



ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2010

<p>Programme Title & Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Programme Title: SRF-SS Round 1 Livelihoods• Programme Number (<i>if applicable</i>)• MDTF Office Atlas Number:	<p>Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)</p> <p>Sudan, 10 states of South Sudan. (1) improving agro-pastoral activities, (2) increased access to markets and skills, (3) water, sanitation and child protection initiatives, and (4) engagement and capacity development of civil society organizations and local authorities.</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP South Sudan</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>MDTF Fund Contribution: US\$20,837,779</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DFID• Netherlands <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 Contribution (donor) (<i>if applicable</i>)</p> <p>TOTAL: US\$20,837,779</p>	<p>Programme Duration (months)</p> <p>Overall Duration 27 Months</p> <p>Start Date Jan. 2009</p> <p>End Date or Revised End Date, Apr. 2011</p> <p>Operational Closure Date Jul. 2011</p> <p>Expected Financial Closure Date Jan. 2012</p>
<p>Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation</p> <p>Assessment Completed - None for Round 1 as a whole but there were assessments of individual projects <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: N/A</p> <p>Mid-Evaluation Report – None for Round 1 as a whole but there were mid-term evaluations of individual projects Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: N/A</p>	<p>Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Name: Amanuel Gebremedhin○ Title: Chief of Crisis Prevention & Recovery Unit○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP○ Email address: amanuel.gbremedhin@undp.org

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CMSI	Church Mission Society Ireland
FACE	Funding Authorization and Certification of Expenditure
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
HARD	Hope Agency for Relief and Development
IP	Implementing Partner
ICCO	Inter-Church Organization for Development Cooperation
IRD	International Relief and Development
MA	Management Agent
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
SRF-SS	Sudan Recovery Fund – South Sudan
SSC	State Steering Committee
SSRDF	Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

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I. Executive Summary

The Sudan Recovery Fund-South Sudan (SRF-SS) aims to accelerate recovery initiatives in Southern Sudan through high-impact, high speed disbursement projects. Consistent with the United Nations (UN) Strategic Planning Framework that guides the operations of the Fund, the Round 1 allocation was intended to support activities related to recovery and to consolidate peace. This would improve rural development and social / humanitarian affairs in each of the 10 states of Southern Sudan and would provide peace dividends to rural communities. Round 1 prioritizes activities that target vulnerable groups and improve rural livelihoods, income generation, rural infrastructure and related activities as identified by the SRF-SS Steering Committee and the Government of South Sudan (GoSS). These activities are in line with GoSS' expenditure priorities following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

This report summarizes the progress made in terms of the management and delivery of results by Round 1 projects up to 31 December 2010. While the Technical Secretariat took the lead initially and invited national and international NGOs to submit proposals, UNDP was requested to monitor the implementation of these projects and serve as Management Agent and PUNO for Round 1. The 2010 Annual Progress Report describes how the activities (inputs) contributed to achieving specific outputs (short-term) from January-December 2010. This report also demonstrates how the short-term outputs achieved in the reporting period collectively contributed to achieving agreed-upon outcomes of the SRF-SS Strategic Planning Framework to produce results-based reports on the operations of the Fund.

The total budget for Round 1 is US\$20,837,779 including UNDP's general management service (seven percent). Total Round 1 expenditure up to 31 December 2010 was US\$15,746,630 (76 percent). The total budget for the NGOs (as per the PCAs) amounts to US\$19,594,408. Of this amount, US\$15,348,669 (78 percent of the total PCA amount) had been advanced to 11 NGO implementing partners (IPs) by the end of 2010 to implement their 18 projects

The challenges faced during the reporting period by the 18 Round 1 projects included weak performance of some of the State Steering Committees to oversee, coordinate and monitor the IPs at state, county and payam levels, inadequate information sharing of factors and conditions of project designs, logistical challenges and continued insecurity in project areas including intra-tribal and clan fighting, and poor road infrastructure that increased cost of project inputs.

II. BACKGROUND

The Sudan Recovery Fund-South Sudan (SRF-SS) aims to accelerate recovery initiatives in Southern Sudan through high-impact, high speed disbursement projects. Consistent with the United Nations (UN) Strategic Planning Framework that guides the operations of the Fund, the Round 1 allocation was intended to support activities related to recovery and to consolidate peace. This would improve rural development and social / humanitarian affairs in each of the 10 states of Southern Sudan and would provide peace dividends to rural communities. Round 1 prioritizes activities that target vulnerable groups and improve rural livelihoods, income generation, rural infrastructure and related activities as identified by the SRF-SS Steering Committee and the Government of South Sudan (GoSS). These activities are in line with GoSS' expenditure priorities following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

SRF-SS began awarding projects and implementing Round 1 in January 2009 with the aim of promoting livelihood activities. The total budget for Round 1 is US\$20.8 million for 18 projects covering the 10 states of Southern Sudan. It is being implemented by 10 international NGOs and two local NGOs. The SRF-SS Steering Committee developed Round 1 based on the following premises:

- Alignment with GoSS expenditure priorities.
- The SRF-SS Strategic Framework identified rural livelihoods and income opportunities as key and urgent priorities for recovery. This includes improving the quality of life of the poor and direct peace dividends for communities.
- In prioritizing programmes that seek to bolster productivity at the rural level, SRF-SS provides immediate and direct benefits to underserved communities.
- Complementary activities for gender and youth, as well as other vulnerable groups, need to be integrated with activities that address rural livelihoods and income opportunities. Addressing these sectors is especially important as they are not amongst the uppermost GoSS expenditure priorities, and have limited international donor support. Efforts need to be made to specifically target women and youth groups through livelihood and income generation projects, community security, and improved governance.
- The opportunity for rapid implementation through partnerships with NGOs on existing activities on the ground was seen as important, as was deepening and expanding the existing activities of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). A focus on rural livelihoods and income opportunities complements efforts to support IDPs, which became important with the influx of returnees and the beginning of the reintegration process in 2010.

In November 2008, the SRF-SS Steering Committee selected the livelihood project proposals which were then reviewed and approved by the GoSS Inter-Ministerial Appraisal Committee. Eighteen projects in 10 states were selected, and were then implemented by 12 NGOs. Seventeen of the 18 Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) were signed in the first quarter of 2009, while the last PCA was signed in July 2009. The PCAs were signed between each NGO and UNDP (as Management Agent and Participating UN Organization (PUNO) for all 18 projects).

This report summarizes the progress made in terms of the management and delivery of results by Round 1 projects up to 31 December 2010. While the Technical Secretariat took the lead initially and invited national and international NGOs to submit proposals, UNDP was requested to monitor the implementation of these projects and serve as Management Agent and PUNO for Round 1. The 2010 Annual Progress Report describes how the activities (inputs) contributed to achieving specific outputs (short-term) from January-December 2010. This report also demonstrates how the short-

term outputs achieved in the reporting period collectively contributed to achieving agreed-upon outcomes of the SRF-SS Strategic Planning Framework to produce results-based reports on the operations of the Fund.

Summary of Main Outputs and Outcomes/Objectives of the Programme

- Improved agro-pastoral activities.
- Improved livelihood prospects through increasing access to markets and skills.
- Improved water, sanitation and child protection initiatives.
- Enhanced engagement and capacity development of local authorities.
- Promotion of gender equality in implementation of activities and results of Round 1 projects.

III. RESOURCES

Financial Resources and Status of Round 1 Project

The total budget for Round 1 is US\$20,837,779 including UNDP’s general management service (seven percent). Total Round 1 expenditure up to 31 December 2010 was US\$15,746,630 (76 percent). The total budget for the NGOs (as per the PCAs) amounts to US\$19,594,408. Of this amount, US\$15,348,669 (78 percent of the total PCA amount) had been advanced to 11 NGO implementing partners (IPs) by the end of 2010 to implement their 18 projects. (See Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Overall Financial Status of SRF Round 1 Allocation

Project Title	Total Amounts as per the PCA (US\$)	Advance by UNDP to NGOs (US\$)	% Advanced	Expenditure by NGOs (US\$)	% Delivery
SRF - Rural Livelihoods	19,594,408	15,348,669.32	78%	14,737,928.02	75%

- By year-end 2010, expenditure by NGOs for all 18 projects amounted to US\$14,737,928 (this amount is based on the expenditure figures submitted by NGOs that were accepted by UNDP and liquidated against the advances made to each project), or 75 percent of the total PCA amount.
- Performance for the 18 projects under Round 1 compared to the approved 2010 budget for the year is as follows:
 - Ten projects had an expenditure rate of 75 percent.
 - Seven projects had an expenditure rate ranging from 50-75 percent.
 - One project had an expenditure rate of less than 50 percent under the NGO Vetnetwork. The project and the PCA with UNDP were terminated due to low performance, high fiduciary risks, and other issues which affected successful project implementation.

By year-end 2010, nine projects were closing; seven projects were active and are expected to close in the second quarter of 2011. One project was terminated while another was suspended due to low performance and other high risk issues (See Table 1.2 and Annex III: Management Actions Taken by UNDP).

UNDP commissioned an independent audit of all 17 projects under Round 1 in May 2010. An audit implementation action plan with a dateline for submission (21 August 2010) was sent to each of the NGOs to implement the audit recommendations. UNDP ensured all the recommendations were acted upon. A second audit for the 2010 exercise was commissioned by UNDP, starting on 7 April, 2011. The audit report is finalized.

Table 1.2. Project Status of Implementing NGOs under Round 1

S/N	NGO	SRF Project ID	State	Status
1	HARD	SRF-08/WBEG10	Western Bahr el Ghazal	No-Cost Extension to 15 February 2011
2	Save the Children	SRF-09/NBEG11	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	No-Cost Extension to 30 April 2011
3	Save the Children	SRF-09/LK12	Lakes	No-Cost Extension to 30 April 2011
4	Save the Children	SRF-09/JG13	Jonglei	No-Cost Extension to 30 April 2011
5	Save the Children	SRF-09/WBEG14	Western Bahr el Ghazal	No-Cost Extension to 30 April 2011
6	Save the Children	SRF-09/UTY15	Unity	No-Cost Extension to 30 April 2011
7	NCA	SRF-09/EEQ18	Eastern Equatoria	No-Cost Extension to 15 April 2011
8	ICCO	SRF-08/CE02	Central Equatoria	Closure December 2010
9	Oxfam GB	SRF-08/LK05	Lakes	Closure May 2010
10	IRD	SRF-08/UN07	Upper Nile	Closure July 2010
11	IRD	SRF-08/WR08	Warrap	Closure July 2010
12	World Vision	SRF-08/WR09	Warrap	Closure September 2010
13	World Vision	SRF-09/UTY16	Unity	Closure December 2010
14	CMSI	SRF-08/CE01	Central Equatoria	Closure December 2010
15	World Vision	SRF-09/WEQ17	Western Equatoria	Closure December 2010
16	Amurt	SRF-08/NBG06	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Closure December 2010
17	Vetwork	SRF-08/EE03	Eastern Equatoria	Terminated
18	Stromme	SRF-08/CE02	Jonglei	Under Management Review

- *In 2010, OXFAM GB was the only NGO that fully delivered its project outputs on schedule.*

Human Resources

- *National Staff:* One Administration and Finance Associate, reporting to the Head of the Fund Management Unit (FMU) in Juba, provided basic administrative and operations support in managing Round 1. Additionally, a National Officer (NOC) will oversee and manage the implementation of Rounds 1 and 2 from the first quarter of 2011 and will also be responsible for closing the projects which are ending. (The National Officer will also be concurrently serving in his other role as the Crises Prevention and Recovery Programme Analyst).
- *International Staff:* Round 1 was initially managed by a P3 international staff who served as Head of FMU in Juba and reported directly to the Head of FMU in Khartoum. One international UN Volunteer Monitoring and Evaluation Officer was recruited in February 2010 to monitor the implementation of the 18 projects across all 10 states of South Sudan. An international P4 Programme Coordinator was recruited in May 2010 for the Round 3 Jonglei Stabilization Programme, and was also assigned the responsibility (until the first quarter of 2011) for managing Rounds 1 and 2 upon arrival in Juba.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation Arrangements

Under the SRF-SS Steering Committee's direction, the Technical Secretariat initiated the selection of NGO IPs for each of the 18 projects. However, UNDP was then requested to serve as the Management Agent/PUNO for Round 1 and oversee the management and monitoring of Round 1 implementation, while the Technical Secretariat maintained its secretariat functions to the Steering Committee. As UNDP was already serving as the Administrative Agent (AA), UNDP established measures to delineate the responsibilities of UNDP's role as Management Agent/PUNO and AA and ensured firewalls were in place to avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest.

