

**SSRF-EASTERN EQUATORIA STABILIZATION PROGRAMME
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: PROGRESS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013**

| | |
|---|---|
| <p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: SSRF_Eastern Equatoria State Stabilization Programme Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³00070595 | <p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p><i>Country/Region:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Sudan <p>Priority area/ strategic results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lobira-Chahari-Lotome-Kikilay-Lotukei-Kanangok road rehabilitated and surfaced; Four county headquarters constructed and equipped in Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Magwi and Imehejek, and one prison (200 detainee capacity) with administration block and holding cell constructed and equipped in Kapoeta North County; Four water reservoirs (30,000 m³ each), eight human consumption water access points and water filtration unit constructed. |
| <p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNOPS (Outputs 1 & 2) UNDP (Output 3& Oversight) | <p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EES-Ministry of Finance; EES-Ministry of Physical Infrastructure; EES-Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities; EES-Ministry of Transport and Roads; EES-Ministry of Local Government; RSS-Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation; PACT. |
| <p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: US\$ 23,449,683</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>TOTAL: US\$ 23,449,683</p> | <p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i>: 44</p> <p>Start Date⁵ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i>: 1/1/2011</p> <p>Original End Date⁶ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i>: 31/08/2013</p> <p>Current End date⁷ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i>: 31/08/2014</p> |
| <p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i></p> | <p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: Kunal Dhar Title: Programme Coordinator Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP |

¹The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| EE-MoF | Eastern Equatoria Ministry of Finance |
| EE-MoHPU | Eastern Equatoria Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities |
| EE-MoLG | Eastern Equatoria Ministry of Local Government |
| EE-MoTR | Eastern Equatoria Ministry of Transport and Roads |
| EESP | Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programme |
| IP | Implementing Partner |
| MDTF | Multi Donor Trust Fund |
| MoTR | Ministry of Transport and Roads |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| PUNO | Participating United Nations Organization |
| SPLA | Sudan People's Liberation Army |
| SSRF | South Sudan Recovery Fund |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNMISS | United Nations Mission In South Sudan |
| UNOCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programme (EESP) aims to restore post-conflict socio-economic and security infrastructure, revive the local economy and generate employment in Eastern Equatoria State (EES) by increasing security and reducing the level of conflict. Although there is currently no evidence for direct correlation between the decrease in ethnic conflicts and the impact of the EESP, until mid-December 2013, Eastern Equatoria State experienced a reduced level of ethnic conflict. In 2011, a total of 15 ethnic conflicts were recorded, whereas in 2013 the number of ethnic conflicts on record had reduced to 7 (a 53% reduction). The violent conflict erupted on 15 December 2013 in the capital city of Juba, between the Dinka and Nuer factions of the South Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA), following a political fallout within the reigning party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). As of 20 March 2014, the conflict has forced nearly 65,800 people from their homes in Eastern Equatoria State, some 958,000 people within South Sudan and 249,000 to neighbouring countries. Moreover, inter communal attacks have been reported in various locations of the State.

The EESP contributed to the increased presence of Eastern Equatoria state government authorities and access to justice in four conflict-prone counties, with a combined population of 458,541 (241,492 males and 217,049 females), through the construction of four county headquarters and one prison with a holding capacity of 200. To prevent conflict over water resources, eight boreholes, one water filtration unit and four haffirs, were constructed in Kapoeta North and Kapoeta East counties and are in use by the communities. Approximately 98 percent of the Lobira-Kanangok security access road has been completed, improving access and enabling the Eastern Equatoria state government and development partners to reach a population of 283,623 (146,675 males and 140,948 females). Subsequent community consultations have revealed that these infrastructures are increasing the level of security among target communities. Improved access to these communities has enabled increased Government and NGO engagements with isolated communities, complemented by public/civil and policing services. Communities are already reporting better access to health facilities since use of the road began.

Project/Programme expenditures under the EESP are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organizations. The total Eastern Equatoria State Stabilization Programme budget is US\$ 23,449,683 and the reported cumulative expenditure as of end of December 2013 amounted to US\$20,604,057(88%). *Please refer Annex II for the financial detail.*

Insecurity due to communal fighting and cattle raiding as well as long rainy season and frequent changes in the location of the haffirs were the main challenges that contributed to inaccessibility of the project sites and/or delay in the completion of some outputs. To overcome security challenges, UNDP, UNOPS and PACT coordinated with the State government and UNMISS for the provision of armed escort and patrols in the project areas that experienced several challenges due to insecurity. To ensure sufficient time for planning and implementation of construction works at the beginning of the dry season, assessments and tendering of construction projects as well as mobilization of construction materials were conducted during the wet season.

I. Purpose

- **UNDAF outcome:** Violence is reduced and community security improves.
- **EESP Outcome:** Increased security and reduced level of ethnic conflict in Eastern Equatoria State.

To achieve the intended outcomes under the EESP the following strategies were designed:

- Generate employment for and improve access to isolated and remote conflict prone/affected communities, through labour-based and mechanized approach to road construction;
- Support the State Government in extending its authority to remote, conflict prone areas, through the construction or security and rule of law institutions (i.e. county headquarters and prison);
- Construct water reservoirs to prevent competition and conflict over scarce resources – particularly, water and grazing land;

- Capacity building to the State Ministries.

