



[**COUNTRY:** South Sudan]

PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE

PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY – JUNE 2016

Project No & Title:	PBF/85525-Conflict Prevention Through Access to Water Points (Haffirs and Boreholes)		
Recipient Organization(s)¹:	UNOPS		
Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc):	PACT, State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure (Jonglei State), Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, County Commissioners Offices (Akobo, Pibor and Pochalla Counties)		
Location:	Boma/Vertet and Pibor Counties		
Total Approved Budget :²	5920352		
Preliminary data on funds committed :³	5,672,651	% of funds committed / total approved budget:	95.9%
Expenditure⁴:	4,644,944	% of expenditure / total budget: (Delivery rate)	78.5%
Project Approval Date:	11May 2013	Possible delay in operational closure date (Number of months)	No
Project Start Date:	11May 2013		
Expected Operational Project Closure Date:	31 August 2016		
Project Outcomes:	1. Water related conflict decreased 2. The rate of water related disease decreased 3. Access to water improved		

¹ Please note that where there are multiple agencies, only one consolidated project report should be submitted.

² Approved budget is the amount transferred to Recipient Organisations.

³ Funds committed are defined as the commitments made through legal contracts for services and works according to the financial regulations and procedures of the Recipient Organisations. Provide preliminary data only.

⁴ Actual payments (contracts, services, works) made on commitments.

⁵ PBF focus areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

(3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure).

PBF Focus Area⁵

(select one of the Focus Areas listed below)

2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management

Qualitative assessment of progress

<p><i>For each intended outcome, provide evidence of progress during the reporting period.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, for each outcome include the outputs achieved. (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>Outcome 1: The infrastructure (2 haffirs and 2 boreholes) Boma/Vertet County was already completed in 2015 and used by the beneficiaries during the dry season of 2016, which resulted in lower number of conflicts over water in the area. Output: 2 haffirs, 2 boreholes constructed and 8 WUCs established. The infrastructure in Pibor are expected to be completed by the end of project.</p> <p>Outcome 2: The Health Education component was provided during the reporting period, thus the outcome can be measured only in April-May 2017. Output: 2 boreholes fully completed and 2 are progressing, 8 WUCs established and Health Education Provided.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Pibor structures are not complete, the travel time for water has been reduced to 5-15minutes walk in comparison to 1-2 hours in Boma/Vertet. Output: 8 WUCs formulated, Youth and Female trained. It is noteworthy that the outcome can only be measured in April-May 2017, once all of the infrastructure is used by the beneficiaries and the WUCs functioned.</p>
<p><i>Do you see evidence that the project is having a positive impact on peacebuilding? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>Communities in Boma/Vertet County appreciated the benefits derived from the installation of water pumps. Previously, these people had to abandon villages in search of water during the dry season. This migration often led to conflicts between communities because of competition over scarce life-giving resources. With the construction of haffirs for livestock and boreholes for human consumption, the beneficiaries affirmed that they no longer felt the need to migrate to other places in search of water. UNOPS recruited PACT, an international non-governmental organization, to conduct analysis of the project performance. According to the NGO's assessment, the water infrastructure project has significantly contributed towards reducing conflicts in targeted communities.</p>
<p><i>Were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional</i></p>	<p>As mentioned above, UNOPS has completed the construction of two haffirs and two boreholes in Boma/Vertet County of the Greater Pibor Area Administration (GPAA), a semi-autonomous region within the Jonglei State. In Pibor County, two haffirs and two boreholes are in the process of being</p>

