistent information-sharing in the form of Programme Board Meetings, formal and informal reporting. This helps to avoid and circumnavigate obstacles that arise during project implementation which in turn allows for better delivery of outputs.

Progress	% of total completion towards each sub-output	Types and number of potential beneficiaries
Output 1: Radio station		
1. Construction of the main radio transmission site and station in Bor: Majority of the construction work has been completed. The remaining works are sound-proofing and resizing of rooms, which were activities only identified after consultation with United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Radio Miraya. Tender process for these modification works and procurement of equipment and furniture is ongoing.	93%	Population of the Jonglei State: 1,358,602
2. Procurement and setup of radio communication and other equipment for the main radio station in Bor: Radio communication equipment is under delivery	40%	

and is expected to be installed in the first quarter of 2013 with the support of the supplier. Other items such as generators, fuel tank, IT and communication equipment will be installed when the main radio station building is completed.		
3. Construction of the retransmission sites across Jonglei State: The J-MoIC has confirmed that nine out of 13 retransmission towers will be shared with those belonging to the mobile phone companies, with four towers remaining to be constructed under this project. Tender documents for construction of retransmission towers and accompanying equipment is under preparation.	15%	
4. Capacity building support to the J-MoIC: The tender process for selecting the contractor is ongoing.	15%	
Output 2: Road construction		
5. Landmine Clearance: Landmine clearance is complete.	100%	
6. Construction of 8km approach road and bridge over Pibor River in Akobo: Mobilization of parts for the construction of a bridge over the Pibor River in Akobo is in progress. Construction of the 8km approach road is 95% complete. Insecurity in the region is proving to be an obstacle for contractors.	90%	
7. Construction of the Akobo-Pochalla road (earthworks): Construction is ongoing.	40%	Population of Akobo and Pochalla Counties: 202,411
8. Drainage works on the Akobo-Pochalla road: UNOPS has awarded the contract for the supply and delivery of corrugated pipe culverts. Construction of drainage works will commence in the first quarter of 2013.	30%	
9. Procurement of road maintenance equipment: List of road maintenance equipment to be procured was approved by the Governor of Jonglei State. Approximately 70% of the equipment has been handed over to the Jonglei Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and is currently in use.	70%	
Output 3: Environment conservation		
10. Construction, equipping and staffing (including capacity building of wildlife officers) of three ranger posts, including ablution blocks and boreholes: The Micro Institutional Assessment of WCS has been completed. UNDP has finalized the PCA with WCS and the first instalment to the WCS will be advanced in January 2013, with construction works on the ranger posts expected to be completed by 30 June 2013.	7%	Population of Akobo and Pochalla Counties: 202,411
Output 4: Coordinating Agency		
11. On 16 January 2012, UNDP submitted an Amendment to the Joint Programme Document, Joint Programme Revision Request Form, Request for Movement within Budget Lines and Request for Budget Increase at the	-	Population of the Jonglei State: 1,358,602

13thSSRF Steering Committee Meeting (the details of the revisions are explained under Section IV of this report). All revisions requested were approved by the Steering Committee.		
12. On 22 February 2012, UNDP organized the fourth JSP Programme Board Meeting with the JSSC in Bor, where changes in scope under Outputs 1 and 2, inclusion of new Output 3 and additional funding of total US\$ 4,093,451 approved at the 13th SSRF Steering Committee were reported.	-	
13. On 4 July 2012, UNDP organized the fifth JSP Programme Board Meeting with the JSSC in Bor, where progress and challenges on implementation of the JSP were addressed.	-	
14. On 13 December 2012, at the 16th SSRF Steering Committee Meeting, UNDP requested: (i) 12 months extension of programme duration to cover the defects liability period for the road construction under Output 2; (ii) additional amount of US\$1,802,554 for UNOPS to complete the 80km section between Akobo and Pochalla; Additional amount of US\$ 4,210,003 for UNDP to complete the radio station and retransmission network (US\$ 3,851,743) and to cover UNDP's personnel, operational support and related costs for effective coordination, monitoring and technical support under the JSP (US\$ 358,260). These revisions were approved by the Steering Committee. Administrative procedures are to be completed.	-	

- **Challenges, mitigation measures, lessons learned and best practices**

- a) Challenges and mitigation measures

- The rainy season began earlier than usual in 2012, presenting further challenges to undertaking construction works. For Output 1, the contractor has been advised to prioritize the roofing of the radio station so that they can work inside the building during the rains. The contractor was also advised to transport all the necessary materials to the project site before the roads become impassable.
- In mid-April 2012, and in spite of an armed escort by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the contractors for road construction under Output 2 were shot at when they were travelling on Bor-Pibor road. While there have been some relative improvements in the security context, as outlined earlier on in this report, continued insecurity due to the disarmament process in Jonglei has made the contractors reluctant to mobilize to the site. UNOPS advised the contractors to secure an UNMISS security escort when they travel, capitalising where possible on occasions where UNMISS is undertaking planned travel to the project area.