II. Results

Narrative reporting on results:

In 2013 most of the EESP outputs were substantially completed and contributed to the improved security situation across the state. On December 15 2013 in the capital city of Juba armed fighting erupted between Dinka and Nuer factions of South Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA), following a political fallout within the reigning party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Within days, this led to large-scale defections across the security sector, precipitating the mobilization of armed groups, local militias as well as communities along ethnic lines. To date, violence caused by the ongoing conflict between SPLA and Nuer militias has resulted in thousands of casualties, some 740,000 IDPs across the country, and a further 123,000 refugees from South Sudan. However, EES has remained largely unaffected.

a) Outcomes:

- The initial analysis of the conflict in Eastern Equatoria identified the state as one of the most volatile and conflict prone areas in South Sudan. As the epicenter of the civil war, it saw intense fighting between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) as well as a number of other armed groups supported by both sides. These conflicts left a legacy of landmines, high numbers of weapons in civilian hands and shattered social, tribal and community relations. The area's social and economic infrastructure is extremely underdeveloped, with few roads, healthcare centers or schools. The state also lacks a security sector that is adequately able to respond to security needs.
- In 2013, Eastern Equatoria State observed increased security and a reduced level of ethnic conflicts. This could be seen in the decrease of the number of reported conflict incidents. In 2011, a total of 15 ethnic conflicts were recorded, whereas in 2013 the number of ethnic conflicts reduced to 7⁸ (53% reduction). Although there is currently no evidence for direct correlation between this decrease and the impact of the EESP, it is expected that the gains achieved in reducing conflict could be reversed in light of the ongoing political conflict.
- The security road constructed across *Lobira-Chahari-Lotome-Kikilay-Lotukei-Kanangokhas* improved access to the remote and conflict prone areas.
- Providing communities with new water access points reduced the need to travel long distances in search of water and therefore reduced inter-communal conflict over water resources especially during the dry season. Community consultations also revealed that since the haffirs came into use, communities perceive a reduced risk of being involved in conflicts over water sources. Providing access to clean drinking water through boreholes and the water filtration unit also has a positive impact by mitigating health risks due to water borne diseases/vectors in target communities.
- The EESP has contributed to the sustainability of the water assets delivered, as many community members, including women, are involved in Water Management Committees that were trained, equipped and established for managing and maintaining water points EESP. The sense of ownership and responsibility for the water infrastructure amongst target communities is high, and these assets have further contributed to improving social cohesion.
- The EES has further contributed to enhancing civilian and government capacity to use conflict mitigating mechanisms through the provision of better rule of law and public administration infrastructure. UNDP and its implementing partner, PACT, as well as UNOPS have engaged regularly

⁸United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'figures according to inter-agency assessments and local authority reports'.

with government counterparts in programme board meetings and joint monitoring missions to ensure that each facility delivered was being used for purpose and maintained appropriately.

b) Outputs:

The EESP four planned outputs of the EESP are as follows:

- **Output 1:** *“The Lobira-Chahari-Lotome-Kikilay-Lotukei-Kanangok road (140km) rehabilitated and surfaced”.*

The road is improving access to insecure and remote areas enabling the State government as well as development partners to reach a population of approximately 283,623 (142,675 males and 140,948 females). Joint monitoring missions and community consultations revealed that the road is already in use by the government, development partners and communities. Community members reported that there is a general improvement in the security situation as there is a regular police patrol since the road has been constructed. Moreover, the road is having a positive impact, especially in the area of public health as supported by NGOs that use the road for delivering services.

Please refer “Annex I” for details on the road output.



Section of Lobira-Kanangok road, 2013

- **Output 2:** *“Four county headquarters constructed and equipped in Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Magwi and Imehejek, and one prison (200 detainee capacity) with administration block and holding cell constructed and equipped in Kapoeta North County”.*

All the County headquarters are fully complete, handed over and in use by the government. Construction of the prison is also complete and will be handed over to the government by April 2014. The Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programme (EESP) has also contributed to the increased presence of state government authorities in four conflict-prone counties, with a combined population of approximately 458,541 (241,492 males and 217,049 females). Monitoring mission teams reported a positive impact in target communities: for example, access to civil services such as public housing, increase in the number of licences awarded to traders and establishment of regular security assessment system. The local government is now able to conduct regular security meetings so as to assess the security situation and respond accordingly. Moreover, the communities are benefiting from the workshops and employment advertisements that are being held and displayed in the various County Headquarters. The prison will aid the government in fortifying the provision of justice in the state. *Please refer “Annex I” for details on the County Headquarters output.*



County headquarters in Kapoeta North, 2013

- **Output 3:** “Four water reservoirs (30,000m³ each) in Kapoeta East (Jie and Naweiryatom) and Kapoeta North (Lokoges and Lokoal) counties, eight human consumption water access points in Kapoeta North (Lokoges, Lotubo, Nalensokan and Loriwo) and Kapoeta East (Loel, Lobur, Ngapowoi and Natokorai) counties and one water filtration unit in Kapoeta East (Jie) constructed”.

