



Government of South Sudan



Jonglei State Government



SRF-SS Donor: UK-DFID



SRF-SS Donor: Netherlands



Lead Agency & PUNO: UNDP South Sudan (JSP Output 1)



PUNO: UNOPS (JSP Output 2)

JONGLEI STABILIZATION PROGRAMME (JSP)

Q2 (April-June) 2011 STATUS REPORT

<i>SC Approval Date:</i>	8 November 2010
<i>JSP Start Date:</i>	15 November 2010
<i>JSP End Date:</i>	31 May 2012
<i>JSP Budget Total:</i>	USD 17,750,000
<i>JSP Budget 2011:</i>	USD 15,702,000
<i>JSP Q2 Expenditure:</i>	USD 1,220,121
<i>JSP Lead Agency:</i>	UNDP South Sudan
<i>JSP Outputs:</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State managed radio station established in Bor, Jonglei. 2. Akobo-Pochalla road constructed, without surfacing, through a labour-based and mechanized approach.

1. Progress

Outputs	PUNO	Progress (Q2 2011)	% Complete ¹
Output 1	UNDP	1. Technical Design Study on Establishing State-managed Radio in Jonglei: A Kenyan communications company, Skytech, submitted the final report on the technical design study to UNDP.	100%
		2. Clearing and fencing the radio station site: Land was allocated by the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, and the main transmission site for construction of the radio station in Bor was fenced.	100%
		3. Construction of the main radio transmission site and station in Bor: UNDP reviewed the technical design study completed by Skytech and is prepared the tender documents for the construction of the main transmission site in Bor.	20%
		4. Procurement and setup of radio communication and other equipment for the main radio station in Bor: UNDP reviewed the	0%

¹ Percentage completed reflects progress in implementation of activities towards each output/sub-output.

Outputs	PUNO	Progress (Q2 2011)	% Complete ¹
		technical design study completed by Skytech and initiated preparation of tender documents.	
		5. Construction of the retransmission sites across Jonglei State: UNDP reviewed the technical design study completed by Skytech and initiated preparation of tender documents.	0%
Output 2	UNOPS	1. Landmine Clearance: UNOPS contractor, Mechem, a private demining company, cleared 125 km of the Akobo-Pochalla road. Mine clearance will resume in Q4 2011 once the wet season is over.	90%
		2. Construction of 8 km approach road and bridge over Pibor River in Akobo: Mobilization of bridge parts to the bridge site is in progress. Construction of the approach road is 25% completed and was suspended due to heavy rains. The construction will resume in Q4 2011 once the wet season is over.	25%
		3. Construction of Akobo-Pochalla Road (Earthworks): UNOPS and the Wildlife Conservation Society are drafting the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment along the road. Construction is 25% completed and was suspended due to heavy rains. The construction will resume in Q4 2011 once the wet season is over.	25%
		4. Drainage Works on Akobo-Pochalla Road: Tender evaluation for procurement of pipe culverts is in process. Drainage works expected to commence in Q4 2011 once the wet season is over.	5%
		5. Procurement of road maintenance equipments: Procurement of road maintenance equipment is expected to commence in Q3 2011.	0%
Lead Agency	UNDP	1. UNDP recruited and deployed an Engineer to Bor in October 2010 to supervise construction of the radio station and monitor road construction works.	-
		2. On 13 June 2011, UNDP organized the first programme board meeting where progress and challenges on implementation of the JSP and the arrangements for the Programme Board were discussed. The Governor of the Jonglei State approved the Terms of Reference for the Programme Board.	

2. Challenges

Challenges/Risks	Mitigation Measures
<p>2.1 In September 2010, the Governor of Jonglei State informed UNDP that, due to the delay in the decision making process on the labour-based and mechanized approach, a private construction company (Eyat) had been commissioned to construct the Bor-Pibor-Pochalla road. The Governor requested that the USD 15 million that had been initially allocated for constructing the Bor-Pibor road, be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 11 October 2010, UNDP led a joint GoSS-UN reconnaissance mission to conduct an aerial assessment of the Akobo-Pochalla road. <i>The mission concluded that the construction of the Akobo-Pochalla should be subject to a landmine/UXO survey and clearance operation.</i>