As the AA, UNDP is responsible for providing financial administration services for all SRF-SS funds. It receives contributions from donors and disburses funds to PUNOs as instructed by the SRF-SS Steering Committee. UNDP, as AA, is also responsible for reporting to the Steering Committee on all donor contributions. On the other hand, as Management Agent/PUNO, UNDP is responsible for the financial and programmatic accountability for funds disbursed to it by the AA for project implementation including the submission of progress and financial reports. To ensure a clear separation between UNDP's roles, separate "business units" are used to receive and administer funds for each role and also, separate entities are accountable for each role.

In order to initiate the implementation of Round 1, the Technical Secretariat finalized the selection of partners through PCAs signed between UNDP (as the Management Agent/PUNO) and the NGO implementing partners on each of the 18 projects that were approved by the Steering Committee during Quarter 4 2008 and Quarter 1 2009. UNDP was given the responsibility for the management of the PCAs with NGOs. UNDP's Fund Management Unit (FMU) was initially assigned this responsibility, and this was later transferred to UNDP's Conflict Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU). The transfer of implementation responsibility from the Technical Secretariat, to UNDP's FMU and finally to UNDP's CPRU created significant management challenges mid-way during the implementation of Round 1. (See Annex X: SRF-South Sudan Governance Structure for further information on governance arrangements).

Project Monitoring

UNDP conducted on-site monitoring visits to all 18 projects in the 10 states. The monitoring visits were conducted following the guidelines developed and used by the Technical Secretariat in terms of: reviewing documents, meetings with members of the State Steering Committees, meetings with IP staff on the ground, as well as discussions with target beneficiaries. During field monitoring visits, observers noted the inadequate and consistent lack of supervision on the projects, affecting IPs' capacity to make appropriate and timely recommendations. Other observations included internal management weaknesses within some IPs, delays in implementing Memorandums of Understandings and project ownership by beneficiaries and local governments, limited access to information by beneficiaries and communities on projects that was important for ownership, issues of duplication of funds in project areas by different donors, and high administrative and overhead costs leading to some reduced benefits and impact to project beneficiaries. (See Annex V: Monitoring Mission Findings on Round 1 Projects).

Reporting

Most IPs regularly submitted narrative and financial reports required quarterly in 2010. Reports were due within 30 days after the end of each quarter. Compared with reports submitted in 2009, the quality of reports improved in terms of timeliness and description of results. However, a few NGOs failed to meet the quarterly submission deadlines. During the first quarter, 10 out of the 12 IPs submitted quarterly narrative and financial reports on time. International Relief and Development (IRD), implementing two Round 1 projects in Upper Nile and Warrap, submitted its financial report on time but failed to meet the deadline for its narrative report. Hope Agency for Relief (HARD) also failed in submitting its Quarter 1, 2010 report because the release of funds was delayed. However, UNDP had informed HARD of its contractual obligation to submit reports for the project for the contract duration, irrespective of the delay in the release of funds.

During the second quarter, 16 out of 18 projects submitted narrative and financial reports on time. Vetnetwork and World Vision in Warrap did not submit their quarterly reports, although UNDP was able to obtain information and assess the projects by monitoring them during the last month of Quarter 2. In the third quarter, Save the Children submitted narrative progress reports for the five projects one month late, despite repeated reminders from UNDP.

As already mentioned, a large number of IPs experienced delays and made errors in financial reporting after UNDP introduced the FACE form, as per Audit recommendations to increase IPs' accuracy and accountability. To address this, UNDP provided technical support/coaching and held several meetings with the IPs to increase their understanding on appropriately completing the FACE form.

Additionally, IPs' reporting tended to focus largely on inputs and activities – such as materials supplied or number of people trained – with little reporting on results delivered or on the project's overall impact. In a workshop held on 26th March 2010, UNDP presented to IP participants a matrix to collect information and to report on outcome results. The matrix consisted of a series of proxy indicators for each of the relevant areas, i.e. agro-pastorals, income generation, child protection, water and sanitation, as well as crosscutting issues to track the changes after the intervention. The IPs were expected to report on the progress at the outcome level by completing this matrix and attaching it to their Final Narrative Report.

By the end of 2010, Oxfam GB was the only NGO IP that submitted its final project evaluation report and other project closure deliverables on schedule.

V. RESULTS

Summary of Key Results in Relation to Planned Outcomes and Outputs

In 2010, 12 grantee NGOs achieved the following aggregated results from the 18 projects implemented across all 10 states of South Sudan under Round 1.

- Overall, 20,885 individuals in 2010 (with over 30 percent women and youth) benefitted from various livelihood schemes and training programmes. This totals to 25,885 individuals since the inception of Round 1 in 2009;
- Over 10,447 groups were supported in 2010 (10,747 groups since 2009) through various activities;
- Over 10,456 households supported through various schemes in 2010;
- About 490 government personnel trained at county and state government levels since 2009, with 290 additional personnel trained in 2010;
- Child Protection Unit established within the State Ministries of Social Welfare in Unity and Western Bahr el Ghazal States;
- More than 65 boreholes drilled or repaired;
- More than 300 bee hives to produce honey installed in Central Equatoria; and
- Two schools, animal health centers, public latrines, child protection offices and other public facilities constructed.

Revolving Schemes: Support has been provided to businesses through revolving schemes. 370 women have been supported for vegetable farming and around 180 farmers (100 from irrigation groups and 80 from rain-fed groups) are actively engaged in farming and are earning an average income of SDG 118 per month in Lakes State. The average income for the farmers before they engaged in vegetable farming was SDG 65 per month in this area, representing an 81% increase in their earnings.



A women's group member farming in River Jur Western Bahr el Ghazal. Photo: HARD©



Women Village Saving and Loans Group, CMSI SRF Lanyia, Central Equatoria. Photo: UNDP©

Improved Stoves: Fuel-saving stoves were adopted by most of the households in 6 *payams* of Juba County. The improved stoves have reduced expenses on charcoal and firewood and enhanced individuals' awareness of environmental protection. The improved stoves also help women in saving time on food preparation, which allows women to attend to other productive activities.

Rajaf Honey Processing: Farmers gained more knowledge in honey harvesting techniques, leading to the production of higher quality honey. This is expected to improve the market for honey processing and develop the local honey industry.

Vocational Training: At least 1,100 students received vocational training, both short and long courses, on a variety of vocational trades. SRF-SS supported seven vocational training centers, such

as the one in Yei which has enabled youth to diversify their sources of income. Diversifying income streams and training in making local products will contribute towards a more resilient community, and improve local access to products.



Graduates of Gangi Institute of Vocational Education, Central Equatoria through ICCO.



Masonry practiced at Malualkon Vocational Center, Northern Bahr el Ghazal through Save the Children. Photo: UNDP©

Case Study: Debora Yar, 36 years old and married with six children, joined the Adult Literacy Programme Level 1 to learn how to read and write in the local language and in English.

“I want to be a Community Health Worker or a Nurse if God helps me to study well,” Debora says.” I admire educated women who are working. Many of them are working in Boma,” she adds.



Debora. Stromme Q3 2010 progress report©

Many of these women come from Kenya and Uganda. Debora wants to study so she can get a job. She wants to continue being in school and also become a role model so that young girls like her are encouraged to stay in school and study seriously. “I also study to encourage girls to stay in school. Most of my fellow women dropped out but I want to stay in school. I want my children to study better than I can,” she says.

Capacity Building: SRF-SS provided training to staff of different state ministries as well as to county authorities and extension workers. Training in a variety of fields such as project management, child protection, and improved farming techniques were provided in areas where government has limited presence, such as in Arroyo in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Luonyaker in Warrap State.



Director of Cooperative conducts training on Cooperative Management in Kwajok, Warrap State through IRD. Photo .Photo: UNDP©

Construction of Facilities: Different facilities, which are now in use, were constructed, such as the dormitory in the Maluakon Vocational Center in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, the mechanics workshop in the Gangi Institute of Vocational Education in Central Equatoria, market stalls in Western Equatoria, a model market in Torit, slaughter slabs in Upper Nile, and public latrines in Warrap State.



School hand-over in River Jur, Western Bhar el Ghazal through HARD. Photo: HARD©



Public latrines built in Twic East County, Warrap State. Photo: UNDP©



Completion of a model market in Torit, Eastern Equatoria in 2010 through NCA. Photo: UNDP/TS©

Child Protection: One child protection unit was established within each of the State Ministries of Social Welfare in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Unity. In addition, sport clubs, football pitches and volleyball courts were established and are being used by school children as well as by the youth in the counties. The facilities are also used to organize sports competitions and for peace-building activities among youth who come from communities involved in tribal conflicts. In Quarter 3, 2010, 358 children (210 males and 148 females) benefited in Western Bahr el Ghazal, 205 children were reached through children’s clubs, 106 children were reached through Rapid Preparatory Class, and 47 children were reunited with their parents and caretakers in Warrap State.



A children's football team after the handing over of a children's center and sports pitch in Rubkona, Unity State. Photo: Save the Children©

VI. Constraints, mitigation actions, and lessons learned

A key challenge to the effective, efficient and timely management and monitoring of the Round 1 allocation by UNDP was the limited financial and human resources that were assigned for executing this function. The management costs associated with this function was absorbed primarily by UNDP South Sudan's extra-budgetary account, through the income earned from the general management service charge of seven percent on the Round 1 allocation. A key lesson learned that would ensure timely, effective and efficient coordination, management and monitoring of NGO-implemented projects, in target sites spread across a wide geographic area, was that UNDP should ensure that a well-staffed and resourced management structure and budget is established before undertaking such responsibility.