The EESP has improved access to water sources for approximately 267,081 (134,289 males and 132,792 females) people in conflict-prone communities. Two of the haffirs in Kapoeta East (Jie and Lokoges), eight boreholes and the water filtration unit are handed over to communities and are in use by the



community, where communities reported a reduced level of conflict over water resources. This is a strong indication of positive programme impact. Rectification works and handing over of the remaining two haffirs in Lokoal (Kapoeta North County) and Naweiryatom (Kapoeta East County) has been slowed down due to the current instability in the country following the December 15, 2013 incident in Juba. Please refer “Annex I” for details on the water output.

- **Output 4:** “Oversight, coordination, monitoring and technical support to programme implementation provided (Coordinating Agency role)”.

Continuous follow up and monitoring is being carried out, inclusive of the sites that have already been handed over, to ensure maintenance, appropriate use and sustainability. In order to ensure ownership by the different stakeholders, mainly the state and county authorities and local communities, and reduce timing as well as transaction costs, monitoring activities were carried out as a joint or collaborative effort among primary stakeholders – i.e. Eastern Equatoria State Ministries, UNDP, UNOPS and PACT – whenever possible.

Key monitoring activities carried out include:

- Consultations and/or interviews with state authorities, PUNO and IP, contractors and key representatives of target communities/vulnerable groups;
- Field missions, review of financial expenditures, spot checks and inventory of procured assets and services in project sites;
- Financial and programme regular progress as well as monitoring reports;
- Regular board meetings to assess progress, implementation challenges/ risks and resolve the challenges/risks accordingly.

UNDP is maintaining strong communicative relationships with all counterparts and is effectively coordinating efforts to ensure successful Programme delivery. Please refer “Annex I” for the detail activities and results achieved.

Summary of the progresses against output targets

| Outputs | | Target within the available resources | Substantial completion (Dec, 2013) | Remark |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Road | Road Assessment | 140km | 140km | 100% complete |
| | Road Construction | 140km | 98% | Some minor works as well as bridge over Kidepo River and a culvert at Kiman remains. |
| Government infrastructures | County headquarter | 4 | 4 | 100% complete and in use by the government |
| | Prison | 1 | 1 | 100% complete and ready for handover |
| Water | Haffirs | 4 | 2 | 97% of the remaining two haffirs completed. |
| | Borehole | 8 | 8 | 100% complete and in use by the community |
| | Water filtration unit | 1 | 1 | 100% complete and in use by the community |

III. Challenges, mitigation measures taken and lessons learned:

| Challenges | Mitigation Measures Taken |
|--|---|
| The delay in payment of compensation to community members by the State government had initially constrained implementation of the road rehabilitation project. | UNOPS involved county commissioners for timely compensation payments based on the confirmation from the Governor. |
| Delays in project implementation and rise in the cost of operation due to lack of fuel in Kapoeta for long periods during the second quarter of 2011. | The contractors were forced to transport fuel from Juba and neighboring countries. |
| It was identified during programme implementation that there was a need for additional construction as well as procurement and installation of equipments for the county headquarters and prison facility. | During the 13th SSRF steering committee meeting on 16 January 2012, \$1,100,000 was approved under output 2. |
| Changes in the location of water reservoirs following the decisions made by local authorities have had a detrimental effect on the efficiency the projects. | Pact South Sudan had discussion, on the implication and feasibility of the new locations, with the local authorities. Finally, all parties agreed to PACT's recommendation to keep the water reservoirs in places where feasible. |
| Insecurity due to communal fighting, cattle raiding and armed attack on the contractors constrained access to the project sites and delayed the construction works. During the third quarter of 2012, levels of insecurity along the project site for road rehabilitation under Output 1 deteriorated and construction works were suspended following an incident in which one of the contractor's staff was killed in a shooting. | On the request of UNOPS, the Eastern Equatoria state government now provides patrols and armed escorts in the area, reducing security incidents, and the construction works have resumed. |
| Delays in the construction works due to prolonged and heavy rain limiting accessibility of the project | Contractors were advised to mobilize construction equipments and materials during the dry season to |

| | |
|---|---|
| sites. | ensure the construction work is continued during the rainy season. |
| There was a shortage of funds on Package 2 (Romula-Lotome-Kikalay), which is the only package under EESP Output 1 for which a contract was not awarded. The contracts for all three packages amount to US\$ 5.2 million, whereas the allocated amount for Output 1 was US\$ 4.87 million. This led to a deficit of US\$ 328,000 on Package 2. | UNOPS secured a savings of US\$ 667,179 from the construction of four County Headquarters under EESP Output 2. The EESP Board Meeting agreed to reallocate the savings from Output 2 to Output 1 and requested that the remaining balance of US\$ 328,179 be allocated for covering the shortage of funds for rehabilitation of the road under Package 2. |