Challenges/Risks	Mitigation Measures
<p>reallocated to construct the Akobo-Pochalla road, along Jonglei State's eastern border with Ethiopia.</p>	
<p>2.2 Potential risk due to landmine/UXO contamination. An approach road from Boma to Pochalla was contaminated by landmines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As planned, UNOPS transferred USD 550,000 to Mechem, to clear the road by an extra width of 4 m (i.e. from 8 m to a total width of 12 m). However, this mine clearance operation was suspended due to an UNMIS Operational Priority Task. The clearance operation will resume on the Akobo-Pochalla road in the next dry season.
<p>2.3 Construction of a bridge over the Pibor River, south of Akobo town, is required to connect with the road to Pochalla. However, due to the change in JSP Output 1 - from the Bor-Pibor road to the Akobo-Pochalla road - the cost of constructing the bridge had not been initially planned or budgeted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP and UNOPS requested and secured one Bailey bridge free-of-charge and another two on loan from UNMIS. However, one of the Bailey bridges had been allocated previously for and taken by WFP for another project. Therefore, UNOPS is now procuring the third segment of the Bailey bridge. The construction of the bridge is expected to be finalized by the end of February 2012.
<p>2.4 The Akobo-Pochalla road runs through a sensitive ecological corridor due to the presence of local wildlife and the migration of the white-eared kob.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNOPS conducted an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), together with the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Ministry of Wildlife. This determined the new alignment of the Akobo-Pochalla road. However, the cost of the ESIA had not been initially planned or budgeted. UNDP will include this in its proposal for additional funding to the SRF-SS Steering Committee.
<p>2.5 UNDP has incurred almost 11 months of expenditure in pre-financing preparatory activities on the JSP, from January to mid-November 2010. These expenses were charged to the SRF transfer received by UNDP, and therefore reduced the available budget for UNDP's Lead Agency activities in 2011.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP will submit a note with supporting expenditure details to recover these costs.
<p>2.6 Insecurity and lack of access to project sites in Twic East, Ayod, Old Fangak, Pochalla, Akobo, Pibor and Waa, due to bad road conditions and limited number of flights to target sites, posed operational challenges in conducting technical assessments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP organized special WFP flights for the Skytech consultants to Akobo, Pochalla, Pibor and Waat. However, each special flight cost between USD 4,500-5,000 whereby expenditures exceeded the initial planned budget for this activity. UNDP organized a flight to Malakal and hired a boat for the Skytech consultants to Old Fangak.
<p>2.7 The crossing of rivers in Boma County that did not have any bridges, posed a significant operational challenge as it had restricted the movement of mine clearance and road construction teams to Pochalla County.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNOPS's contractor successfully crossed the two rivers (the first was 20 m wide and the second 50 m) in Boma County, by using local soil and materials to fill each river temporarily, in order to mobilize heavy construction/earthmoving equipment to Pochalla.
<p>2.8 Communal fighting and cattle raiding constrained project implementation and access to target sites, especially to Twic East, Ayod and Pibor (Boma Payam).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The state government and local authorities provided armed escorts to UNDP and UNOPS, when requested. However on several instances, these escorts requested additional payments as well as transportation. This increased operational delays as