The challenges faced during the reporting period by the 18 Round 1 projects included weak performance of some of the State Steering Committees to oversee, coordinate and monitor the IPs at state, county and payam levels, inadequate information sharing of factors and conditions of project designs, logistical challenges and continued insecurity in project areas including intra-tribal and clan fighting, and poor road infrastructure that increased cost of project inputs. Operational issues led to further challenges, such as the introduction of the FACE form in Quarter 3 of 2010, and slow procurement processes. (See Annex VIII: Main Challenges Faced by Implementing Partners).



Poor road conditions in some areas during the rainy season. SSRDF/UNDP joint monitoring mission to Save the Children projects sites in Twic East County, Jonglei State. Photo: UNDP©

Partnership arrangements were made flexible enough to accommodate for necessary changes which occurred during project implementation. This enabled the IPs to learn and modify their actions as needed to make the interventions more relevant and useful. In order to accommodate for some changes, no-cost extensions were granted to Save the Children, ICCO, IRD, and World Vision.

AMURT and Vetwork: Projects implemented by AMURT and Vetwork were suspended in the third quarter due to low delivery, non-compliance with PCAs signed with UNDP, inadequate responses to management notices issued by UNDP, and high fiduciary risks identified through the audit of their respective projects, amongst other issues.

ICCO: A request for a budget revision to re-allocate funds endorsed by the State Steering Committee was submitted to UNDP and approved.

World Vision: Due to UNDP's policy prohibiting the use of project funds for micro-credit, the State Steering Committee re-allocated funds for the construction of a vocational training center dormitory in Tindoka. This revised plan was reviewed and approved by UNDP in the second quarter of 2010. Another issue that developed regarding World Vision projects was highlighted during a UNDP and Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund (SSRDF) monitoring mission to Warrap State. The project to construct the County Agriculture Training Office was experiencing delays. World

Vision cited difficulties in hiring a local contractor, under-budgeting, and delays in operations due to the electoral campaign period in March and April. Following discussions with World Vision and the State Steering Committee, UNDP agreed to grant a no-cost extension to complete the remaining activities and World Vision used core funding to cover some of the costs. In addition, World Vision agreed to include other support infrastructure, such as building fences and constructing latrines for the Child Drop-In Vocational Center.

Save the Children: Save the Children (UK and Sweden) merged into a single organization called Save the Children South Sudan. The merger had legal implications that required signing a new PCA with UNDP. However, both parties agreed to maintain the initial arrangements for each of the five SRF-SS projects in the new PCA. Affected by different programmatic and environmental challenges, Save the Children's project implementation was slow. UNDP held several coordination meetings to accelerate the implementation. Nonetheless, Save the Children submitted a request for a no-cost extension, which was endorsed by state government to complete the remaining activities and conduct the final evaluation. Save the Children agreed to undertake a series of monitoring visits which would enable the organization to submit a revised plan with specific targets and time frames.

Oxfam: With Oxfam's SRF-SS projects due to end in May 2010, the NGO was requested to prepare a plan for its remaining activities as well as a mitigations plan to address its main challenges. A monitoring visit was conducted in early May 2010 to ensure the project closed properly.

HARD: HARD failed to submit its Quarter 4 2009 and Quarter 1 2010 reports on time (although this was eventually rectified during the following quarter) despite being notified of its contractual obligation to produce its quarterly reports. Despite the reporting delay, UNDP's monitoring mission observed that project implementation for the construction of the two schools was progressing as planned. However, HARD faced problems related to over expenditure on its budget. To address the situation, interest accrued on the Round 1 projects was used to off-set the over expenditure. Since interest only amounted to approximately US\$33,000, UNDP also added some of its own core (TRAC) resources. These funds were needed to finalize procurement and ensure the transfer of equipment to the state for the two schools in River Jur County (Western Bahr el Ghazal State).

NCA: With the termination of Vetwork's project, the project budget balance was transferred to NCA based on recommendations by the State Steering Committee which agreed to allocate the funds for procuring road maintenance equipment. The SRF-SS project implemented by NCA was scheduled to close on 15 February but it was granted a no-cost extension to April 2011. This would enable NCA to complete the procurement process, delivery and handing over of the road equipment to the state government, who pledged to add additional funds to NCA for the road equipment. (See Annex III for management actions taken in 2010).

Key partnerships and collaborations

GoSS partnership and coordination: SRF-SS is premised on government leadership, and the SSRDF was a key partner involved in joint monitoring missions with UNDP on projects implemented by NGO IPs. SSRDF participated in joint field missions to SRF-SS projects in six of the 10 states (Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, and Central Equatoria). Furthermore, SSRDF participated in meetings with State Steering Committees to address issues on project suspension and termination.

Other highlights and cross-cutting issues: Following recommendations from a May 2009 workshop organized by the Technical Secretariat, UNDP organized a follow-up workshop to conduct a collective review of the Round 1 projects with all IP NGOs on 26 March 2010. The purpose of the

workshop was to identify and address major challenges that IPs were facing under Round 1, share best practices and lessons learned, as well as determine exit strategies. 10 out of the 12 IPs participated in the half-day consultative workshop.

Common implementation challenges and lessons learned identified during the workshop included insecurity in some areas; insufficient infrastructure facilities for supporting project activities; capacity gaps in targeted beneficiaries; insufficient ownership from beneficiaries and local authorities in some areas; and delays in disbursements by UNDP.

The following actions for IPs were agreed to for all Round 1 projects that were scheduled to end in 2010:

- Revise plans and select the key outputs that can be realistically achieved in the remaining period.
- Determine a timeframe to finalize the revised plans with UNDP, and implement the revised plans without delay.

Subsequent to the workshop, the reports and monitoring missions formed the basis for follow-up discussions with the IPs to verify reported results.

VII. FUTURE WORK PLAN

- **HARD** and **Save the Children** - Seven HARD and Save the Children projects will continue operations in Quarter 2, 2011, with six of these closing by the end of Quarter 1, 2010. HARD will be equipping and handing over to the state government two schools in River Jur, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Save the Children will be conducting its end-of-project evaluations.
- **NCA** – NCA will be completing the procurement and transfer of road maintenance equipment for the Eastern Equatoria State Government during the first quarter of 2011.
- **CMSI, World Vision and ICCO** – These three NGOs will be completing their end of project evaluations and the reports will be made available by the first quarter of 2011.
- **Amurt, Vetwork and Stromme Foundation** – Projects implemented by Amurt, Vetwork and Stromme Foundation were suspended or closed during the last quarter of 2010. The Amurt project was closed at the end of 2010, as the PCA was concluding at that time. The Vetwork project was terminated due to a lack of adequate response to the management issues in the suspension notice. The Stromme Foundation project will be further reviewed in early 2011.
- UNDP will finalize the remaining liquidations and payments to NGO IPs. UNDP will assist partners in the transfer of project assets and equipment to the respective State Steering Committees. Assets will be handed over to state line ministries which have been directly involved in the implementation of SRF-SS projects, to ensure sustainability and continuity of activities. Alternatively, assets might remain with the implementing NGOs upon agreement by the State Steering Committees, if new projects or activities would continue the SRF-SS intervention for the same target communities. Thus would contribute to ensure sustainability and greater impact.
- UNDP will commission an external audit of all 18 SRF-SS projects. The audit will be commissioned during the first week of April 2011, and audit reports on each project will be released by the end of May 2011.
- UNDP will continue to work jointly with SSRDF by organizing follow up meetings with partners, field missions to projects sites, and meetings with State Steering Committees to discuss implementation issues.



Annex I : Focus & Target Area(s) of Round 1 Projects by State

N ^o	State	NGO	Project ID	Focus	Target Area(s)
1.	Central Equatoria (CEQ)	CMSI	SRF-08/CE01	Vocational training on non-agricultural livelihoods	Juba, Kajokeji, Yei River, Morobo and Lainya
		ICCO	SRF-08/CE02	Agricultural production, alternative livelihoods, Vocational Trainings, and Support to Small Micro Enterprises (SMEs)	Juba County
2.	Eastern Equatoria (EEQ)	VETWORK	SRF-08/EE03	Livestock production and cooperatives development.	Torit, Budi, Kapoeta, Riwoto and Mogos
		NCA	SRF-09/EEQ18	Agricultural production and market development.	Torit, Magwe, Lafon and Budi
3.	Jonglei (JNG)	SC SWEDEN	SRF-09/JG13	Agricultural production, vocational training and child protection.	Bor South, Twic East and Duk
		STROMME	SRF-08/JG04	Enterprise development, access to micro credit and adult literacy.	Bor South, Pibor, Ayod, Nyirol and Akobo
4.	Lakes (LKS)	SC SWEDEN	SRF-09/LK12	Youth education, agricultural development, child protection activities.	Cueibet, Rumbek East and Rumbek Central
		OXFAM GB	SRF-08/LK05	Provision of agricultural inputs, alternative livelihoods, veterinary services and peace building initiatives.	Rumbek Central and Greater Yirol
5.	Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBEG)	SC SWEDEN	SRF-09/NBEG11	Vocational training and child protection.	Aweil East and Aweil North
		AMURT	SRF-08/NBG06	Agricultural training, provision of agricultural inputs and micro-credit.	Aweil South and Aweil Center

Annex I : Focus & Target Area(s) of Round 1 Projects by State

Nº	State	NGO	Project ID	Focus	Target Area(s)
6.	Unity (UTY)	SC UK	SRF-09/UTY15	Agriculture, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and child protection.	Loc, Leer and Rubkona
		WORLD VISION	SRF-09/UTY16	Vegetable and fish production and child protection.	Ruweng and Mayendit
7.	Upper Nile (UPN)	IRD	SRF-08/UN07	Community based agricultural development, livelihoods, water and sanitation.	Mabaan, Nassier and Ulang
8.	Warrap (WRP)	IRD	SRF-08/WR08	Agriculture cooperative and livestock production, veterinarian services and small business development	Gogrial west and Twic
		WORLD VISION	SRF-08/WR09	Agricultural training and cooperative support , and natural resource management	Kwajok Town and Gogrial East
9.	Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBEG)	HARD	SRF-08/WBEG10	Agriculture and livestock production support and school construction.	Jur River and Wau
		SC UK	SRF-09/WBEG14	Agricultural training, income generating schemes and peace building initiatives.	Aweil Town, Aweil East, Aweil West, Aweil Center and Aweil South
10.	Western Equatoria (WEQ)	WORLD VISION	SRF-09/WEQ17	Vocational training, construction of boreholes and access to markets.	Izo, Nagero, Ibba, Mundri, and Mvolo

Annex II: Total Provisional Expenditures of Round 1 Projects (at 31 December 2010)*

S/N	NGO	Project ID/Ref.	PCA Amount (US\$)	Total Expenditure	Balance/Project	Performance
1	CMSI	SRF-08/CE01	818,924.00	788,668.15	30,255.85	96%
2	ICCO	SRF-08/CE02	1,500,000.00	911,511.82	588,488.18	61%
3	Vetwork	SRF-08/EE03	420686.69	424,039.53	-3,352.84	101%
4	Stromme	SRF-08/JG04	1,486,123.00	877,467.10	608,655.90	59%
5	Oxfam GB	SRF-08/LK05	1,278,328.00	1,148,441.44	129,886.56	90%
6	Amurt	SRF-08/NBG06	974,347.74	755,321.26	219,026.48	78%
7	IRD	SRF-08/UN07	1,476,453.00	795,214.85	681,238.15	54%
8	IRD	SRF-08/WR08	1,499,023.42	1,032,573.01	466,450.41	69%
9	WVI	SRF-08/WR09	745,389.00	625,511.26	119,877.74	84%
10	HARD	SRF-08/WBG10	553,178.00	529,854.39	23,323.61	96%
11	SC Sweden	SRF-09/NBG11	879,598.65	829,842.54	49,756.11	94%
12	SC Sweden	SRF-09/LK12	611,721.60	583,245.48	28,476.12	95%
13	SC Sweden	SRF-09/JG13	763,888.65	577,159.62	186,729.03	76%
14	SC UK	SRF-09/WBG14	750,000.28	672,797.76	77,202.52	90%
15	SC UK	SRF-09/UTY15	995,903.00	1,331,653.92	-335,750.92	134%
16	WVI	SRF-09/UTY16	748,031.65	495,791.07	252,240.58	66%
17	WVI	SRF-09/WEQ17	1,520,908.70	1,037,269.66	483,639.04	68%
18	NCA	SRF-09/EEQ18	2,571,902.34	1,321,565.84	1,250,336.50	51%
Total			19,594,407.72	14,737,928.70	4,856,479.02	75%

NB> Expenditures pending final year end closure and audit.