Lessons Learned

- Assessments and tendering of construction projects should be conducted during the wet season, to initiate construction works planned at the beginning of the dry season.
- Consultation of the State government with the local authorities and community members, and agreement on the locations where the haffirs should be constructed, prior to the launch of conflict and environmental assessments would avoid local authorities and community members raising requests to change the locations, which may delay the project, incur additional costs, and attenuate the conflict resolution impact of the project.
- A close, collaborative relationship between the State government, local authorities and target communities, PUNOs, UNMISS, NGOs and implementing partners through different mechanisms, and particularly the decentralized state-based programme boards, is critical for identifying and mutually agreeing constructive solutions for overcoming challenges that may arise during programme implementation;
- Engagement with communities from early stage of the project cycle has a significant contribution in building sense of ownership;
- Assessing equipment needs while conducting assessment of the construction costs enables proper planning and budgeting for effective use of the facilities constructed;
- The SSRF Steering Committee should ensure decisions on allocations are made to allow sufficient lead time for participating UN organizations to complete planning and programming during the rainy season, in order to commence implementation at the start of the dry season. This means that decisions on fund allocations should be completed no later than May and funds disbursed by August of each year.

IV. Qualitative assessment:

Overall, Joint Monitoring Mission reports show that progress under the EESP is on track. Worthy of note is the SSRF funding mechanism, which allows for a high level of flexibility and responsiveness. This is evident in the approval by the Steering Committee of additional funding of US\$ 6,049,683 for surfacing of the road, bridge construction, procurement and installation of solar power for county headquarters and the prison, installation of water filtration units, contingency planning and response as well as for oversight, coordination and monitoring activities.

Key to this programme are the close, collaborative relationships between the Eastern Equatorial state government, local authorities and target communities, PUNOs, IP and the Coordinating Agency, which is critical for overcoming challenges during project implementation. For PUNOs, IP and the Coordinating Agency, maintaining close communication and engagement with the Eastern

Equatoriastate government and local counterparts throughout project implementation helps to manage expectations and engage support. For example, the Joint Monitoring Mission teams comprise representatives from all PUNOs, IPs and relevant government ministries.

As a UN Joint Programme, the EESP benefits from collaboration of different UN agencies based on their respective expertise and comparative advantages to deliver strategic stabilization interventions in conflict-prone areas. This also promotes the One UN approach and prevents different UN agencies from competing with each other for funding from bilateral donors.

The SSRF is a funding mechanism and joint partnership of the GoSS, the UN and donor partners. UNOPS is serving as the responsible PUNO for implementing outputs 1 and 2 of the EESP. UNDP is serving as the PUNO responsible for implementing output 3 of the EESP, through its implementing partner, PACT. Moreover, UNDP is serving as the Coordinating Agency overseeing, monitoring, coordinating and providing technical support to the EESP.

The PUNOs, implementing partners and the Coordinating Agency (UNDP) are collaborating and coordinating with the State and local governments as well as UNMISS to overcome various challenges and risks to programme implementation. To access insecure areas, programme partners with support from the state government and UNMISS have been regularly provided armed security escorts and/or force protection.

Government counterparts of the EESP include State Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities as well as Ministry of Transport. The PUNOs and IPs are maintaining close communication and engagement with State government and local counterparts throughout implementation. In addition to the participatory Monitoring and Evaluation exercises that involve donors, PUNOs, IPs and government, decentralized Programme Boards, chaired by the State Ministry of Finance, convened by UNDP through existing State Government forums have proven to be an excellent mechanism for steering implementation, mitigating challenges, coordination and dialogue on programmatic and other strategic issues related to stabilization.

V. Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

| | <u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Outcome 1⁹: Increased security and reduced level of ethnic conflict in Eastern Equatoria State</p> <p>Indicator1:% reduction in the level of ethnic conflicts</p> <p>Baseline:15 ethnic conflict incidents reported in 2011</p> <p>Planned Target:</p> | 57% reduction in the number of ethnic conflict incidents compared to 2011 | | UNOCHA |
| <p>Output 1Improve access to the remote and conflict prone areas through the rehabilitation and surfacing of Lobira-Chahari-Lotome-Kikilay-Lotukei-Kanangok road.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Kilometers of road assessed</p> <p>Baseline:Limited to no road access to conflict prone target communities.</p> <p>Planned Target:140km</p> | 140km assessed as of December 2013 | | UNDP and UNOPS Monitoring and progress reports |
| <p>Indicator 1.2Kilometers of road rehabilitated and surfaced.</p> <p>Baseline:Limited to no road access to the conflict prone target communities.</p> <p>Planned Target:140km</p> | 140km rehabilitated and surfaced as of December 2013 | | UNDP and UNOPS monitoring and progress reports |
| <p>Output2: Improved presence of government authorities in conflict prone areas of EES</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: Number of county headquarters and prisons constructed</p> <p>Baseline:Poor and/or no security and rule of law infrastructures in conflict prone target areas</p> <p>Planned Target:Four county headquarters and one prison</p> | Four county headquarters and one prison constructed | | UNDP and UNOPS monitoring and progress reports |

⁹ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Output 3: Improved access to water sources in conflict prone areas of EES</p> <p>Indicator 3.1: Number of haffirs and boreholes constructed</p> <p>Baseline: No access to water sources in the target conflict prone areas</p> <p>Planned Target: Four haffir, eight boreholes and one water filtration units constructed</p> | <p>Four haffirs, eight boreholes and one water filtration unit constructed</p> | | <p>UNDP and PACT monitoring and progress reports</p> |
|--|--|--|--|