Challenges/Risks	Mitigation Measures
	well as initial planned costs of some missions.
<p>2.9 The Minister of the Jonglei State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure (J-MoPI) requested UNDP to pay a fee for the plot of land allocated for the construction of the main transmission/radio station in Bor. There was no documentation provided by the state government on the official allocation and approval of the plot for the radio station in Bor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP consulted with the Governor of Jonglei and the fee requested for the plot of land was waived. UNDP advised the State Ministry of Information and Communication to formally apply for the plot, as directed by the J-MoPI Director of Survey. On 29 March 2011, a letter was submitted by the J-MoIC requesting approval on the allocation of the radio station site from the J-MoPI.
<p>2.10 Tight budget lines could result in omitting some critical items from the road works.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNOPS is closely monitoring the contractor’s work to ensure there is no cost overrun.
<p>2.11 Contractors were prevented by community members from accessing the areas along the proposed alignment of the Akobo-Pochalla road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP and UNOPS requested the State Minister of Physical Infrastructure and the State Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to issue letters that permit the contractor to access project sites and collect necessary materials from the surrounding areas free of charge.
<p>2.12 Initial cost estimates for construction of the radio station and retransmission network across Jonglei State did not include capacity building support for training staff to manage the radio station and broadcast peace-building messages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jonglei state government to identify and assign staff for running the radio station. UNDP to request SRF-SS Steering Committee for additional funding, to identify and outsource capacity building component to a specialist organization (private company/NGO).
<p>2.13 Additional staff and operational costs required for coordination, monitoring and technical support to state line ministries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP to submit proposal with budget for additional funding to the SRF Steering Committee for consideration.
<p>2.14 Skytech submitted the final report on the technical design study of the radio station three months after the planned due date, which delayed project implementation. Furthermore, approaches and scope of works proposed by Skytech in their final report exceeded the expected capacity and experiences of bidders in South Sudan as well as the budget allocated for JSP Output 1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Engineer had to propose an alternate approach and realign the scope of works in order to prepare the tender documents. UNDP also adopted a fast-track procedure to expedite the tender process.
<p>2.15 Contractors hauled construction materials, including fuel, over long distances from Juba to the project sites, as these materials were not available locally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractors were advised to expedite mobilization to the site and stockpile a sufficient amount of materials before the start of the wet season.
<p>2.16 The contract of a key government counterpart in the Jonglei Ministry of Information and Communication was terminated. There was a delay in engagement with the state ministry until a new official was appointed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Engineer briefed and updated the new official on progress to date, 20 days after the resignation of his predecessor.
<p>2.17 Transportation of bridge materials to the project site in Akobo was suspended, as these relied on IOM trucks that were not available due to other competing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNOPS to consider the transportation of bridge materials by river from Juba directly to the bridge site in Akobo.

Challenges/Risks	Mitigation Measures
humanitarian priorities.	

3. Lessons Learned & Recommendations

Lessons Learned	Recommendations
<p>3.1 Land survey, registration and/or title issues in target areas – particularly where local communities reside - should be addressed and resolved by state and county authorities, prior to handing over sites to contractors for initiating construction works.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The state government should address the issue of land titles, in collaboration with County Commissioners and Payam Administrators, to mitigate potential disputes by resident communities over land designated for state-led construction works.
<p>3.2 Given the challenging operating environment across Jonglei State, companies (both foreign and local) should be identified, prequalified and then encouraged to apply for tenders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The state government and participating UN organizations should advertise and disseminate information actively to stimulate the market and encourage companies to apply for tenders.
<p>3.3 Several bidders are unaware of the unique conditions and challenges in and to remote target sites across Jonglei State.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bidders should be advised and given adequate time to visit project sites before submitting bids, to familiarize with the actual conditions on the ground. This would assist bidders in submitting bids that are more realistic with reasonable provisions for potential contingencies.
<p>3.4 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project design should allow adequate preparation time to ensure resources are appropriately allocated, budgeted and planned with state government counterparts. This would serve to better manage expectations and provide adequate time to contractors for mobilizing to target sites at the beginning of the dry season and thereby, maximize time for construction works.
<p>3.5 Additional staff and operational costs required for coordination, monitoring and technical support to state line ministries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP to submit proposal with budget for additional funding to the SRF Steering Committee for consideration.
<p>3.6 A close, collaborative relationship between the state government, local authorities and target communities and participating UN organizations is critical for overcoming challenges during project implementation. It is specifically important that government counterparts and target communities are informed about the United Nations principles of transparency and accountability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain close communication and engagement with state government and local counterparts throughout implementation. This will enable participating UN organizations to manage expectations of state government and local counterparts.

4. Financial Status²

Output/Activity	PUNO	Budget : 2011-2012			SRF Transfer for 2011 (USD)	Expenditure as of end of Q2 2011 (USD)	Balance (USD)
		2011	2012	Total (USD)			
		[A]	[B]	[C = A + B]			
Output 1: Radio Station*	UNDP	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	134,142	1,865,858
Output 2: Road	UNOPS	13,052,000	1,898,000	14,950,000	13,052,000	971,188	12,080,812
Lead Agency*	UNDP	650,000	150,000	800,000	650,000	114,791	535,209
TOTAL		15,702,000	2,048,000	17,750,000	15,702,000	1,220,121	14,481,879

*NB: Q1 2011 expenditures on JSP Output 1 and Lead Agency activities include the amount incurred for activities pre-financed by UNDP from January to mid-November 2011.