Annex III: Management Actions Taken by UNDP During 2010

Nº	NGO IPs	Proj. ID Ref.	State	Start Date	End Date	MANAGEMENT ACTION(S)	Date
1.	VETWORK	SRF-08/EE03	EEQ	7/1/2009	12/31/2010	Management letter issued to highlight issues on poor execution	08/03/2010
2.	ICCO	SRF-08/CE02	CEQ	1/1/2009	9/30/2010	Budget Revision	09/03/2010
3.	< ALL >					Midterm review workshop on challenges and way forward	26/03/2010
4.	WORLD VISION	SRF-08/WEQ17	WEQ	2/16/2009	8/15/2010	Project Revision	09/04/2010
5.	< ALL >					External Audit of all 18 SRF Round 1 Projects	30/05/2010
6.	IRD	SRF-08/UN07	UPPER NILE	1/1/2009	7/31/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 30/06/2010	31/05/2010
7.	IRD	SRF-08/WR08	WARRAP	1/1/2009	31/06/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 30/06/2010	31/05/2010
8.	CMSI	SRF-08/CE01	CEQ	1/1/2010	12/31/2010	Budget Revision	08/06/2010
9.	IRD	SRF-08/UN07	UPPER NILE	1/1/2009	31/06/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 31/07/2010	22/06/2010
10.	WORLD VISION	SRF-08/WR09	WARRAP	1/1/2009	7/31/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 31/07/2010	24/06/2010
11.	IRD	SRF-08/WR08	WARRAP	1/1/2009	7/31/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 31/07/2010	27/06/2010
12.	< ALL >					Audit implementation Action Plan (deadline for submission 21/08/2010)	14/07/2010
13.	SAVE THE CHILDREN	SRF-09/JNG13	JONGLEI	2/16/2009	8/15/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 30/11/2010	16/08/2010
14.	SAVE THE CHILDREN	SRF-09/LK12	LAKES	2/16/2009	8/15/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 30/11/2010	16/08/2010
15.	SAVE THE CHILDREN	SRF-09/NBG11	NBEG	2/16/2010	8/15/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 30/11/ 2010	16/08/2010
16.	SAVE THE CHILDREN	SRF-09/UN15	UNITY	2/16/2009	8/15/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 30/11/2010	16/08/2010
17.	SAVE THE	SRF-	WBEG	2/16/2009	8/15/2010	No-Cost Extension to 30/11/2010	16/08/2010

Annex III: Management Actions Taken by UNDP During 2010

Nº	NGO IPs	Proj. ID Ref.	State	Start Date	End Date	MANAGEMENT ACTION(S)	Date
	CHILDREN	09/WBG14					
18.	WORLD VISION	SRF-09/UTY16	UNITY	2/16/2009	8/15/2010	No-Cost Extension granted to 30/09/2010	17/08/2010
19.	STROMME	SRF-08/JG14	JONGLEI	1/1/2009	12/31/2011	Expiration date reduced from 31/12/2011 to 31/06/2011	23/08/2010
20.	VETWORK	SRF-08/EE03	EEQ	1/7/2009	3/31/2010	Notice of Suspension issued to Vetwork	23/08/2010
21.	< ALL >					Funding Authorization and Certification of Expenditure (FACE) circulated to all IP's as per UNDP audit recommendations	10/09/2010
22.	< ALL >					Assets and Equipment inventory updated for all projects, as per UNDP audit recommendations.	21/09/2010
23.	HARD	SRF-08/WBG10	WBEG	1/1/2009	12/31/2010	UNDP transfer of additional US\$ 50.000 for the equipment of (2) schools to address budget deficit.	16/10/2010
24.	WORLD VISION	SRF-09/WEQ17	WEQ	2/16/2009	8/15/2010	No-Cost Extension to 31 of December 2010	20/10/2010
25.	WORLD VISION	SRF-09/WEQ18	WEQ	2/16/2009	8/15/2010	Late submission of Request for No-Cost Extension	20/10/2010
26.	AMURT	SRF-08/NBG06	NBEG	1/1/2009	12/31/2010	Notice of Suspension issued to AMURT.	20/10/2010
27.	ICCO	SRF-08/CE02	CEQ	1/1/2009	9/30/2010	No-Cost Extension to 31 of December 2010	05/11/2010

Annex IV: Progress Against Results Per Area of Intervention

1. Improving agro-pastoral activities

Three thousand, one hundred and seventy two (3,172) farmers have been trained in different farming techniques in four States (Central Equatoria, Lakes, Unity and Warrap). Three Farming Training Demonstration sites were established (2 in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and 1 in Western Bahr el Ghazal) and 5 poultry demonstration houses were constructed (1 in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, 1 in Lakes and 3 in Western Equatoria). One thousand, seven hundred and ninety five (1,795) beneficiaries have been trained in ox-ploughing, and more than 570 ox-ploughs were distributed to farmers in four States (Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap). Two hundred and thirty (252) households in Upper Nile and Unity States received livestock, 200 households in Central Equatoria received poultry, and 240 goats were distributed to 252 beneficiaries in Western Bahr el Ghazal. More than one thousand, six hundred and fifty (1,650) households from Warrap and Unity were provided tools for agriculture and fishing. 10 farming groups, 42 women’s groups and 13 fishery groups and others (i.e. a total of 1,808 beneficiaries) received a variety of training in farming, fish and poultry production techniques, and preservation of agricultural produce, and provided with seeds, tools and other inputs. Two fishponds were constructed in Western Equatoria. Thirty nine (39) community vegetable gardens were established in Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Warrap; kitchen gardens were established in 12 schools and 80 teachers were trained in vegetable production in Lakes State. Three hundred (300) bee hives were installed, and three (3) honey collection centers with centrifuge machines were established in Central Equatoria. Six hundred and sixty six (666) model energy stoves were established for demonstration purposes by 234 promoters in Central Equatoria. One hundred and sixty five (165) fruit tree seedlings were distributed to promote environmental conservation in Lakes State. More than seventy one (71) metric tons of cereals and seeds, 1,500 kg of assorted vegetable seeds and 376 bags of cereals were distributed to over 7,800 households in four states (Warrap, Upper Nile, Unity and Central Equatoria). More than 540 feddans (226 hectares) of land were cleared and ploughed for extension farming in Central Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. One (1) new Dairy Cooperative was formed in Torit County (Eastern Equatoria) and two (2) Livestock Unions in Gogrial West and Twic County (Warrap). 33,275 livestock were vaccinated through mass vaccination campaigns in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States.

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Progress
2.	SRF-08/CE02 ICCO CES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 666 model energy conservation stoves (to reduce the cutting down of trees) established for demonstration. • 234 promoters of energy saving stoves trained in order to train women to reduce workload and preserve natural resources. • 5 apiary sites cleared and 3 honey collection centers established in Lobonok, Lirya and Lokialiri • 300 Lang troth bee hives installed in Lobonok, Lirya and Lokialiri and 4 centrifuges machines delivered. • 450 feddans cleared from which 440 are ploughed and ready to use for cultivated in Juba County. • 23.5 MT of Seeds (cereals and vegetables) and 6000 tools (600 slashes, 542 hoes 182 water canes, 96 rakes and 96 pangas) distributed to 1800 households with the support from SRF. Seeds and tools received from FAO. • 500 registered farmers trained on early land preparation, vegetable nursery preparation and transplantation during demonstration sessions at Payam level. • 600 vegetables nursery beds established.

Annex IV: Progress Against Results Per Area of Intervention

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 households (women farmers) had received 200 improved cocks by December 2009. (5) birds reported to have died due to stress and disease like cardiiasis
3.	SRF-08/EE03 VETWORK EEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several questionable/inaccurate expenses reported through financial report. Disbursements withheld. • Procurement of unnecessary assets and equipment for project implementation – i.e. for equipping head office in Juba and field offices. • Audit of the project in May 2010 identified several weaknesses in Vetwork’s fiduciary oversight, financial and management controls. Due to poor delivery of project outputs and overall performance, the project was suspended in August 2010. • Achievements below reported by Vetwork during a desk review exercise and monitoring mission in July 2010. • Training of 241 members on coop structure and governance in Mogos and Riwoto (21 goat and 9 bulls contributed as shares to the coop.) • 1 new dairy coop in Torit (Nyong Dairy Production Cooperative Society) established with bylaws and reg. docs. • 1000 additional cows vaccinated and 275 animals were treated against common animal disease in great Kapoeta. • 4 additional solar coolers in place, 1 batch pasteurizer and 2 more sealing machines in Naskal milk point in Kapoeta in order to improve dairy collection and processing. • 3 coop members trained in basic solar cooler operation and maintenance and milk testing. • 2 operators trained in milk processing and packaging
4.	SRF-09/EEQ18 NCA EEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 demonstration plots for vegetables and others products prepared for vegetable production. • 10 women groups trained (400 members) supported with the provision of equipments and training in vegetable production in Oboo, Pajok, Mogale, Pageri, Chukudum, Nakichod and Mehejec. • Distribution of 3water pumps to farmers groups one pump per group in Torit, and Budi Counties, to ensure year round production and supply of fresh vegetables to market.
5.	SRF-09/JG13 SC SWEDEN JONGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 134 YE student and community youth members were trained on vegetable planting. • Two Oxen purchased and under training to be used in 1 demonstration farming plot in Panyagor Youth Educational Center. • Total of 128 children (80 boys and 48 girls) from Jalle, Baidit, Makuac, Anyidi and Kolnyang attended training on Art and management of kitchen
7.	SRF-09/LK12 SC SWEDEN LAKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 118 children (53 males, 65 females) in Cueibet, Rumbek East and Rumbek central were trained on new techniques of agriculture at school. • Establishment of 2 new kitchen gardens in two primary schools, Rumbek Girl in Rumbek Central and Maborduag in Rumbek East County, bringing the total of schools with kitchen gardens to 12. • 80 primary school teachers trained in agriculture production.
8.	SRF-08/LK05 OXFAM GB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 111 ox-ploughs were distributed to 330 farmers distributed. • Tools and fencing material supplied and training provided to 3 women groups (74 members) to established vegetables market