VI. Programmatic Revisions

Amendment I

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 UNOPS to surface the Kikalay-Kanangorokroad (package 3);
- Reallocate US\$ 328,179 from cost savings of US\$ 667,179 under Output 2 to Output 1 to cover the shortage of funds on rehabilitation of the Romula-Lotome-Kikalayroad (package 2) under Output 1;
- Change of scope under Output 2 for UNOPS to procure and install solar power for county headquarters in Kapoeta North, Imehejek and Magwi and the Prison in Ruwoto, construct and equip an administration block and holding cell for the prison, and construct and install water supply facilities for county headquarters and surrounding communities in Kapoeta North, Imehejek and Magwi;
- Change of scope under Output 3 to reduce the total number of boreholes from eight to six and add installation of one water filtration unit;
- Removal of reference to UNDP's role as 'Lead Agency' and replace with 'Coordinating Agency' to ensure compliance with United Nations Development Group's guidance on UN Joint Programming;
- Eight month extension of programme duration to cover the defects liability period for road rehabilitation and maintenance as well as construction works and project closures under Outputs 1 and 2;
- Additional amount of US\$ 2,125,369 for UNOPS to surface the Kikalay-Kanangorokroad (Package 3) under Output 1 (US\$ 600,000), procurement and installation of solar power for county headquarters in Kapoeta North, Imehejek and Magwi and the prison, as well as construction and equipping of the prison administration block and holding cell, and construction and installation of water supply facilities for county headquarters in Kapoeta North, Imehejek and Magwi under Output 2 (US\$ 1,100,000) and operational management cost to cover the changes of scope and extension of project duration (US\$ 425,369); and
- Additional amount of US\$ 360,885 for UNDP to cover UNDP's personnel, operational support and related costs for effective coordination, monitoring and technical support under the EESP.

These revisions were approved by the Steering Committee.

Amendment II

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

- Twelve months extension of programme duration to cover the defects liability period for road rehabilitation and maintenance as well as construction works and project closures under Output 1;

- Change of scope under Output 1 for UNOPS to construct a bridge across the Kidepo River as part of the Romula-Lotome-Kikalay road and to construct drainage structures along the Lobira-Romula-Lotome-Kikalay-Kanangorok road;
- Change of scope under Output 3 for PACT to reduce the total number of boreholes to be constructed from six to three and to add two water filtration units to be installed (one unit at each haffir site in Lokoges and Naweiryatom, respectively);
- Additional amount of US\$2,310,990 for UNOPS to construct a bridge across the Kidepo River and to construct drainage structure (US\$ 1,954,090) and for operational and management costs to cover supervision and quality assurance of additional construction works during the project's extended period under Output 1 (US\$ 356,900); and
- Additional amount of US\$1,252,439 for UNDP to install water filtration units at haffir sites in Lokoges and Naweiryatom under Output 3 (US\$ 768,414) and to cover UNDP's Coordinating Agency role, including personnel, operational support and related costs for effective coordination, monitoring and technical support under the EESP (US\$ 484,025).

These revisions were approved by the SSRF Steering Committee.

Annex I:

Detail output progress matrix as of end of December 2013

| Outputs | PUNO | NGO | Progress towards each sub output (as of end of December 2013) | % Progress | Type and number of potential beneficiaries |
|-----------------|-------|-----|---|------------|--|
| Output 1 | UNOPS | - | Road assessment: UNOPS completed the assessment of the Lobira-Chahari-Lotome-Kikalay-Lotukei-Kanangok road and submitted the report to the EES Security Committee, whereby the selection of this road (through the Southern Kidepo Valley) was confirmed. | 100% | Population of Torit, Budi and Ikotos Counties: 283,623 (146,675 males and 140,948 females) |
| | | | Road Rehabilitation: Package 1 (50 km section from Lobira to Romula) and Package 2 (50 km section from Romula to Kikalay) is 100% complete. Package 3 (40 km section from Kikalay to Kanangorok) is 98% complete, with corrective and masonry works on drainage structures of the road as well as some minor masonry works and clearing of drainage structures on the engineer's facility remaining. Construction of bridge over Kidepo River and a culvert at Kiman in Ikotos County is 30% complete. Contract for construction of Kidepo bridge was signed on 12 April 2013. Delay in award of contractor, heavy rain and insecurity in Kikilay area from 16 April to end of June 2013 affected commencement. The contractor plans to resume works on 1 March 2014 after suspension in December 2013 due to fighting in South Sudan. | 98% | |
| Output 2 | UNOPS | - | Construction of one County Headquarter in Kapoeta North: The County Headquarter is completed and handed over to the State government on 30 October 2012 and it is in use by the local authorities. Rectification works on the cracks and eaves of County Headquarter Building have been carried out during the third quarter of 2013. | 100% | Population of Kapoeta North County: 103,084 (52,269 males and 49,815 females) |
| | | | Construction of one County Headquarter in Kapoeta South: The County Headquarter was completed and handed over to the State government on 30 October 2012 and it is in use by the local authorities. Rectification | 100% | Population of Kapoeta South County: 79,470 (42,402 males and 37,068 females) |