² All expenditures are indicative unless certified by each organization's financial controller.

LAKES STATE STABILIZATION PROGRAMME (LSSP)

Q2 (April-June) 2011 STATUS REPORT

<i>SC Approval Date:</i>	8 November 2010
<i>LSSP Start Date:</i>	1 January 2011
<i>LSSP End Date:</i>	31 December 2012
<i>LSSP Budget Total:</i>	USD 17,500,000
<i>LSSP Budget 2011:</i>	USD 13,044,042
<i>LSSP Q2 Expenditure:</i>	USD 2,666,910
<i>LSSP Lead Agency:</i>	UNDP South Sudan
<i>LSSP Outputs:</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of two roads: Karich-Poloich - Amokpiny route (57 km) and the Aluakluak - Akuoc-Cok route (55 km). 2. Construction of four haffirs (30,000 m³ each) and sixteen boreholes. 3. Construction of Public Admin Buildings: two county police stations, five payam police posts, and seven courts.

1. Progress

Outputs	PUNO	Progress (Q2 2011)	% Complete ³
Output 1	WFP	1. Construction of Karich-Poloich-Amokpiny Road: A local NGO, MECOSS, was contracted by WFP commenced bush clearing of the project site and community sensitization activities. A WFP engineer identified the alignment of the road with the Lakes State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and local communities. Contracts were awarded to the engineering consultant, Howard Humphries, for supervision of road construction and to the contractor, GIZ, for road construction.	25%
		2. Construction of Aluakluak-Akuoc-Cok Road: A local NGO, MECOSS, was contracted by WFP commenced bush clearing of the project site and community sensitization activities. A WFP engineer identified the alignment of the road with the Lakes State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and local communities. Contracts were awarded to the engineering consultant, Howard Humphries, for supervision of road construction and to the contractor, GIZ, for road construction.	25%
Output 2	UNOPS	1. Construction of a haffir and boreholes in Ngok-Jak: Tender process will commence in August 2011 as target sites are inaccessible	0%

³ Percentage completed reflects progress in implementation of activities towards each output/sub-output.

Outputs	PUNO	Progress (Q2 2011)	% Complete ³
		during the wet season.	
		2. Construction of a haffir and boreholes in Agar: Tender process will commence in August 2011 as target sites are inaccessible during the wet season.	0%
		3. Construction of a haffir and boreholes in Nyankot: Contract for drilling boreholes was awarded to the contractor. Initial tender for construction of the haffir was not responsive, and will be re-advertised in the September 2011.	20%
		4. Construction of a haffir and boreholes in Abririu: Contract for drilling boreholes was awarded to the contractor. Tender evaluation for construction of a haffir is completed and awarding of contracts is in process.	25%
Output 3	UNOPS	1. Construction of a county police station in Awerial: Construction is near completion.	75%
		2. Construction of a county police station in Mapear: Construction work ongoing.	25%
		3. Construction of a payam police station in Adior: Tender process will commence in Q3 2011.	0%
		4. Construction of a payam police station in Amongping: Tender process will commence in Q3 2011.	0%
		5. Construction of a payam police station in Malek: Construction is near completion.	75%
		6. Construction of a payam police station in Biling: Construction is near completion.	75%
		7. Construction of a payam police station in Yiar-dong: Construction is 60% completed.	60%
		8. Construction of a court in Mapear: Contract was awarded to the contractor and construction work commenced.	25%
		9. Construction of a court in Wulu: Construction is 80% completed.	80%
		10. Construction of a court in Nyang: Tender process will commence in Q3 2011.	0%
		11. Construction of a court in Awerial: Construction is near completion.	75%
		12. Construction of a court in Rumbek Central: Construction is near completion.	75%
		13. Construction of a court in Cueibet: Construction is 60% completed.	60%

Outputs	PUNO	Progress (Q2 2011)	% Complete ³
		14. Construction of a court in Biling: Construction is near completion.	75%
Lead Agency	UNDP	1. On 14 April 2011, UNDP organized the first programme board meeting where progress and challenges on implementation of the LSSP, maintenance and sustainability of LSSP outputs, sign boards for LSSP project sites, and tax exemption for LSSP implementers and contractors were discussed.	-
		2. On 20-21 June 2011, UNDP met with H.E. Governor and H.E. Minister of Finance of the Lakes State to discuss the progress on the programme as well as arrangements of the Programme Board. The Terms of Reference for the Programme Board was approved by the Lakes State Minister of Finance.	-
		3. UNDP selected the international Engineer for deployment to the Lakes State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and awarded the contract.	-