- Missing bridge parts that were to be supplied together with the existing parts had to be procured from a private bridge manufacturer based in the United States, as they were not available from UNMISS as had previously been agreed. The unforeseen procurement process contributed to delays in the construction of the bridge. UNOPS is following up with the manufacturer to ensure timely delivery of the remaining bridge parts to Akobo.
- The tender process for Output 1 was initially delayed in the UNDP Procurement Unit and UNDP's procurement processes were found to be less effective at this required scale. In order to mitigate this challenge, the UNDP Programme Team provided support by gathering information on qualified companies that have Long Term Agreements with the United Nations, enabling UNDP to apply fast-track procedures and thereby expedite the procurement process. The UNDP Programme Team continues to closely monitor the tender process and utilize fast-track procedures where possible.
- Mobilization of the Jonglei state government counterparts to support the establishment of the radio and community engagement has been limited due to the lack of Daily Subsistence Allowance being paid by the Jonglei state government to their staff. Discussion between UNDP and the state government is ongoing to resolve the issue.
- Ongoing, though relatively reduced compared with 2011, insecurity in Jonglei State restricted movement and posed challenges for effective project monitoring and context analysis. UNDP and UNMISS have collaborated to conduct joint missions to mitigate this challenge and improve security for mission teams.
- Close collaboration with UNMISS Radio Miraya and other technical experts contributed significantly to finalizing the technical specifications of the radio station building and radio communication equipment as well as to identifying qualified companies for supplying radio communication equipment and constructing retransmission masts. An official request for technical advice and communication with UNMISS should take place at the early stage of project planning and implementation, when technical expertise on a particular field is not sufficient within UNDP. UNDP now has a strong working relationship with these experts, which will be of great advantage should any radio-related tasks be undertaken in future.
- Given the difficult conditions at project sites, it would be beneficial to consider a different approach to road construction. Main road construction works, for example, could be implemented primarily through a mechanized approach rather than through more labour-intensive means.
- There is a need to ensure that contractors have sufficient fuel to carry out required work. UNOPS had helped the contractor under Output 2 airlift approximately 20,000 litres of fuel from Bor to Pochalla, using the Logistics Cluster Programme.
- Vegetation has regrown on sections of the Akobo-Pochalla that had been previously cleared and opened during the rainy season, requiring repeated road clearing. The bush clearing should therefore be planned and implemented immediately before the construction work begins.

b) Lessons learned and best practices

- UNDP should ensure in future programming that where there is a gap in technical expertise, for example in radio communication, that gap is then addressed as soon as possible
- UNDP, target communities, PUNOs, I.Ps and Government counterparts must have strong communicative working relationships in order to avoid delays and mitigate obstacles.
- Problems should be better anticipated and contingency plans developed to avoid delays, for example surplus fuel supplies.
- PUNOs and IPs should conduct more rigorous assessments of contractor capacities before awarding contracts, to enable projects to be delivered on time.
- Preparatory work and pre-positioning of equipment should be carried out in the rainy season to maximize construction time in the dry season.

• **Qualitative assessment**

The overall achievement of the JSP according to monitoring and quarterly reports is on track. The delivery of Stabilization infrastructure is progressing well and challenges are being dealt with in a timely manner. Worthy of note is the SSRF funding mechanism, which allows for a high level of flexibility and responsiveness, as shown through the Steering Committee's approval of allocations of additional funds of US\$ 3,433,451 for UNDP to provide capacity building support to the J-MoIC on the management and maintenance of the radio station and retransmission network under Output 1 (US\$ 1,500,000), as well as the inclusion of an additional Output 3 to implement the Akobo-Pochalla Conservation Project in partnership with the WCS (US\$ 1,339,410), and to cover UNDP's personnel, operational support and related costs for effective coordination, monitoring and technical support under the JSP (US\$ 594,041).