Annex IV: Progress Against Results Per Area of Intervention

	LAKES	<p>gardens; with associated boreholes each.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In April 2010, additional 390 ox-ploughs were procured with the project's budget savings and distributed to 1,170 farmers (390 women and 780 men, 1 ox-plough every 3 beneficiaries) in Rumbek Central and Yirol West Counties. • African Partnership Aid for Rehabilitation and Development APARD facilitated two-week training for the beneficiaries (1,170) through the 12 ox-plough master trainers, including beneficiaries of the 110 ox-ploughs distributed in January 2010. • Environmental conservation promoted through the distribution of 3,165 fruit tree seedlings. • 1 poultry demonstration unit established, and 1,150 chicks were distributed to 200 women. • A total of 2000 farmers have been trained in agriculture practices and received tools and seeds by the project.
9.	SRF-09/NBEG11 SC SWEDEN NBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94 trainees from Maluakon Vocational Training Center have received training in agriculture and in a demonstration garden and given mango seedling and wires to protect them. • Trainees were also trained in daily growing monitoring and identification of pest attacks.
10.	SRF-08/NBG06 AMURT NBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last update on progress from the second quarter 2010. • 1 Farmer Training Demonstration Center Established at Malek Alel in Aweil South. • 100 women attending training on kitchen gendering. (2 short training held per year in the Farming Dem Center). • 1 poultry demonstration house constructed, pending to be fenced at Malek Alel in Aweil South. • 30 women trained in poultry rearing. • 21 farmers' women groups out of the 24 originally targeted were mobilized. (Amurt informed that only 12 were still active during Q3 2010). • Amurt did not organize the two seed fairs as per the plan. • A County Agriculture Office has been constructed in Arroyo, Aweil Center. However the original location for the construction was Aweil South. Amurt failed to inform on the relocation of the construction. • 19 feddans/ cultivated in Tiraliet, and 75 feddans in Manga'r-lual 120 bags of groundnut harvested in Tiraliet • 13 ox-ploughs purchased and more than 70 teams (2 people) trained. • 30 oxen trained on ox-ploughing.
11.	SRF-09/UTY15 SC UK UNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 667 households have received agriculture and fish inputs. • 5 farmers trained in ox plough cultivation • 21 households received seed funds and small livestock inputs. • 11.4 TM of seeds (4.5 TM of Sorghum, Maize 4.5, Cowpea 2.4) distributed to 900 household in the three counties of Leer, Rubkona and Koch • 915 Kg of vegetable seeds distributed (Mulika 250 kg, Okra 300 kg, Tomatoes 12 kg, Onion 12 kg, Jirjir 80 kg, watermelon 5Kg egg-plant 50 kg , pumpkin 83kg and cucumber 40 kg • 425 household trained and supported in horticulture, crop production and improved farming practices

Annex IV: Progress Against Results Per Area of Intervention

12.	SRF-09/UTY16 WORLD VISION UNTIY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 183 fishermen from Rubkona and Koch Counties trained on Fish preservation techniques • 11 farmers groups (total of 300 farmers) trained in nursery management, crop protection, composting and irrigation techniques. • World vision reported during the closure of the project that out of the 300, 220 were practicing vegetable cultivation • Tools and seeds were distributed to the 300 farmers above mention. • 11 out of the 15 originally target farmers vegetable demonstration gardens (1 feddan each) were established and fenced. And 11 semi permanent stores established next to the demonstration gardens for the safekeeping of seeds and tools. • 11 fishery groups trained in fish preservation, processing and marketing. Total of 220 members trained out of the 300 originally planned • Distribution of twines and hooks to fisheries to 220 fishery groups members.
13.	SRF-08/UN07 IRD UPPER NILE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600 household supported through establishment of 12 producers association in 12 community managed gardens (36 feddans have been cultivated in total. • Livestock distribution in Ulang and Nasser for (2 cows per household) 231 (151W/ 80 M) most need households with complex vulnerabilities • TOT in improved vegetable production (10 in Nasser, 10 in Ulang and 10 Maban) • 278 community members benefitted from a Post harvesting training (159 Nasser, 46 in Ulang, 73 from Maban) • 129 community members benefitted from a vegetable production training (43 in Nasser, Ulang and Maban). • 68 community members benefitted from seed multiplication training. • 127 community members were taught improved fish capturing technique in upper Nile (43 in Nasser 42 in ulang and 42 in Maban. • 90 community members trained in ox-ploughing, 30 from Nassir Ulang and Mabaan.. • Distributed 376 bags of different Cereals and 280 Kg of vegetable seeds to 2,014 households, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) • A Mass de-worming campaign in coordination with County authorities reached 38,000 livestock (32,000 in Sobat Corridor).
14.	SRF-08/WR08 IRD WARRAP Final report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 farmers were trained in basic farming techniques. In Wunrock and Akon farmers were assisted to plough 30 feddans using tractor. • A total of 13MT of seeds (5 of sorghum, 4 simsim 4 ground nuts) distributed to 4 farming groups from Gogrial west and Twic County (60 members every group, total of 192 Male and 48 females). • 500 individuals trained on horticulture support in kitchen gardens. • five horticulture gardens measuring up to 3 hectares each were established, one each in Warkou and Agorkou in Gogrial West and Waruan and Ajakkuac, and Pagai in Twic counties • Assorted vegetable seeds were distributed. (500 kg seeds such as pumpkins, okra, egg plants) and hand tools to members groups.

Annex IV: Progress Against Results Per Area of Intervention

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers groups received training of trainers (TOT) in improved farming practices. • 60 beneficiaries were trained in Ox-ploughing in Gogrial West. • 60 ox-ploughs were distributed to Akon and Ajakwach to two farmer groups each comprising of 30 persons • 120 Community Animal Health Worker were trained in Animal Health and Meat Inspections • Two animal Health Centers were each built in Twic and Gog rail West Counties and equipped with veterinary medicine • Formation of two livestock Unions in Gogrial West and Twic.
15.	SRF-08/WR09 WORLD VISION WARRAP Final report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 households received 6,000 fishing twines and 10,000 hooks in 4 location (Liethom, Pinydit, Nyang and Ajogo) • 212 farmers group's members (169W & 43M) trained in new farming techniques and involved in pool seed for benefiting of economies of scale. • 75 trainers were identified, trained and provided with agro-forestry kits and horticultural seed packs for dissemination to • 3000 household received 24MT of seed-i.e. sorghum, groundnut and maize – through 8 seed fairs • 5 agro forestry sites with of tree nurseries established in Luonyaker, Mayombiong Majok, Malial and Pinydit • 80 households trained and supported with treadle pumps for vegetable production. • 40 adaptive research farmers were identified and trained in improved staple seed production methods.
17.	SRF-08/WBEG14 SC UK WBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 farmers schools established in Marial Bai Payam for training of 30 school members and farmers in the vicinity of the members. • 927 beneficiaries from Kuajiena 309, Marial Bai 310 and Udici 308 received seeds (ground nuts and Sorghum). • 30 women trained in horticultural production and provided with different vegetable seeds (tomatoes eggplant, onion, okra and watermelon). • 30 beneficiaries received refresher training on animal traction in Kuajiena and Marial Bai Payams. • 60 beneficiaries received fishing equipment and were trained in fish preservation. • 240 goats distributed to vulnerable women's groups.
18.	SRF-09/WEQ17 WORLD VISION WEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Farming field days to successful enterprises were conducted to train and booster farming practices in vegetable production and poultry keeping. 159 (121 F/38 M) participated Mvolo, Mundri East and Ibba. • 2 fish pond in Mundri east and Ezo were completed with the involvement of fish farming groups. • 2 fish farming group trained in commercial fish farming and management of modern fishponds in Ezo, and Mundri east. 7 vegetable farmers groups (5 in Ibba and 1 in Munnrdri) trained in improved crop husbandry and supported with seeds and irrigation pumps to enable them produce vegetables throughout the year.3 Poultry demonstration house completed in Lui Trading Center, Mundri east, Yeri Payam in Mvolo County and Nagero ; ,respectively. • 4 Poultry groups (2 in Mundri east and 2 in Mvolo) trained in modern poultry farming and supported with 1500 Kenbro broiler chicks. Each Poultry groups composed by 30 women.

Annex IV: Progress Against Results Per Area of Intervention

2. Improving livelihood prospects through increasing access to markets and skills

Over one thousand, one hundred (1,100) students received vocational training (both short and long courses) in a variety of trades (carpentry, masonry, brick molding, tailoring, hair dressing and mechanics), through seven vocational training centers (in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria States) or as apprentices to local artisans. One youth center was constructed in Kwajok (Warrap) and 2 Primary Schools in Akorub and Thikou in Jur River County (Western Bahr el Ghazal). Four hundred and forty three (443) groups were supported through micro finance and business development schemes (339 in Central Equatoria, 39 in Jonglei, 38 in Lakes, 21 in northern Bahr el Ghazal and 3 in Western Bahr el Ghazal). One thousand, five hundred and forty eight (1,548) beneficiaries (including 843 women) were trained in small business development, business management and planning, bookkeeping and budgeting and entrepreneurship skills. Six hundred and eighty eight (688) additional beneficiaries were trained and received cash to start-up small businesses in five States (Central Equatoria, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria). Five hundred and thirty one (531) households participated in Cash-for-Work schemes in Western Bahr el Ghazal. Twenty (20) community groups were supported through a variety of income-generating activities, training and grants in Warrap and Unity States. One (1) model market was constructed in Torit (Eastern Equatoria), and 4 market stalls (72 vendor capacity each) were constructed in Mundri, Nagero and Ezo (Western Equatoria). A honey processing plant is near completion in Rajaf, Juba County (Central Equatoria). One (1) new dairy sales point in Eastern Equatoria and 1 bakery shop were constructed in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal. 12 donkeys and carts distributed to market gardens groups in Upper Nile while in Western Equatoria and 11 groups dealing with perishable products were provided with bicycles. Moreover, 2 fishing selling platforms were established for the Wunrock Fishing Coop and Turalei Coop in Warrap State. Six (6) stores to store agricultural products for women farming groups from Eastern Equatoria are under construction. Finally, in Eastern Equatorial the access to market will be improved with the acquisition of road equipment.