2. Challenges

Challenges/Risks	Mitigation Measures
2.1 Cost of supplying and setting up radio communications equipment in county police stations and payam police posts had not been included in the initial technical assessments and Lakes State Concept Note that was approved by the SRF Steering Committee, and therefore were not budgeted under the LSSP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP and UNOPS have consulted with GIZ, and agreed that GIZ would include the county police stations and payam police posts in its proposal to mobilize additional funding to equip these with radio communications equipment (through GIZ's project that supports the South Sudan Police Service's radio communications network).
2.2 The construction sites for county police stations and courts in Awerial, Rumbek Central, Cueibet, Wulu and Mapear, and for payam police stations in Yiar-dong, Malek and Biling were not surveyed, and land titles were not processed or available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNOPS, with state land surveyors, County Commissioners and local communities, had surveyed the sites prior to handing it over to the contractor.
2.3 Construction works in Rumbek Central, Rumbek North and Cuiebet counties were suspended, shortly after works commenced, due to insecurity caused by cattle raiding and communal fighting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNOPS removed its contractors from site, and redeployed them once the insecurity in the target sites had abated.
2.4 Difficult weather conditions – i.e. limited access to water sources for construction during the dry season and inaccessibility to the project sites during the wet season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors drilled boreholes near the target sites to secure access to water during the dry season. UNOPS advised contractors to proceed with construction works strategically (e.g. starting with critical works such as substructure works and pit latrines, mobilize and stockpile materials at target sites) before the wet season starts.

<p>2.5 Some local communities prevented contractors from accessing local materials such as sand from river beds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNOPS requested County Commissioners and Payam Administrators to issue letters that authorized contractors to access local materials at subsidized rates or at no charge/cost.
<p>2.6 Critical items such as power sources, furniture and equipment for the public admin building had not been included in the initial expression of interests for selecting the Lead Agency and implementing partners, and were therefore not planned or budgeted under the Joint Programme Document on the LSSP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNOPS is closely monitoring the contractors' work to ensure there are no cost overruns. UNOPS will report any cost savings to the first LSSP Board Meeting in Q2 2011, to agree that these should be applied to procure power sources, furniture and equipment. UNDP and UNOPS to consider submitting a proposal and budget for requesting additional funding from the SRF-SS to cover these items.
<p>2.6 Additional staff and operational costs required for coordination, monitoring and technical support to state line ministries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP to submit proposal with budget for additional funding to the SRF Steering Committee for consideration.
<p>2.7 Local community chiefs and labourers who were hired for bush clearing of the project site demanded higher payment than was originally agreed. Disagreement led to temporary jailing of the NGO staff contracted by WFP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP engineer assisted the NGO contractor in negotiating a new payment structure based on number of days worked rather than distance cleared.
<p>2.8 The NGO contractor faced difficulty hiring women for bush clearing of the project site because the type of labour is associated with men in the local communities and it was the local community chiefs who selected the labourers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP encouraged the NGO contractor to recruit women in support roles on the project such as cooking and carrying of supplies, not bush clearing.

3. Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned	Recommendations
<p>3.1. Both the SRF Assessment Mission as well as WFP's Baseline Study identified (based on feedback from local communities and state government) that the Karich-Poloich-Amokpiny road should cross fault lines and be extended into Panyijar in Unity State.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An additional allocation of USD 4.8 million is required for WFP under LSSP Output 1, to extend from Amokpiny in Lakes State to Panyijar in Unity State.
<p>3.2. 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design should allow adequate preparation time to ensure resources are appropriately allocated, budgeted and planned with state government counterparts. This would serve to better manage expectations and provide adequate time to contractors for mobilizing to target sites at the beginning of the dry season and thereby, maximize time for construction works.
<p>3.3. Land survey, registration and/or title issues in target areas – particularly where local communities reside - should be addressed and resolved by state and county authorities, prior to handing over sites to contractors for initiating construction works.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state government should address the issue of land titles, in collaboration with County Commissioners and Payam Administrators, to mitigate potential disputes by resident communities over land designated for state-led construction works.