As partnership is an important element of the programme, maintaining a close and collaborative relationship between the Jongleistate government, local authorities and target communities, PUNO, IP and the Coordinating Agency, has been critical for overcoming challenges during project implementation. For PUNO, IP and the Coordinating Agency, maintaining close communication and engagement with the Jongleistate government and local counterparts throughout project implementation has helped to manage expectations and ensure their support. Furthermore, closer collaboration with UNMISS Radio Miraya and Communications and Information Technology Section under Output 1 contributed significantly to the quality assurance of highly technical project activities.

As a UN Joint programme, the JSP benefits from collaboration between different UN agencies based on their respective expertise and comparative advantages to make intervention for stabilization. This also promotes the One UN approach and prevents different UN agencies competing against each other for funding from bilateral donors.

• **Indicator based performance assessment**

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Targets	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome: Increased security and reduced level of ethnic conflict in Jonglei State</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>a) Reduction in cattle raiding incidents</p> <p>b) % decreased/reduction in casualties due to inter-ethnic conflict amongst Dinka, Murle, Nuer and Anyuak tribes in Bor, Pibor, Akobo and Pochalla, respectively</p> <p>c) Improved access and presence of Jonglei state authorities to conflict-prone areas between Bor, Akobo and Pochalla</p> <p>d) Increase in commerce and trade between Bor, Akobo and Pochalla Counties</p> <p>e) Increased security awareness of target population through radio broadcast/increased access to information of households in bomas and payams in all counties of Jonglei State</p> <p>f) Number of residents/households in counties, payams and bomas with increased access to information through state-managed radio station</p> <p>g) Kilometers of state roads maintained/rehabilitated annually</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>a) Reduction in cattle raiding incidents: 106 conflict incidents reported in 2010</p> <p>b) % decreased/reduction in casualties due to inter-ethnic conflict amongst Dinka, Murle, Nuer and Anyuak tribes in Bor, Pibor, Akobo and Pochalla, respectively: N/A</p> <p>c) Improved access and presence of Jonglei state authorities to conflict-prone areas between Bor, Akobo and Pochalla: No access to and little presence in target areas</p> <p>d) Increase in commerce and trade between Bor, Akobo and</p>	N/A	<p>None of the outputs are complete as of end of 2012, the radio project in its initial stages of planning lacked a lot of technical detail and also underestimated the scale of the project, all this has now been rectified. Insecurity in the area is also hampering road construction efforts.</p>	<p>- OCHA</p> <p>- Monitoring reports by Government counterparts, Implementing Partners and UNDP</p> <p>- Board Meetings with the JSSC</p>

<p>Pochalla Counties: Limited commerce and trade between target areas</p> <p>e) Increased security awareness of target population through radio broadcast/increased access to information of households in bomas and payams in all counties of Jonglei State: No reliable source of information available in remote counties</p> <p>f) Number of residents/households in counties, payams and bomas with increased access to information through state-managed radio station: No reliable source of information available in remote counties</p> <p>g) Kilometers of state roads maintained/rehabilitated annually: Zero</p> <p>Planned target: N/A (not specified in the programme document)³</p>			
<p>Output 1: Fully operational, state-managed radio communication infrastructure and system established</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Increased radio coverage across Jonglei State Baseline: No functioning radio communication system in Jonglei Planned target: N/A</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Increase in broadcast of security alerts, educational programme and peacebuilding messages in local languages Baseline: No functioning radio communication system in Jonglei Planned target: N/A</p>	N/A	The output has not been completed as of end of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports by Government counterparts, Implementing Partners and UNDP - Board Meetings with the JSSC
<p>Output 2: Akobo-Pochalla road constructed without surfacing</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: % increase in traffic on the Akobo-Pochalla road Baseline: Zero Planned target: N/A</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Reduced level of tribal conflict and insecurity between Bor, Akobo, Pibor and Pochalla Counties</p>	N/A	The output has not been completed as of end of 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OCHA - Monitoring reports by Government counterparts, Implementing Partners and

³Given that the outcome level monitoring and evaluation has not been planned and conducted to date, UNDP is preparing for a perception survey in 2013 to gather statistically reliable data from stakeholders and/or target beneficiaries on the ability of the programme to achieve expected outcomes and outputs.