| Outputs | PUNO | NGO | Progress towards each sub output (as of end of December 2013) | % Progress | Type and number of potential beneficiaries |
|-----------------|------|------|---|------------|---|
| | | | works on the cracks and eaves of County Headquarter Building have been carried out during the third quarter of 2013. | | |
| | | | Construction of one County Headquarter in Magwi: The County Headquarter was completed and handed over to the State government on 30 October 2012 and it is in use by local authorities. | 100% | Population of Magwi County: 169,826 (89,878 males and 79,948 females) |
| | | | Construction of one County Headquarter in Lopa/Lafon: The County Headquarter was completed and handed over to the State government on 30 October 2012 and it is in use by local authorities. Rectification works on the ceilings of the building have been carried out during the third quarter of 2013. | 100% | Population of Lopa/Lafon County: 106,161 (55,943 males and 50,218 females) |
| | | | Construction of one prison complex in Ruwoto, Kapoeta North County: Construction of the main prison complex and administrative block is substantially complete. Furniture and equipment have been delivered to the site and the defects on the windows have been rectified. The prison complex is expected to be handed over to the government by April, 2014. | 100% | Population of Kapoeta North County: 103,084 (52,269 males and 49,815 females) |
| Output 3 | UNDP | PACT | Construction of one haffir (30,000m³) in Jie: Construction of the haffir and training of the water management committee is fully complete. The haffir is in use by the community. | 100% | Population of Kapoeta East County: 163,997 (81,020 males and 82,977 females) |
| | | | Construction of one haffir (30,000m³) in Lokages: The project site was changed from Lokuwa to Lokages, which is closer to the center of the villages; this change was based on a decision made by the local communities. The haffir is fully complete and it is being used by the community. Training of the water management committee is also complete. | 100% | Population of Kapoeta North County: 103,084 (52,269 males and 49,815 females) |
| | | | Construction of one haffir (30,000m³) in Naweiryatom (formerly Loele): The | 98% | Population of Kapoeta East |

| Outputs | PUNO | NGO | Progress towards each sub output (as of end of December 2013) | % Progress | Type and number of potential beneficiaries |
|---------|------|-----|---|------------|--|
| | | | local authorities had changed the location of the haffir from Loele to Naweiryatom. The remaining rectification works on the cracks of the generator house and strengthening of the fencing has been slowed down due to the current instability in the country following the Dec. 15, 2013 incident in Juba. | | County: 163,997 (81,020 males and 82,977 females) |
| | | | Construction of one haffir (30,000m³) in Lokoal: The project site was changed from Lopuri to Lokoal, which is closer to the center of the villages. This change was based on the decision of the local communities. The construction work and training the water management committee is fully complete. However, rectification of defects has been slowed down due to the current instability in the country following the Dec. 15, 2013 incident in Juba. The final inspection is expected to be carried out early 2014, though the haffir is in use by the local community. | 98% | Population of Kapoeta North County: 103,084 (52,269 males and 49,815 females) |
| | | | Construction of eleven human consumption water access points: Three out of original six boreholes and one water filtration unit in Jie are completed and are being used by the communities. At the 16 th SSRF Steering Committee meeting, the SSRF Steering Committee approved to reduce the total number of boreholes to three and to add two slow sand water filtration units to be installed in Lokages and Naweiryatom, based on PACT's assessment and request. However, at the seventh Programme Board Meeting in Torit, the EESP Board resolved not to install slow sand filter, and to drill seven new boreholes instead, equipped with hand pumps. This led to an expected savings of approximately US\$ 500,000 (to be confirmed on project closure). Out of these seven boreholes, one was drilled near the Lokages haffir, two were drilled near the Lokoal haffir, and two were drilled near the Naweiryatom haffir. The remaining two boreholes were not | 100% | Population of Kapoeta East and Kapoeta North Counties: 267,081 (133,289 males and 132,792 females) |

| Outputs | PUNO | NGO | Progress towards each sub output (as of end of December 2013) | % Progress | Type and number of potential beneficiaries |
|----------------------------|------|-----|---|------------|--|
| | | | drilled in Kassangor, Kapoeta East County, due to inaccessibility to the sites. Water management committees were formed, trained and commissioned for all newly drilled boreholes. | | |
| Coordinating Agency | UNDP | - | In August 2011, UNDP deployed a Stabilization Advisor, seconded from the UK Government, to support the team in overseeing and coordinating implementation of the EESP and provide technical advice on stabilization programming to the Governor and relevant line ministries in Eastern Equatoria. | - | Population of Eastern Equatoria State: 906,161 (465,187 males and 440,974 females) |
| | | | On 30 September 2011, UNDP organized the second EESP Programme Board Meeting with the Eastern Equatoria State Steering Committee in Torit, where progress and challenges on implementation of the EESP were discussed and challenges addressed. | - | |
| | | | On 19 December 2011, UNDP organized the third EESP Programme Board Meeting with the Eastern Equatoria State Steering Committee in Torit, where additional funds and scope of works were discussed. | - | |
| | | | <p>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, to request the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eight months extension of programme duration to cover the defects liability period for road rehabilitation and maintenance as well as construction works and project closures under Outputs 1 and 2; - Change of scope under Output 1 for UNOPS to surface the Kikalay-Kanangorok Road (Package 3); - Reallocate US\$ 328,179 from cost | - | |