Lessons Learned	Recommendations
3.4. A close, collaborative relationship between the state government, local authorities and target communities, participating UN organizations and NGO implementing partners is critical for overcoming challenges during project implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain close communication and engagement with state government and local counterparts throughout implementation.
3.5 Additional staff and operational costs required for coordination, monitoring and technical support to state line ministries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP to submit proposal with budget for additional funding to the SRF Steering Committee for consideration.
3.6 Local community chiefs and labourers may demand higher payment than was originally agreed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impartial third party, such as representatives from the county commission, must be present when the contractor and local community chiefs and labourers agree on payments for labour-based works.
3.7 Local community chiefs may not encourage employment of women if they consider the required jobs do not fit traditional role of women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors should explore supporting roles such as cooking and carrying supplies where women can be effectively employed for labour-based works.

4. Financial Status

Output/Activity	PUNO	Budget : 2011-2012			SRF Transfer for 2011 (USD)	Expenditure as of end of Q2 2011 (USD)	Balance (USD)
		2011	2012	Total (USD)			
		[A]	[B]	[C = A + B]			
Output 1: Construction of two roads	WFP	7,040,261	2,959,739	10,000,000	7,040,261	856,007	6,184,254
Output 2: Haffirs & Boreholes	UNOPS	1,489,000	370,000	1,859,000	1,489,000	168,418	1,320,582
Output 3: Public Admin Buildings	UNOPS	2,731,410	680,400	3,411,810	2,731,410	1,200,266	1,531,144
Management & Overhead (Outputs 2 & 3)	UNOPS	1,383,371	345,819	1,729,190	1,383,371	380,872	1,002,499
Lead Agency	UNDP	400,000	100,000	500,000	400,000	61,347	338,653
TOTAL		13,044,042	4,455,958	17,500,000	13,044,042	2,666,910	10,377,132

EASTERN EQUATORIA STABILIZATION PROGRAMME (EESP)

Q2 (April - June) 2011 STATUS REPORT

<i>SC Approval Date:</i>	8 November 2010
<i>EESP Start Date:</i>	1 January 2011
<i>EESP End Date:</i>	31 December 2012
<i>EESP Budget Total:</i>	USD 17,400,000
<i>EESP Budget 2011:</i>	USD 13,932,000
<i>EESP Q2 Expenditure:</i>	USD 4,462,010
<i>EESP Lead Agency:</i>	UNDP South Sudan
<i>EESP Outputs:</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of two roads in Northern and Southern Kidepo Valley, respectively. 2. Four county headquarters and one prison constructed and equipped. 3. Four water reservoirs or haffirs (30,000 m³ each), and eight human consumption water access points.

1. Progress

Outputs	PUNO	NGO	Progress (Q2 2011)	% Complete ⁴
Output 1	UNOPS	-	1. Road assessment: UNOPS completed the assessment of the Lobira-Chahari-Lotome-Kikilei-Lotukei-Kanangok road and finalized the report.	100%
			2. Road Rehabilitation: UNOPS completed tender evaluation and selected contractors and awarding of contracts are in process.	20%
Output 2	UNOPS	-	1. Construction of one county headquarters in Kapoeta North: Contract was awarded to the contractor and construction work is in progress.	30%
			2. Construction of one county headquarters in Kapoeta South: Contract was awarded to the contractor and construction work is in progress.	30%

⁴ Percentage completed reflects progress in implementation of activities towards each output/sub-output.

