



ANNUAL REPORT OF JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE IN (South Sudan)

TEMPLATE 4.2

(total length of the report: 10 pages max.)

Purpose: Strategic review of the implementation status of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

Start date of PPP: 2013

Original end date of PPP: 2015

Current end date of PPP: 2015

Year of reporting: 2013

Date of reporting: December 2, 2013

Approved by JSC Co-Chairs (names):

Signature Co-Chairs: _____

Date: _____

PART 1 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS

1.1 Status of budget allocation and expenditure of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

Date of this financial estimate:

RUNO	PPP Outcomes	PPP approved funds by outcome	PPP allocated funds by outcome (from MPTF to RUNOs)	PPP expended funds by outcome (RUNO financial delivery)
UNICEF	Enhanced literacy and livelihood opportunities for youth.	\$768,260	\$768,260	\$70,000
UNOPS	Public service delivery through the construction of haffirs and boreholes in conflict prone areas.	\$5,920,352	\$5,920,352	-
UNIDO/ILO	Improved economic and employment opportunities for young people.	\$1,553,886	\$1,553,888	-
FAO/UNEP	Improved management of natural resources and sustainable livelihoods.	\$557,459	-	-

1.2 Comments on the state of financial allocation and expenditure

As most of the Receiving UN Organizations used the rainy season for the preparatory works so as to start the actual implementation during the dry season, there was no significant financial expenditure during the period. Insecurity in Jonglei State was the other factor that delayed implementation of the projects in the area.

PART 2 – RESULTS PROGRESS

2.1 Assessment of the current implementation status and results of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan

PPP Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Indicator baseline (B), target (T), progress (P)	Progress score ¹	Key results	Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures
PPP overall outcome: Improved economic and employment opportunities for young people and access to water resources for both human and livestock consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of violent incidents in target communities • Infection rate for water born diseases • # of youth and women with access to economic opportunities and income generation 		2	All the projects are under preparation stage to start the actual implementation. Procurement is the main activity that has been carried out so far and the actual implementation is planned for the next dry season.	Implementation has been delayed mainly due to the long rainy season, which limited accessibility of the project sites. To overcome the challenge preparatory works, including procurement of consultants, were carried out during the rainy season so as to save enough time for the actual implementation during the dry season.
Outcome 1: Conflicts over resources reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of violent incidents in target communities 	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Progress: N/A	2	Procurement of construction company for the boreholes and haffirs has been finalized and the construction work is expected to start in January 2014.	There is a slight delay due to impassability of the project sites as a result of prolonged rainy season.
Outcome 2: The rate of water-related disease decreased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection rate for diseases such as diarrhea, intestinal worms and parasitic infection 	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Progress: N/A	2	Procurement of construction company for the boreholes and haffirs has been finalized and the construction work is expected to start in January 2014.	There is a slight delay due to impassability of the project sites as a result of prolonged rainy season.
Outcome 3: Access to Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of population using an improved water 	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	2	Procurement of construction company for the boreholes and haffirs has been	There is a slight delay due to impassability of the project sites as a

¹ Provide an score for the PPP progress and progress under each outcome area as follows: (1) off-track; (2) on-track; (3) on-track and significant contribution to peacebuilding

improved	source	Progress: N/A		finalized and the construction work is expected to start in January 2014.	result of prolonged rainy season.
Outcome 4: Economic opportunities and employment is generated for young men and women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # youth and women with access to economic opportunities and income generation # of new enterprises established or existing ones upgraded 	<p>Baseline: Limited access to employment and skills training, data not available Target: 1,500</p> <p>Progress: N/A</p> <p>Baseline: very few registered, TBD</p> <p>Target: 10 enterprises established and/or upgraded</p> <p>Progress: N/A</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International consultant has been identified and recruited to make market and livelihood assessment. The assessment to cover Pochala, Pibor, Akobo, and Bor will start on December 5, 2013. Trainers for the technical training have been identified and the recruitment process is underway. The vocational and skills training on food processing, fish handling and processing, milk and diary, hides and skins, and solar energy is planned to start in January 2014. Establishment and/or upgrading of existing enterprises will be carried out in 2014. 	
Outcome 5: Improved inclusion of youth in community engagement and non-violent conflict resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of youth involved in peace building and conflict resolution 	<p>Baseline: No structured youth community service and dialogues exist</p> <p>Target: 1,000 youth participate in youth dialogue</p> <p>Progress: N/A</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) for roll out of youth engagement has been finalised. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of at risk youth equipped with life skills for HIV/ AIDS control, peace building and conflict resolution 	<p>Baseline: No life skills curriculum</p> <p>Target: 1,000 youth equipped with life skills for HIV/AIDS control, peace building and conflict resolution</p>			
<p>Outcome 6: Enhanced literacy and livelihood opportunities for youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of at risk out of school youth accessing literacy skills development 	<p>Baseline: 6.9% literacy rate among women aged 15-24 years (SSHS 2010)</p> <p>Target: Increase the number of youth currently taking literacy classes in target counties by 30%</p> <p>Progress: N/A</p>	2	<p>Literacy materials for 1,000 youth have been procured and will be transported to the project site end of December 2013. Moreover, partnerships with local NGO's have been finalised. BRAC and Nile Hope will implement the literacy component while Crisis Management Initiative will facilitate the youth engagement in peace building component during the coming dry season.</p>	<p>Access constraints due to insecurity and heavy rains had rendered most of Jonglei and target counties inaccessible.</p>

2.2 Assessment of PPP efficiency, coherence, risk, catalytic effects, value for money and PBF/PBC synergy

<p><u>Coherence/ coordination:</u> Did the PPP contribute to better coherence and coordination of UN and/or Development Partner support in peacebuilding in the country? How?</p>	<p>Yes, enhanced dialogue with civil society organizations and establishment of the joint steering committee comprising of stakeholders and key players in the peace building process is enabling coordination and coherence among the different interventions as well as their alignment with the PPP.</p>
<p><u>Funding gaps:</u> Did the PPP fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? In which area?</p>	<p>Yes, the key drivers of conflict in South Sudan include competition over scarce resources, lack of economically productive activities for youth as well as lack of government capacity to mediate between communities and regulate</p>

	access to resources. The PPP is designed to address the funding gaps in most underserved, remote and conflict prone areas of South Sudan addressing the above mentioned key drivers of conflict through improved economic and employment opportunities for young people and access to water resources for both human and livestock consumption.
<u>Value for money:</u> Did the PPP provide value for money, that is, is the level of outcomes proportionate to the level of investment? What is the evidence?	It is too early to see the results as most of the projects are under the preparatory stage. However, the proposals demonstrated value for money in the management and implementation arrangements by introducing strategies that enable use of existing and local resources.
<u>Catalytic effects:</u> Did the PPP achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? How?	N/A
<u>Risk taking/ innovation:</u> Did the PPP support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result?	N/A
<u>PBF/PBC synergy:</u> How did the PPP promote the synergy between PBF support and PBC engagement? Did the PPP support the PBC to achieve its commitments in the country?	N/A

PART 3: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

3.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the PPP. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the PPP or the PPP processes and management.

Lesson 1	Partnership with local organisations based within the target counties is critical in sustaining the project results and filling implementation gaps.
Lesson 2	
Lesson 3	

3.2 Success story

Provide one success story from the PPP implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter. Please include key facts and figures and any citations.
N/A