| Outputs | PUNO | NGO | Progress towards each sub output (as of end of December 2013) | % Progress | Type and number of potential beneficiaries |
|---------|------|-----|---|------------|--|
| | | | <p>savings of US\$ 667,179 under Output 2 to Output 1 to cover shortage of funds on rehabilitation of Romula-Lotome-Kikalay Road (Package 2) under Output 1;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of scope under Output 2 for UNOPS to procure and install solar power for County Headquarters in Kapoeta North, LopaLofan and Magwi and the Prison in Ruwoto, construct and equip an administration block and holding cell for the prison, and construct and install water supply facilities for County Headquarters and surrounding communities in Kapoeta North, LopaLofan and Magwi; - Change of scope under Output 3 to reduce the total number of boreholes from eight to six and add installation of one water filtration unit; - Removal of reference to UNDP's role as "Lead Agency" and replace with "Coordinating Agency" to ensure compliance with United Nations Development Group's guidance on UN Joint Programming; - Additional amount of US\$ 2,125,369 for UNOPS to surface the Kikalay-Kanangorok Road (Package 3) under Output 1 (US\$ 600,000), procurement and installation of solar power for County Headquarters in Kapoeta North, LopaLofan and Magwi and the prison, as well as construction and equipping of the prison administration block and holding cell, and construction and installation of water supply facilities for County Headquarters in Kapoeta North, LopaLofan and Magwi under Output 2 (US\$ 1,100,000) and operational management cost to cover the changes of scope and extension of project duration (US\$ 425,369); and - Additional amount of US\$ 360,885 for UNDP to cover UNDP's personnel, | | |

| Outputs | PUNO | NGO | Progress towards each sub output (as of end of December 2013) | % Progress | Type and number of potential beneficiaries |
|---------|------|-----|--|------------|--|
| | | | <p>operational support and related costs for effective coordination, monitoring and technical support under the EESP.</p> <p>These revisions were approved by the SSRF Steering Committee.</p> | | |
| | | | <p>In February 2012, UNDP deployed an international Engineer to Torit to monitor and provide technical support on the implementation of EESP at the State level and in building capacity of State engineers and local staff involved in the EESP.</p> | - | |
| | | | <p>On 17 February 2012, UNDP organized the fourth EESP Programme Board Meeting with Eastern Equatoria State Steering Committee in Torit, where extension of programme duration, change in scope under Outputs 1 and 2, and additional funding of US\$ 2,486,254 from the SSRF was reported.</p> | - | |
| | | | <p>On 21 June 2012, UNDP organized the fifth EESP Programme Board Meeting with Eastern Equatoria State Steering Committee in Torit, where progress and challenges on implementation of the EESP were discussed, challenges addressed and new project completion dates were agreed.</p> | - | |
| | | | <p>In June 2012, UNDP processed the amendment of Project Cooperation Agreement with PACT to extend the duration of Package 3 until 30 June 2013 at no additional cost.</p> | - | |
| | | | <p>On 13 December 2012, UNDP submitted an Amendment to the Joint Programme Document, Joint Programme Revision Request Form and Request for Budget Increase at the 16th SSRF Steering Committee Meeting, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 months extension of programme duration to cover the defects liability period for road rehabilitation and maintenance as well as construction | - | |

| Outputs | PUNO | NGO | Progress towards each sub output (as of end of December 2013) | % Progress | Type and number of potential beneficiaries |
|---------|------|-----|--|------------|--|
| | | | <p>works and project closures under Output 1;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of scope under Output 1 for UNOPS to construct a bridge across the Kidepo River as part of the Romula-Lotome-Kikalay road and to construct drainage structures along the Lobira-Romula-Lotome-Kikalay-Kanangorok road; - Change of scope under Output 3 for PACT to reduce the total number of boreholes to be constructed from six to three and to add two water filtration units to be installed (one unit at each haffir site in Lokoges and Naweiryatom, respectively); - Additional amount of US\$ 2,310,990 for UNOPS to construct a bridge across the Kidepo River and to construct drainage structure (US\$ 1,954,090) and for operational and management costs to cover supervision and quality assurance of additional construction works during the project's extended period under Output 1 (US\$ 356,900); and - Additional amount of US\$ 1,252,439 for UNDP to install water filtration units at haffir sites in Lokoges and Naweiryatom under Output 3 (US\$ 768,414) and to cover UNDP's Coordinating Agency role, including personnel, operational support and related costs for effective coordination, monitoring and technical support under the EESP (US\$ 484,025). <p>These revisions were approved by the SSRF Steering Committee.</p> | | |
| | | | <p>On 17 December 2012, UNDP organized the sixth EESP Programme Board Meeting with Eastern Equatoria State Steering Committee in Torit, where findings and recommendations from the joint monitoring mission was shared, discussed and challenges addressed.</p> | - | |