Outputs	PUNO	NGO	Progress (Q2 2011)	% Complete ⁴
			3. Construction of one county headquarters in Magwi: Contract was awarded to the contractor and construction work is in progress.	30%
			4. Construction of one county headquarters in Imehejek: Contract was awarded to the contractor and construction work is in progress.	30%
			5. Construction of one prison in Kapoeta North County: Contract was awarded to the contractor and construction work is in progress.	30%
Output 3	UNDP	PACT	1. Construction of one haffir (30,000m³) in Jie: The construction is 85% complete. Works were suspended due to rains in July 2011, and will resume in the dry season.	85%
			2. Construction of one haffir (30,000m³) in Lokoges: The project site was changed from Lokuwa to Lokages, which is closer to the center of the villages, based on the decision of the surrounding communities. The contractor had mobilized to the project site and construction will commence in Q4 2011 once the wet season is over.	20%
			3. 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, based on the decision of the surrounding communities. The contractor had mobilized to the project site and construction will commence in Q4 2011 once the wet season is over.	15%
			4. Construction of one haffir (30,000m³) in Loele: The contractor had mobilized to the project site and construction will commence in Q4 2011 once the wet season is over.	15%
			5. Drilling of six boreholes: Two boreholes in Loete (Kapoeta East) have been completed. Construction works for boreholes in Lokoges and Lokoal (Kapoeta North) will resume in Q4 2011 once the wet season is over. NB: <i>Due to the preference for a water filtration unit at the haffir site in Jie, the number of boreholes was reduced from eight to <u>six</u>.</i>	20%
Lead Agency	UNDP	-	1. On 1 April 2011, UNDP organized the first programme board meeting where progress and challenges on implementation of the EESP and sign boards for LSSP project sites were discussed.	-
			2. On 7 June 2011, UNDP and UNOPS met with H.E. Governor of the Eastern Equatoria State to discuss the progress on the programme as well as arrangements of the Programme Board. The Terms of Reference for the Programme Board was approved by the Governor.	-
			3. UNDP selected the international Engineer for deployment to the Eastern Equatoria State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and awarded the contract.	-

2. Challenges

Challenges/Risks	Mitigation Measures
<p>2.1. Tender process on the rehabilitation of roads was delayed, pending further agreement with and confirmation from the state government. Available budget for road construction was limited, as the state government had reallocated funds from EESP Output 1 (road rehabilitation) towards constructing and equipping larger county headquarters (EESP Output 2) in four counties. Therefore, scope of works for EESP Output 1 will be reassessed in line with the available budget, and agreed at the first EESP Board Meeting with the EES Steering Committee on 1 April 2011. <i>Additional funding is required if both roads are to be constructed.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final location/route and scope of works of the road to be rehabilitated will be determined through review of UNOPS’s road assessment report, followed by further consultations and agreement between the state government, UNDP and UNOPS at the first EESP Board Meeting in Q2 2011. <i>UNDP to finalize cost estimate with UNOPS to address funding gap on road rehabilitation (EESP Output 1) and submit to the SRF Steering Committee for consideration.</i>
<p>2.2. Tender process on the construction of the county headquarters in Imehejek was delayed, pending further confirmation from the state government on its exact location.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Letter dated 29 March 2011, from H.E. State Minister of Finance and Chairperson of the State Steering Committee, confirmed the location of the County HQ in Imehejek in Lopa/Lafon, and selected the road through the Southern Kidepo Valley road. The way forward will be discussed and agreed at the first EESP Board Meeting in Q2 2011.
<p>2.3 Insecurity due to communal fighting and cattle raiding constrained access to and delayed mobilization of contractors to some target sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP, UNOPS and PACT regularly monitored the security situation in target areas. Armed escorts were provided by state and county authorities when required. <i>However, in some cases the security escorts did not have transportation, and demanded additional payments that unforeseeably increased the cost of some field missions.</i>
<p>2.4 Tender process on the construction of the haffirs in Loele and Lopuri was delayed as only one company had submitted a proposal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PACT re-advertised the Request for Proposal for haffirs in Loele and Lopuri. Proposals were received from four companies, but only two had the necessary qualifications. From the two that qualified, only one, Texas Sudan, could initiate works during the present dry season; however, its proposal exceeded the available budget. PACT negotiated and reached agreement with Texas Sudan on reducing the costs in its proposal.
<p>2.5 Additional staff and operational costs required for coordination, monitoring and technical support to state line ministries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP to submit proposal with budget for additional funding to the SRF Steering Committee for consideration.
<p>2.6 Scope of works, locations and building designs for county headquarters and the prison were not clearly decided and required further clarification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNOPS requested the Eastern Equatoria State Government to decide on the scope of works and locations of the county headquarters. UNOPS also reviewed and developed drawings for country headquarters and the prison.