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Progress
1.	SRF-08/CE01 CMSI CES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 166 students benefited from three short courses up skilling trainings • 7 more Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) groups were formed in Lainya (40 groups formed up to date, total saved by the members 66,578 SDG). 4 more VSLA group were formed in Rokon bringing the total to 24 in Juba West, with a total of 548 members (205 women and 343 female). A total of 64 groups have been formed against the two year target of 60. • 20 more trainees from Lainya were attached to artisans (total of 150 trainees attached) • In Rokon, Juba west, a total of 152 trainees had been placed with artisans for training (27 blacksmiths, 49 carpenter, 76 motorcycle mechanics) • In Yei Vocational training center; 30 SRF students started their full time course in March 2010. They all successfully completed the course and graduate in December 2010. SRF has supported a total of 62 trainees and toolkits were distributed. • In Kajo-keji 48 new groups were given loans during the last quarter of 2010, bringing the total number of groups to 256 and total beneficiaries to 1,536 women. In Yei 19 new groups have been given loans benefitting 54 clients. Adding the two locations the total number of beneficiaries from the inception of the project has been 1,590.
2.	SRF-08/CE02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 students graduate in a 3 months vocational training in different trades i.e. carpentry, masonry and tailoring. (March

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	ICCO CES	<p>2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 persons completed a course on beehive making and brick molding in November 2010. • 49 people were trained for nine months in tailoring, metal works, building and construction and carpentry. They graduated in December 2010. • Distribution of start-up kits to graduates. • 205 women were trained in different activities (food processing, soap making, bread making) within the Outreach training program for women scheme in-come generating activities in Rajaf and Northern Bari Payams. 17 men also benefitted from the training. • 6 students have been undergoing field attachment with AAH-I/SRF project partner • Workshop equipment for carpentry and metal works procured and equipped at Gangi Institute of Vocational Education. • Construction of honey processing plant at Rajaf Payam (65% level of achievement).
3.	SRF-08/EE03 VETWORK EEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several questionable/inaccurate expenses reported through financial report. Disbursements withheld. • Procurement of unnecessary assets and equipment for project implementation – i.e. for equipping head office in Juba and field offices. • Audit of the project in May 2010 identified several weaknesses in Vetwork’s fiduciary oversight, financial and management controls. Due to poor delivery of project outputs and overall performance, the project was suspended in August 2010. • Achievements below reported by Vetwork during a desk review exercise and monitoring mission in July 2010. • 1 Dairy sales point established in Kapoeta Coop union. • 2 persons trained in quality control at the point of the sale.
4.	SRF-09/EEQ18 NCA EEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Model Market Place in Torit Town completed. (With vegetable fishery and storage blocks, one borehole with submersible pump, and toilets facilities). Final works such as the Fencing and guard house were completed in Q4 2010 • Construction of 6 stores in progress (construction of four stores has already been completed) for women farming groups to store agriculture products. A plan for the handing over to women groups is under discussion with authorities. • Procurement of road equipment for the improvement of access to local markets in process (tender held).
5.	SRF-09/JG13 SC SWEDEN JONGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 104 students from the youth education center in Pamot (Twic east) were supported also during this period, it is expected they will graduate in different trades in November 2010. • 37 students graduated during 2009
6.	SRF-08/JG04 STROMME JONGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total of 39 Self Help Groups formed with a total of 788 (399 men and 389 women) one group less than previous quarter. Groups in Nyrol and Ayod have not yet been formed. • A total of 788 members from the groups, trained in savings mobilization, and basic business management skills. • Demonstration plots completed and 3 groups trained in vegetable production in Boma. • 727 children and youth enrolled in an Accelerated Learning Programme.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 643 adults (372 men and 271 women) enrolled in Adult Literacy Courses - 147 from Bor, 158 from Nyrol, 67 Boma, and 271 from Akobo. • 207 trainees - 140 in Bor, 27 in Boma and 40 in Akobo - enrolled in various vocational training courses (i.e. masonry, carpentry, tailoring, and painting). The program has not started in Ayod and Nirjol.
7.	SRF-09/LK12 SC SWEDEN LAKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the children Lakes has not yet submitted the Q4 2010 report. • From the 74 youth (20% women) enrolled in 2010, 35 were expected to graduate in a 9 months course (carpentry, masonry agriculture tailoring and hairdressing) in November 2010. The reason given by Save the children of the high drop off are insecurity outbreaks in some areas and early marriages forcing students to abandon the course • Start up Kits will be distributed to graduates. • Those 33 students from the youth vocational center received a 2 days' workshop on entrepreneurship skills to encourage them creating their own employment.
8.	SRF-08/LK05 SRF-08/LK05 OXFAM GB LAKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 income generating groups (408 households) through revolving funds received refresher trainings on business management in April and May 2010. Oxfam reported an increment of profits in 25%; the funds are used to grow the business and meet some food and medical expenses • 10 irrigated vegetable groups trained on business planning and management, reaching a total of 420 women.
9.	SRF-09/NBEG11 SC SWEDEN NBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of bathrooms for girls & boys and teachers and 7 teachers houses concluding in youth educational center. • From the 120 student originally enrolled in the youth vocational educational center (Maluakon) 86 trainees continue to receive knowledge and skills in five trades at the youth vocational educational center (carpentry 17, masonry 25 men, tailoring 25 female and Agriculture 25). Save the children reported that 8 students dropped from the 94 that were reported in Quarter two 2010. • 94 trainees received a 4 days' workshop on business management to motivate an enable them create they own employment once graduated. • 89 Students (66 man and 23 women) out of 120 enrollees graduated in from the vocational training course in 2009. • Tools kits were distributed among students graduated in 2009.
10.	SRF-08/NBG06 AMURT NBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 micro finances groups established in the markets of Aweil Center and Aweil South (334 beneficiaries). Microcredit activities were not suspended despite management letter from UNDP in November 2009. • Construction of a new bakery house completed. It was supposed to be handed over jointly with the Ministry of Social Welfare during the third quarter 2010 to a 35 members youth group (already registered and undertaking training).
11.	SRF-09/UTY15 SC UK UNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five days Disaster Risk Reduction workshop in March. 20 participants • 95 households trained in product marketing skills. • 58 women and men trained in life-skills and vocational skills. • 105 Business women trained and supported with kick- start cash for business establishment and operation.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 vulnerable women benefited from cash grants. • 45 women trained on skills of managing business in Rubkona and Koch Counties. • 30 women caring for orphans children received cash to start their own business (IGAs).
12.	SRF-09/UTY16 WORLD VISION UNTIY	<p>5 women tailoring groups received sewing machines (5 machines per group) in Ruweng and Mayendit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 women drawn from the tailoring groups underwent a 1 month residential tailoring training in Bentiu Technical College • The groups were trained in operation and maintenance of sewing machine and grinding mill. • 5 women groups also trained in income generation and supported with 5 Grinding mills, respectively. Three grinding mills installed while two others for Mal and Bor women group could not yet be installed due to the inaccessibility caused by the flooding in the area.
13.	SRF-08/UN07 IRD UPPER NILE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 women and youth trained in small business development and 150 business plans finalized. Provision of start-up support. • Second and final round of business and financial management trainings and disbursement of starting capital (SDG 1000) to 247 beneficiaries' i.e. small business owners in Ulang Nasser and Maban. A total of 300 people(165 men and 135 women) were reported to have benefitted from this initiative. • Distribution of 12 donkey and carts to 12 managed market gardens with 50 members each (4 per County in Ulang Nasser and Maban) in order to address market access constrains in Ulang Nasser and Maban.
14.	SRF-08/WR08 IRD WARRAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 beneficiaries were trained in livelihood promotion and Small Business Development. • 100 beneficiaries trained in fish trade in Twic east • 10 fishery groups formed in all six Payam in Twic County received grants in form of fishing equipment and gears. • 2 fishing selling platform constructed for the Wunrock Fishing coop and for Turalei coop. Equipped with 25 bicycles use in transportation of fish from the river to the market, 4 deep fridges for each center and generators to preserve the fish. • 1 out of the two Youth training Center originally planned was constructed in Kwajok.
16.	SRF-08/WBEG10 HARD WBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Akorub and Thikou Primary Schools (with 6 classrooms each, offices, stores and latrines for boys and girls) in Jur River County has started in April 2010 and is now completed. • Furniture and school equipments purchased (desk and chairs for pupils, tables, cupboards and blackboards). Delivery of the equipments and furniture and the handover of the two school to the Ministry of Education planned for January 2011.
17.	SRF-08/WBEG14 SC UK WBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 vulnerable women supported with small grants (between 500 SDG and 750 SDG per women) to start small business • 3 groups (total of 20 members) trained and received grants for Income generation activities. • 531 household participating in 2 months cash for work scheme received 80 SDG realizing activities benefiting their different communities. (in previous quarter the amount of money received by each household was wrongly reported). • 25 were trained in Disaster Risk workshop.
18.	SRF-09/WEQ17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 sets of market-stalls completed with lockable facilities and a capacity of 72 vendors each in five counties (Ezo, Mundri eat,

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WORLD VISION WEQ	<p>Nagero Mvolo and Ibba. Each market has been supported with a 10,000 liters PVC water tank (5) Two markets reported already to be in use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 14 groups (a total of 320 small scale traders) dealing with perishable products were provided with bicycles (100).• Tindoka Vocational Training Center (Yambio) has been supplied with 60 mattresses for the boarding section. The Center has been renovated with the construction of two dormitories and separated bath cubicles with capacity for 30 men and 30 women, and also equipped with training tools in four courses• 30 students (20 men /9 women) enrolled in a 9 month vocational course. 26 graduated and were supported with tool kits.• 9 male instructors from Tindoka Vocational Training center underwent a refresher training courses in brick laying and concrete practice, tailoring and cutting and motor vehicle mechanics in Uganda.• 14 community groups in Mvolo and Mundri east Counties with a total of 350 (163 women and 187 male) members were trained in marketing, record keeping and budgeting.
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3. Water Sanitation and Child Protection Initiatives

Forty eight (48) boreholes were repaired (32 in Warrap and 15 in Upper Nile), 17 boreholes were drilled (10 in Lakes , 4 in Warrap, 1 in Upper Nile and 2 in Western Bahr el Ghazal), and 8 multipurpose latrines were constructed in Warrap and Upper Nile. In Central Equatoria, 6 water pumps were established and 600 meters of pipe, for vegetable cultivation and irrigation. Several irrigation kits were distributed among farmers groups in different States. WATSAN committees were established and trained in raising awareness on hygiene and sanitation, as well as maintenance of WATSAN facilities. Sixteen (16) WATSAN Committees were established in three States (3 in Upper Nile, 2 in Warrap and 11 in Lakes). Five (5) slaughter slabs and 5 animal health centers were constructed in Warrap and Upper Nile States. Approximately 850 vulnerable children were referred to Child Protection Units or Offices and attended by social workers. Seven (7) Child Protection Offices were established (2 in Jonglei, 3 in Lakes, and 2 in Northern Bahr el Ghazal). One Child Protection Unit was established within the State Ministries of Social Welfare in Unity and Western Bahr el Ghazal. Three (3) youth recreational centers were completed in Unity State. One (1) drop-in center for street children was constructed and handed over to the State Ministry of Social Welfare in Kwajok (Warrap). Forty five (45) Child Sports Clubs were supported with sporting goods, construction of playgrounds and trainings in leadership and child rights in 5 States (Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Western Bahr el Ghazal). Five hundred and eighty four (584) children and youth participated in trainings on a variety of child-related issues, as well as (61) social workers and more than 300 community support group members were trained in Child Protection and Child Rights. In addition, rapid preparatory classes were supported, benefitting 256 children in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Unity States.