<p><i>funding commitments or unleashing/ unblocking of any peace relevant processes? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>constructed. Hundreds of civilians in Pibor villages lack access to drinking water after seasonal rivers in the area dry up between January to May. Villagers start migrating to other villages and Pibor town in search of water. This leads to skirmishes at water points. By constructing water points in strategic locations in Pibor County, the project will contribute towards reducing the need for migration and thereby reduce conflicts.</p>
<p><i>If progress has been slow or inadequate, provide main reasons and what is being done to address them. (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>UNOPS faced several challenges:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insecurity in GPAA, especially in Pibor County, impeded access to the project sites. 2. Contactors abandoned the project sites as a result of looting by armed insurgents. 3. Road blockades between Juba-Pibor prevented contractors to send the much-needed spare parts for equipment repairs. 4. One borehole in Pibor County has water quality issues and the other dried out after completion due to poor groundwater potential. <p>Efforts to address issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contractors have been instructed to use alternative routes and liaise with local security personnel for escort and security. 2. Contractors have been instructed to re-establish their camps, remedy the defects in installation of equipment, ensure the works are completed. 3. The borehole contract was amended to construct a new borehole in a more suitable location based on rigorous geophysical survey.
<p><i>What are the main activities/expected results for the rest of the year? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>Completion of the construction works in Pibor County (two haffirs and two boreholes). Closure of the project as per agreement.</p>
<p><i>Is there any need to adjust project strategies/ duration/budget etc.? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>As per discussions with the D-SRSG in April 2016, the project will not be extended beyond the 31 August 2016 operational closure date.</p>
<p><i>Are there any lessons learned from the project in the period reported? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>- The PBF project team faced major challenges as a result of force majeure, i.e. severe insecurity in Pibor and surrounding areas since February 2016. The challenges put significant pressure on the project to complete the construction works in an unstable and fluid environment. Providing flexibility to the team to compensate for the lost time and adapt the workflow to fit shifting needs would have</p>

	<p>ensured that successful completion of all stages of the project.</p> <p>- Following thorough analysis through the NGO partner, it has been observed that the cause for conflicts in the project is not only the water resources but there are several other factors that cause most of the conflicts such as children abduction, tribal clashes, political issues and cattle raiding. Thus future interventions should also look at addressing those causes of the conflict to make a significant impact in peace building.</p>
<p><i>What is the project budget expenditure to date (percentage of allocated project budget expensed by the date of the report) – preliminary figures only? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>\$4,644,944.32</p>
<p><i>Any other information that the project needs to convey to PBSO (and JSC) at this stage? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>The GPAA is remote and has been underserved in terms of health, nutrition, water, education and other basic services. Apart from conflicts arising over competition for best water spots, abduction of children, armed forces and groups, political rivalry, inter-tribal conflicts, cattle raids and reprisals contribute to the region’s tension. Over the past six months, violence in the GPAA intensified in terms of both scale and frequency. Migration for them is inevitable because as semi-nomadic pastoralists they move their cattle to neighboring lands when they do not have sufficient grazing lands and water within their own territory during the dry season. Against this backdrop, the UNOPS team demonstrated its commitment to complete the projects, and to some degree was able to bring comfort and relief to residents of Boma/Vertet. Moving forward, the UN agencies need to work with all partners to provide a comprehensive response. Efforts require a multi-sectoral and multi-year investment.</p>

INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above. (250 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Water related conflict decreased	Indicator 1.1 The number of violent incidents in target communities	Frequent	50%	TBD in May 2017		
	Indicator 1.2 The number of violent incidents along migratory routes where haffirs have been constructed	Frequent	50%	TBD in May 2017		
Output 1.1 Boreholes constructed	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of boreholes constructed	0	4	4		
	Indicator 1.1.2					
Output 1.2 Haffirs constructed	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of Haffirs constructed	0	4	2		
	Indicator 1.2.2					

Output 1.3 Establishment and training of 8 Water Committees	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of Water Committees established and trained	0	8	8		
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Outcome 2 The rate of water-related disease decreased	Indicator 2.1 Infection rate for diseases such as diarrhea, intestinal worms and parasitic infection	Frequent	50%	TBD in May 2017		
	Indicator 2.2					
Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1					
	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1	Majority more	10 - 30 minutes	TBD in May 2017		

Access to water improved	Travel to water source	than 1 hour				
	Indicator 3.2 % of population using an improved water source increased	0	25%	TBD in May 2017		
Output 3.1 WUCs formulated	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of community consultations and awareness campaigns conducted	0	60	60		
	Indicator 3.1.2 Number of WUCs formulated	0	8	8		
Output 3.2 Youth and Female are trained	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of youth trained	0	20	20		
	Indicator 3.2.2 Number of female trained	0	30	50		
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					

Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					