Challenges/Risks	Mitigation Measures
<p>2.7 One section of the road in Northern Kidepo Valley could not be fully assessed due to dense forestation that restricted access to the target areas along the route. <i>Additional funding is required for assessment of the targeted area.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP and UNOPS finalized the cost estimate on conducting assessment of the targeted area and UNDP has approached donors to mobilize additional funding.
<p>2.8 UNOPS received an email complaint from the “Torit Contractors Association” raising concerns that local companies were not qualify for construction contracts. This was followed by telephone call from an anonymous person threatening the UNOPS Procurement Officer that UNOPS personnel and contractors will not be allowed to work in EES.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP and UNOPS met with the Governor of Eastern Equatoria State to discuss this issue, and shared with the Governor the bid evaluation result of previous packages. UNDP re-emphasized that all procurement through UN agencies is conducted in an open and transparent manner, based on the United Nations rules and regulations and in line with international standards. The Governor assured full support of the State Government to this principle and that he will contact companies listed in the email to ensure compliance and prevent such issues from occurring in future.
<p>2.9 Construction of haffirs and boreholes in EES was suspended by PACT in mid June, due to heavy rain that restricted access to and operations at the target sites. Texas Sudan, PACT’s contractor for construction of haffirs in Lokoal and Loele, delayed their mobilization to the project site. They had to stop working before making any major achievements due to the beginning of the wet season.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PACT organized a meeting with the Governor of Eastern Equatoria State, the Commissioners of Kapoeta North and Kapoeta East, and the Director of Texas Sudan. Texas Sudan admitted that they were delayed, but explained that they have the capacity to carry out the work and will resume once the wet season is over. With the approval of the Governor and the Commissioners, PACT decided not to cancel the contract with Texas Sudan but to extend it until the next dry season. Construction works will resume in Q4 2011 once the wet season is over.
<p>2.10 There were prolonged periods during Q2 2011 when the price of fuel rose sharply, and there was no availability of fuel in Kapoeta.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractors were forced to transport fuel from Juba and neighboring countries, which caused delays in project implementation and raised cost of operations.

3. Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned	Recommendations
<p>3.1. 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project design should allow adequate preparation time to ensure resources are appropriately allocated, budgeted and planned with state government counterparts. This would serve to better manage expectations and provide adequate time to contractors for mobilizing to target sites at the beginning of the dry season and thereby, maximize time for construction works.
<p>3.2. A close, collaborative relationship between the state government, local authorities and target communities, participating UN organizations and NGO implementing partners is critical for overcoming challenges during project implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain close communication and engagement with state government and local counterparts throughout implementation. This will enable PUNOs and NGO implementing partners to manage expectations of state government and local counterparts.
<p>3.3. In order to expedite delivery and limit bottlenecks and or constraints to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SRF-SS should include a mechanism for quickly disbursing funds to

Lessons Learned	Recommendations
implementation, a contingency fund/mechanism is required, to address increasing cost of project inputs that is further compounded by frequently changing operational and security dynamics and uncertainties in target areas.	implementing partners in order to address contingencies.
3.4. Construction works have to be stopped during the wet season. Contractors attempted to continue working during the rain, but mobilizing heavy machineries to isolated and underdeveloped project sites was severely restricted. Tendering of construction projects should be conducted during the wet season, to initiate construction works at the beginning of the dry season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design should allow adequate preparation time to ensure resources are appropriately allocated, budgeted and planned with state government counterparts. This would serve to better manage expectations and provide adequate time to contractors for mobilizing to target sites at the beginning of the dry season and thereby, maximize time for construction works.

4. Financial Status⁵

Output/Activity	PUNO	NGO	Budget : 2011-2012			SRF Transfer for 2011 (USD)	Expenditure as of end of Q2 2011 (USD)	Balance (USD)
			2011	2012	Total (USD)			
			[A]	[B]	[C = A + B]			
Output 1: Road(s)	UNOPS	-	5,307,038	1,314,259	6,621,297	5,307,038	515,321	4,791,717
Output 2: County Headquarters	UNOPS	-	5,864,962	1,463,741	7,328,703	5,864,962	3,329,587	2,535,375
Output 3: Haffirs & Boreholes	UNDP	PACT	2,440,000	610,000	3,050,000	2,440,000	604,687	1,835,313
Lead Agency	UNDP	-	320,000	80,000	400,000	320,000	12,415	307,585
TOTAL			13,932,000	3,468,000	17,400,000	13,932,000	4,462,010	9,469,990

⁵ All expenditures are indicative unless certified by each organization's financial comptroller.