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Progress
2.	SRF-08/CE02 ICCO CES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Water pumps and 600m irrigation pipes have been repositioned to 3 Payams-Northern Bari, Lobonok, Rajaf and installed • 10 irrigation kits distributed to farmers groups in the three Payams.
3.	SRF-08/EE03 VETWORK EEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several questionable/inaccurate expenses reported through financial report. Disbursements withheld. • Procurement of unnecessary assets and equipment for project implementation – i.e. for equipping head office in Juba and field offices. • Audit of the project in May 2010 identified several weaknesses in Vetwork’s fiduciary oversight, financial and management controls. Due to poor delivery of project outputs and overall performance, the project was suspended in August 2010. • Achievements were reported by Vetwork during a desk review exercise and monitoring mission in July 2010. • 1 holding ground equipped with a functional water trough for cattle in Mogos Cooperative.
5.	SRF-09/JG13 SC SWEDEN JONGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Child Protection Offices completed and equipped (in Bor and Twic East County. Third Office in Duk County is under construction. • Terms of References for the use of Child Protection Office developed and shared with the Ministry of Social Development. • Three motorbikes purchased and ready for the hand over to the Ministry of Social Development, for the use of social workers assigned to the Child protection office.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 118 children have been attended by social workers trained in previous quarter. • 7 out of 8 clubs established during 2010 were supplied with sport materials. • 3 clubs (72 members) trained in leadership. 23 youth leaders trained to be trainers on Child Right in the schools. • 2 trainings to create awareness on Child Protection for Community Support Groups. • 25 Youth leaders and 4 Save the Children Community Mobilizer have been trained on Leadership • 34 child protection focal points were skilled on child rights and child protection issues.
7.	SRF-09/LK12 SC SWEDEN LAKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Child helps Desk / Office completed with 3 latrines and 2 stances each in Rumbek Central, Cueibet and Rumbek East Counties. • 20 (3 W & 17 M) social workers from the State Ministry of Social Development trained case work on psychosocial support, crisis management to run the Children's help Desk Office. • Support State ministry in organizing a 2 weeks football championship, 86 participants from 4 schools, around 1500 spectators per day. • 3 playgrounds were completed in collaboration with the State Ministry of Information Youth, culture and Sports during the 3rd Quarter 2010. Set up of 7 playgrounds in total. • 105 members (55 W & 55 M) of youth and women associations trained in leadership skills and roles in community social and economic development. • Bicycles were procured for the 10 social workers from the State Ministry of Social Development and 8 communities mobilize to coordinate child protection activities. • 8 children clubs trained in leadership skills. A total of 184 children and 8 patrons (92 females and 100 males) were trained.
8.	SRF-08/LK05 OXFAM GB LAKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 10 boreholes drilled with the support of the State Government, to irrigate 10 vegetable gardens, (benefiting 200 households proximate) • 11 water management committees, comprising of 7 members each, were trained in May 2010 so that they can take up the responsibility of the operation and maintenance of the boreholes for irrigation of vegetable production.
9.	SRF-09/NBEG11 SC SWEDEN NBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and management training was conducted for 77 children (38 girls and 39 boys) from 7 clubs (3 in Aweil North and 4 in Aweil East • 332 community support group members (253 men & 79 women) from Aweil North (154) and Aweil East (178) have been trained on child safeguarding policy • Reunifications of 69 (boys) street children with their families. • Sensitiveness workshop on Child protection (24 women and 3 men). • 2 Child Protection Offices constructed in Gok Machar and Aweil North and Mabil Aweil East, respectively. Fencing and sinking of the pit latrines done in each of the location.. • Setting up of the community playground in Malual bai and 5 more pitches cleared.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Student council of 19 members for the Youth Educational Center trained in leadership and management. • A 3 days championship organize in three different locations (Maluakon, Yargot, and Madhol) involving 4 sport team in each location. During the championship sensitization talks were organized on the effects of drugs and alcohol abuse. • 6 Children clubs from across Aweil East where mobilized to celebrate the Day of the African Child. Sensitization on Children Rights and Humans Rights where distributed. • Child right and youth clubs from 5 schools benefited from outdoors sport ground with the clearance of pitches. Sport materials for 26 child clubs were purchased and were about to be distributed during quarter 3 2010. • 38 (35M & 3W) Youth club leader trained in leadership and children club management.
11.	SRF-09/UTY15 SC UK UNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Children Recreation Centers were officially handed over to the community in presence of the Ministry of Social Development in Leer, Rubkona and Koch • 1 Child Protection Unit established within the Ministry of Social Development. Save the children is supporting six seconded social workers. • 63 children associated with armed forces (CAAF) referred to the Child Protection Unit. Since inception, a total of 350 returnees separated successfully reintegrated. • 33 people from government and civil society organization attend training on Referral mechanism related to child issues in Bentiu. • Through the Community base child protection network and Child Protection Unit 30 orphans registered, 15 children realized from the prison and 300 child markets attend. • During this quarter Save the Children has also cover the cost of 6 Rapid preparatory classes' teachers, where 150 children were enrolled. All the children have been referred to the mainstream school to grade 2 and 3 respectively. • 3 volleyball playgrounds raised and sports materials were given in Leer Rubkona and Koch counties, and are already operative benefitting mainly girls as they are the most attracted by this sport. • 3 new sports clubs established. • Child Protection Unity s supported and equipped with (2laptops 3 cameras).
12.	SRF-09/UTY16 WORLD VISION UNTIY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Protection committees (total of 75 members) formed and trained in human rights and conflict resolution. • 143 beneficiaries trained in protection issues • 2 Community Youth Center in Pariang and Mayendit (Ruweng) constructed, equipped with chairs and tables and handed over to the youth groups. • 2 youth groups in Pariang, Ruweng County received sport materials.
13.	SRF-08/UN07 IRD UPPER NILE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 County Wide Wash Committee formed in Ulang, Nassir and Maban (50% of women) to coordinate and communicate related issues to the County Health authorities. • 15 non functional water points rehabilitated and maintained. • 1 borehole drilled in Maban and two cancelled in Ulang and Nassir respectively. The reason given by IRD was the difficulty to

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		<p>attract drilling firms to those areas for drilling only one borehole at a time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 members of the vegetable groups trained in water pump maintenance. • 10 hygiene trainings conducted in Ulang and Nassir. • 3 Animal health centers equipped with veterinary drugs, 3 multipurpose public latrines 3 slaughter slabs were established in the Nassir, Ulang and Maban respectively. • 2 rounds of Hygiene promotion training where conducted benefiting 77 from Nassir, 80 in Ulang and 100 in Maban.
14.	SRF-08/WR08 IRD WARRAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 institutional, multi-toilet public latrine sites with hand washing stations were constructed. • 4 drilled boreholes, 32 non functioning water points repaired. • 2 Animal Health center constructed and 2 slaughter slabs. • Two water and hygiene promotion committees comprised of 64 people formed, on in each target area. • Water management committee's receiving training (6 different trainings) in hygiene and sanitation. • Sanitation and hygiene training sessions (3) benefiting 72 persons in Twic County and 126 in Gogrial west. Distribution of certificates to participants attending those seminaries for the last 10 month. • Total of 60 wheelbarrows, 90 rakes and 64 hand gloves and 6 megaphones were given to the two groups of WASH committees (in Gogrial West and Twic Counties respectively) each group comprising of 30 members in average.
15.	SRF-08/WR09 WORLD VISION WARRAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 unaccompanied street child drop-in center in Kwajok town constructed and handed over to the Ministry of State Ministry of Social welfare. The ongoing construction of the fencing and latrines is being cover by another World vision project. • The Child Drop-In Center in Kwajok is being used by Ministry of Social Welfare and World Vision to reunify children with their families
16.	SRF-08/WBEG10 HARD WBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 boreholes fitted with hand pump drilled. One next to each of the two Primary schools constructed in Akorub and Thikou, Jur River County.
17.	SRF-08/WBEG14 SC UK WBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Children Protection Centers in Mapel and Marial Bai completed • 205 children were reached through the children's clubs. • 106 children reached through 2 Rapid Preparatory Class. • 2 children in the foster care. • 47 market children reunified with their parents and caretakers in the state. • Child Unit being supported under the line Ministry. • 97 children received support from the Children Protection Unit • 1 Children's club formed in Marial Wau,
18.	SRF-09/WEQ17 WORLD VISION WEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 youth's teams supported with sport materials (balls, whistles and goal post nets).

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4. Engagement and Capacity Development of Local Authorities
 Two hundred and thirty six (236) extension workers and more than 100 staff of different state ministries were trained in a variety of fields (project management, child protection, farming, etc.) across all ten States. Capacity building support was provided to twenty one (21) community-based organizations in a variety of areas, such as child protection, farming and food security and WATSAN, amongst others. Some of these organizations received sub-grants to implement small, community based projects. One pharmacy unit was established under the State Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Resources in Lakes State. Fourteen (14) veterinarians from the Awerial County received management training to supply and run the pharmacy. 95 para-veterinarians were trained and equipped and are now operational. A county agriculture office was constructed in Arroyo, Aweil Center (Northern Bahr el Ghazal). Community groups such as the community support groups in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, will extend their knowledge acquired through their participation in the different workshops on child rights and child protection issues.

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Progress
2.	SRF-08/CE02 ICCO CES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 extension officers trained in improving farming performance at Wonduruba Farmers Training Center. (ICCO reported that only five of them have remained active due unmet expectation for incentives • 1 AAH-I national staff has completed 2-months’ training course on M&E in Kampala. • 6 Payam staff and 11 extension officers are being supported in computer training (ICCO reported that 1 p • Payam staff and 1 extension officer have dropped out. • 1 agriculture staff (female) has completed training in sustainable agriculture at Barak College in Kenya, and has joined AAH-I extension department for her field attachment
3.	SRF-08/EE03 VETWORK EEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several questionable/inaccurate expenses reported through financial report. Disbursements withheld. • Procurement of unnecessary assets and equipment for project implementation – i.e. for equipping head office in Juba and field offices. • Audit of the project in May 2010 identified several weaknesses in Vetwork’s fiduciary oversight, financial and management controls. Due to poor delivery of project outputs and overall performance, the project was suspended in August 2010. • Below, achievements reported by Vetwork during a desk review exercise and monitoring mission in July 2010. • 1 internal security plan, quarter narrative, financial and annual reports done.

5.	SRF-09/JG13 SC SWEDEN JONGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 members of Community Support Groups training in six Payams namely: Bor, Mathiang, Anyidi, Pariak, Jalle, & Lilir trained on child protection awareness, management of child protection activities and monitoring of child right violation at community level. • 4 CBOs (15M. & 7W.) Trained during a two days workshop on Good Governance, Role of Civil Society, Child Right Programming, Management of community based project and Child act in Jonglei state in freedom hotel. • 15 social worker from MOSD were trained on data management • 1 WORKSHOP (TOT) in Bor to train 23 Youth leaders (13M. & 10W.) from MOEST on how to address children issues in schools being teachers children clubs to train them on leadership skills • 18 members of 4 local NGOs partners trained on gender promotion in a 3 days' workshop in Bor. • The same 18 members were trained on child protection policy and child safeguarding policy in a 2 days' workshop • 11 social workers (7 males, 4 females) from the Ministry of Social Development trained on child protection.
7.	SRF-09/LK12 SC SWEDEN LAKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 staff from the ministry of Agriculture Animal Resources and fisheries from the 8 Counties of lakes State were trained on agricultural extension work Agronomy and Horticulture, to deliver extension services to Atririu Youth Education Training Center. • Local CBO sub-granted (SDG 26,400) to procure stationary and learning materials to train 250 women on adult literacy. Process ongoing.