<p>Baseline:Reported figure of deaths during conflict incidents in three counties were 82 in 2010 Planned target: N/A</p>			<p>UNDP - Programme Board Meetings with the JSSC</p>
<p>Output 3:Three ranger posts with ablution blocks and boreholes constructed, equipped and staffed for ensuring effective monitoring, conservation awareness and compliance with wildlife laws and regulations, along the Akobo-Pochalla road</p> <p>Indicator 3.1: Number of compliance visits/over flights of road Baseline: N/A Planned target: N/A</p> <p>Indicator 3.2: Number of awareness raising events held in/around the project area Baseline: Zero Planned target: N/A</p> <p>Indicator 3.3: Operational ranger posts established on the Akobo-Pochalla road Baseline: Zero Planned target:Three ranger posts with ablution blocks and boreholes constructed, equipped and staffed</p> <p>Indicator 3.4: Number of trainings carried out for wildlife personnel in the project area Baseline: Zero Planned target: N/A</p> <p>Indicator 3.5: Number and km of patrols carried out by wildlife service personnel Baseline: Zero Planned target: N/A</p> <p>Indicator 3.6: Area surveyed for potential ecological impacts from</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The output has not been completed as of end of 2012</p>	<p>- Monitoring reportsby Government counterparts, Implementing Partners and UNDP - Board Meetings with the JSSC</p>

road construction Baseline: Zero Planned target: N/A			
Output 4: Oversight, coordination, monitoring and technical support to programme implementation provided (Coordinating Agency role) Indicator 4.1: % delivery Baseline: Limited state government capacity for oversight, coordination and monitoring of large programmes Planned target: N/A	Indicator 4.1: The overall delivery based on all field reporting to date is 50% as of end of 2012	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports by Government counterparts, Implementing Partners and UNDP - Board Meetings with the JSSC

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

In 2012 a report into the SSRF was conducted, which highlighted many of the successes of the programme, including the value for money provided by the United Nations implementation system (Coordinating Agency and PUNOs) in line with market conditions in South Sudan. The report also highlighted areas in which SSRF is less strong, such as meeting objectives for rapid delivery dividends.

In 2013, UNDP is planning to conduct a perception survey to gather statistically reliable data from stakeholders and/or target beneficiaries on the ability of the JSP to achieve expected outcomes and outputs. Furthermore, an independent evaluation team will be contracted to review and evaluate the JSP outcome following the closure of the programme. UNDP as the Coordinating Agency will manage recruitment of the independent survey and evaluation team, in accordance with UNDP's rules, regulations and procedures.

IV. Programmatic Revisions

On 16 January 2012, UNDP submitted an Amendment to the Joint Programme Document, Joint Programme Revision Request Form, Request for Movement within Budget Lines and Request for Budget Increase at the 13th SSRF Steering Committee Meeting as follows:

- Change of scope under Output 1 for UNDP to include an additional activity for providing capacity building support to the J-MoIC for running and maintaining the state-managed radio station;
- Change of scope under Output 2 to recover the cost of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), which was conducted to determine the re-alignment of the Akobo-Pochalla road to mitigate its potential adverse impact on local wildlife and for UNOPS to provide capacity building support to the J-MoPI on road and equipment maintenance for ensuring the sustainability of the Akobo-Pochalla road;
- Inclusion of Output 3 for UNDP to implement a conservation project along the Akobo-Pochalla road, in partnership with the WCS for building capacity of local authorities in monitoring and conservation efforts, in order to mitigate potential, negative ecological impact of the road;
- Removal of reference to UNDP's role as the 'Lead Agency' and replace with the 'Coordinating Agency' to ensure compliance with United Nations Development Group's guidance on UN Joint Programming;
- 13 months extension of programme duration to cover the defects liability period for the road construction under Output 2, as well as implementation of additional capacity building activities for the state-managed radio station under Output 1, the Akobo-Pochalla Conservation Project under Output 3 and project closures;
- Additional amount of US\$ 3,433,451 for UNDP to provide capacity building support to the J-MoIC on the management and maintenance of the radio station and retransmission network under Output 1 (US\$ 1,500,000), to include an additional Output 3 to implement the Akobo-Pochalla Conservation Project in partnership with the WCS (US\$ 1,339,410), and to cover UNDP's personnel, operational support and related costs for effective coordination, monitoring and technical support under the JSP (US\$ 594,041); and

- Additional amount of US\$ 660,000 for UNOPS to reimburse the EIA under Output 2 (US\$ 60,000), and to provide capacity building support to the J-MoPI on road and equipment maintenance under Output 2 (US\$ 600,000).

These revisions were approved by the Steering Committee.

ANNEX 1: Picture Gallery



Construction of Radio Station in Bor, Jonglei State



Package 2 – Gravel wearing course on the 60KM Akobo- Pochalla Road



Typical logistical challenges in reaching Pochalla, Jonglei State