| Outputs | PUNO | NGO | Progress towards each sub output (as of end of December 2013) | % Progress | Type and number of potential beneficiaries |
|---------|------|-----|---|------------|--|
| | | | On 21 March 2013, UNDP organized the seventh EESP Programme Board Meeting with the Eastern Equatoria State Steering Committee in Torit, where construction of four new boreholes and cancellation of slow sand water filtration units under Output 3, among other programmatic issues, were discussed and agreed. | - | |
| | | | From 6 to 14 June 2013, UNDP, UNOPS, PACT and the State government conducted a joint monitoring mission to the project sites. Community consultations with the relevant beneficiary communities were also conducted. | - | |
| | | | In July 2013, UNDP, UNOPS and the State government conducted a joint monitoring mission to the project sites and noted that the problems on the Prison's windows and cracks on the Kapoeta North County Headquarters' building are addressed. | | |

Annex II
Detail Financial Report

| Output | PUNO | Imp Partner | Budget Category* | Total Approved Budget (US\$) | Total Cumulative Expenditure (31 Dec 2013) | Balance (US\$) | % Delivery |
|--------|--------------|-------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------|------------|
| | | | | [A] | [B] | [C=A-B] | [D=B/A] |
| 1 | UNOPS | - | Staff and Other Personnel Costs | 785,034 | 895,179 | (110,146) | 114% |
| | UNOPS | - | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 12,000 | 63,216 | (51,216) | 527% |
| | UNOPS | - | Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation | 230,800 | 260,138 | (29,338) | 113% |
| | UNOPS | - | Contractual Services | 7,958,245 | 6,803,971 | 1,154,274 | 85% |
| | UNOPS | - | Travel | 50,000 | 55,417 | (5,417) | 111% |
| | UNOPS | - | Transfers and Grants Counterparts | - | - | - | - |
| | UNOPS | - | General Operating and Other Direct Costs | 890,488 | 566,730 | 323,758 | 64% |
| | UNOPS | - | Indirect Support Costs | 664,753 | 604,994 | 59,760 | 91% |
| | UNOPS | - | Subtotal 1 | 10,591,320 | 9,249,645 | 1,341,675 | 87% |
| 2 | UNOPS | - | Staff and Other Personnel Costs | 758,500 | 800,782 | (42,282) | 106% |
| | UNOPS | - | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 15,000 | 37,819 | (22,819) | 252% |
| | UNOPS | - | Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation | 860,163 | 895,865 | (35,702) | 104% |
| | UNOPS | - | Contractual Services | 5,123,000 | 4,922,346 | 200,654 | 96% |
| | UNOPS | - | Travel | 30,000 | 48,838 | (18,838) | 163% |
| | UNOPS | - | Transfers and Grants Counterparts | - | - | - | - |
| | UNOPS | - | General Operating and Other Direct Costs | 484,027 | 518,369 | (34,342) | 107% |
| | UNOPS | - | Indirect Support Costs | 524,348 | 505,552 | 18,796 | 96% |
| | UNOPS | - | Subtotal 2 | 7,795,039 | 7,729,572 | 65,466 | 99% |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| 3 | UNDP | PACT | Staff and Other Personnel Costs | 799,741 | 415,757 | 383,984 | 52% |
| | UNDP | PACT | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 1,000 | | 1,000 | 0% |
| | UNDP | PACT | Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation | 163,774 | 13,407 | 150,367 | 8.2% |
| | UNDP | PACT | Contractual Services | 2,121,200 | 2,111,120 | 10,080 | 100% |
| | UNDP | PACT | Travel | 34,620 | 30,420 | 4,200 | 88% |
| | UNDP | PACT | Transfers and Grants Counterparts | - | | - | - |
| | UNDP | PACT | General Operating and Other Direct Costs | 452,846 | 236,773 | 216,073 | 52% |
| | UNDP | PACT | Indirect Support Costs | 245,233 | 181,333 | 63,900 | 74% |
| | UNDP | PACT | Subtotal 3 | 3,818,414 | 2,988,809 | 829,605 | 78% |
| | CA | UNDP | - | Staff and Other Personnel Costs | 729,679 | 376,867 | 352,812 |
| UNDP | | - | Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 1,000 | 3,399 | (2,399) | 340% |
| UNDP | | - | Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation | 139,848 | 41,465 | 98,383 | 30% |
| UNDP | | - | Contractual Services | - | 3,996 | (3,996) | - |
| UNDP | | - | Travel | 25,000 | 58,858 | (33,858) | 235% |
| UNDP | | - | Transfers and Grants Counterparts | - | | - | - |
| UNDP | | - | General Operating and Other Direct Costs | 280,508 | 116,277 | 164,231 | 41% |
| UNDP | | - | Indirect Support Costs | 68,875 | 35,168 | 33,707 | 51% |
| UNDP | | - | Subtotal CA | 1,244,910 | 636,031 | 608,879 | 51% |
| EESP TOTAL | | | | 23,449,683 | 20,604,057 | 2,845,625 | 88% |