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8.	SRF-08/LK05 OXFAM GB LAKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Pharmacy Unit established and operational under the State Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Resources. • 14 veterinary from the coordination committee in Awerial County trained on management and cost-recovery. The committee will be in charge of the managements of the Pharmacy and supplies. • Members and 26 community animal health workers trained. • In total 95 para-veterinarians trained equipped and operational • At the end of the project a total of 22 sessions on community and gender sensitization completed, and 8 peace and conflict resolution workshop held.
9.	SRF-09/NBEG11 SC SWEDEN NBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 people trained (1 woman & 17 men) in psychosocial support and crisis management. This training target staff member who will be working at the Child Protection Centers. • 2 Community Support Groups and 2 CBO and one Committee formed in Duk composed by 14 members trained to have on how to organize children's activities and create awareness on children's rights. • During Quarter 2 2010, 2 days capacity building workshop on project proposal was conducted for 10 members (1 female) from the CBO namely Abiem Community Development Fund (ACDF). • The CBO has been sub-granted to implement a small project on awareness on children rights and assessment of market children in 3 markets of children market of Aweil. 9 of their members were trained on how to conduct a rapid assessment on children. • The CBO was supported to organize two workshops on child labor issues during the World Day against Child Labor 76

		participants participated from Majak Akon School and Gordhim Comboni School.
10.	SRF-08/NBG06 AMURT NBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A County Agriculture Office has been constructed in Arroyo, Aweil Center. However the original location for the construction was Aweil South. Amurt failed to inform on the relocation of the construction.
11.	SRF-09/UTY15 SC UK UNITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 national NGOs supported implementing food security and livelihood activities. • one Agricultural Extension Agent for SRF Project benefited from a 4 week course at Yei Crop Training Center. • 35 people from government and civil society organization attend training on Family counseling and mediation in Rubkona. • 19 extension workers trained in improved agricultural techniques
13.	SRF-08/UN07 IRD UPPER NILE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two County wide Water sanitation and Hygiene seminars were organized in Ulang and Nasser, involving community members from the Water committees local leaders and County health authorities. • 11 producers associations and governing by-laws to ensure the future sustainability of the Community management market gardens were created with the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture.
14.	SRF-08/WR08 IRD WARRAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 Community Animal Health Workers were trained in Animal Health and Meat Inspections • Two animal Health Centers were each built in Twic and Gog rail West Counties and equipped with veterinary medicine
15.	SRF-08/WR09 WORLD VISION WARRAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of an Agriculture Training Center in Luonyaker, unfinished. However after a monitoring mission and discussion with UNDP and the State Steering Committee, it was agreed that it would be completed with World Vision own funds. At the moment the construction is ongoing. Doors and windows fixed, the floor plastered and the remains the painting of walls • 2 motorbikes were rehabilitated and 1 procured and transfers to county extensions workers.
17.	SRF-08/WBEG14 SC UK WBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the children has continued supporting to the child protection unit established in the Ministry of Social Development in Wau and 3 Community based Child Protection network in Mapei Wau and Marial Bai Payam. • 6 social workers have been trained and supported to work in the Children protection Unit. • During this period 3 days training took place in Wau on sexual abuse and child safeguarding policy, participants were social and extension workers and Save the children Staff

Annex IV: Progress Against Results Per Area of Intervention

18.	SRF-09/WEQ17 WORLD VISION WEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 training sessions for CBO and NGO received training in institutional capacity strengthening. • 15 government extension workers trained in project planning, agronomy and extension services • Members from 3 CBOs (Mvolo, Ibba and Ezo counties) trained in fruit tree growing and were supported with seeds (guava, sweet oranges and jack fruit) to start fruit tree nurseries. Also been supplied with farm tools. • 16 CBOs/ community groups leaders (5 male 11 females) and trained in financial and project planning and management. • 2 Fisheries officers from the MoAARF participated in refresher training course in commercial fish farming and management of modern fish ponds in Uganda.
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Annex V: Monitoring Mission Findings on Round 1 Projects

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Mission Date(s)	KEY FINDINGS
1.	SRF-08/CE01 CMSI CEQ	27-02-2010 25-09-2010	<p>Output Targets Largely Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Steering Committee (SSC) not involved. • High illiteracy rate amongst beneficiary groups of village savings loans, limiting sustainability of the groups. • CMSI sub-grantee, ZOA, in Rokon failed to find a local partner and directly implemented project activities (started late, but now on track). • Trainers and trainees reported some important tools were missing from the Tool Kits distributed after vocational training activities. • Microfinance pooled fund <u>not</u> sustainable, as it is not generating enough returns to cover running costs (i.e. staff salaries). • Beneficiaries complained on the small size of the loans. • No project sign posts on SRF visibility.
2.	SRF-08/CE02 ICCO CEQ	28-02-2010 17-09-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Steering Committee (SSC) not involved. • Floods destroyed vegetable nursery beds in projects sites visited. • 30 feddans cleared and used for <i>cereal</i> production. This activity should have focused on <i>vegetable</i> production. • Honey processing factory in Rajaf not constructed, and honey collection and vocational trainings incomplete. • Some beneficiaries – i.e. trained extensions workers - left the project for other opportunities. • No project sign posts on SRF visibility.

Annex V: Monitoring Mission Findings on Round 1 Projects

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Mission Date(s)	KEY FINDINGS
3.	SRF-08/EE03 VETWORK EEQ	19-02-2010 02-06-2010 06-09-2010	<p>Output Targets <u>Not</u> Achieved - Project Suspended</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination with and irregular updates to SSC. • Very low implementation of project activities and little to no operational, field presence at project sites. • Vetwork did not submit progress reports during quarter two and three of 2009. • Procured assets and equipment for project office in Torit were not essential for project implementation. • No clear difference between the planned outputs of the SRF-funded project, when compared with those of the previous project (funded by USAID and implemented by Land O Lakes) in the same project sites. • Despite several management letters, no improvement in the management and execution of project funds and activities.
4.	SRF-08/JG04 STROMME JONGLEI	28-06-2010	<p>Outputs Far Behind Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination and information sharing with the SSC. • Inadequate initial capacity assessment of local partners caused little to no implementation in some project sites – i.e. no delivery in Ayod and Nyrol. • Planned output targets are too ambitious and were not updated following the baseline assessment conducted in April 2009. • Formation of beneficiary Groups is lagging behind target, and delaying implementation of project activities. • Linking groups to microfinance institutions was not achieved, as such institutions do not exist in the target area. • Poor and unequipped facilities and poor motivation of teachers in the accelerated learning programs in Bor. • 60 beneficiaries receiving vocational trainings – i.e. 550 beneficiaries short of the planned target of 600 per year. • Sub-grantee, UNWWA (Upper Nile Women Welfare Association) has no presence in the State (i.e. Juba-based). • SSC issued formal letter to UNWWA to terminate their relationship and works in the State. • No project sign posts on SRF visibility.
5.	SRF-08/LK05 OXFAM GB LAKES	28-04-2010	<p>Output Targets Fully Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited project oversight at State-level due to ineffective SSC. • All outputs delivered, and number of beneficiaries exceeded the planned target.

Annex V: Monitoring Mission Findings on Round 1 Projects

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Mission Date(s)	KEY FINDINGS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial savings in some budget lines allowed increase in number of beneficiaries under some outputs. • Limited sustainability, as women and youth thematic groups were not adequately linked to local government structures at Payam and County levels. • High illiteracy and low capacity of beneficiary groups limited effectiveness of trainings. • Limited to no SRF visibility at project sites.
6.	SRF-08/NBG06 AMURT NBEG	30-04-2010 08-10-2010	<p>Outputs Far Behind Target - Project Suspended</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some outputs lagging behind – i.e. construction of bakery and hiring of agricultural specialist for seed fair. • Internal disputes between AMURT national and international staff caused evacuation of international staff, which severely delayed project implementation. • Internal legal dispute between AMURT International Head Office in Vienna and AMURT Office in South Sudan and Kenya is a high risk, as AMURT Head Office claims it has no management control over the execution of project activities and SRF funds. • Project target site was changed without prior consultation with and approval by the SSC and UNDP. • Only one woman beneficiary of micro-credit identified during monitoring mission in Arroyo market. The beneficiary reported that micro-credit support was used to produce and sell a local alcoholic beverage. • Beneficiaries of microfinance and business management trainings are not using basic business management practices, including basic accounting and record keeping. • Only one borehole with hand pump to irrigate vegetable in demonstration farm was not functioning. AMURT reported that the hand pump was repaired, however follow-up monitoring mission found that planted vegetables at the demonstration farm had died. • Limited to no sustainability of farming activities. Farming groups requested more support from AMURT to use its tractor, as ploughing is a laborious activity and the groups have no oxen. • No project sign posts on SRF visibility.
7.	SRF-08/UN07 IRD UPPER NILE	17-03-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSC not functioning.

Annex V: Monitoring Mission Findings on Round 1 Projects

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Mission Date(s)	KEY FINDINGS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of ownership both from beneficiaries and Local Government • Some activities lagged behind, such as additional distribution of tools and seeds, establishment of bylaws for farming groups, drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes. • Limited to no sustainability of project outputs, as some beneficiaries have lost interest in gardening, due to low profitability and immediate benefit. • Assets made available to beneficiaries are not properly used and maintained (e.g. water pumps). • Beneficiaries were not familiar with the concept of cooperatives.
8.	SRF-08/WR08 IRD WARRAP	23-04-2010 27-09-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSC aware of the project but not involved in monitoring due to limited funds and staff for executing oversight role. • Some outputs lagged behind – i.e. construction of 2 Youth Centers, business management training, farming techniques and distribution of ox-ploughs. • One Youth Center constructed in Kwajok town, but missing latrines, fencing and electrical wiring. Youth Center in Twic not constructed due to lack of funds and time. • Small businesses set up by some beneficiary groups failed due to low profitability and competition from other, more experienced local businesses. • Lack of water during the dry season for irrigating gardens. • Poor condition of ox-ploughs used in training beneficiaries. • Assets and Equipments handed over to the State government. • No project sign posts on SRF visibility at the Youth Center in Kwajok.
9.	SRF-08/WR09 WORLD VISION WARRAP	22-06-2010 28-09-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSC did not monitor implementation at project sites. • Seconded staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry withdrew from the project site in June 2009 as their incentive was not paid. • Vegetable cultivation inadequate due to insect plagues and poor soil quality. • Limited sustainability due to inadequate linkages between trained extension workers with county authorities and

Annex V: Monitoring Mission Findings on Round 1 Projects

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Mission Date(s)	KEY FINDINGS
			<p>business opportunities. Inadequate exit strategy has caused confusion among extension workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient means of transport for extension workers to supervise and coordinate activities of beneficiary groups between project sites. • Project Manager left the project without any prior notice or handover. This caused confusion among beneficiaries and project staff, leading to delays in implementation. • Women groups did not benefit from seed distributions due to drought in 2009. • During the first monitoring mission, the construction of the Agriculture Training Center and Child Drop-in Center was incomplete and behind target. During the second mission, the construction works had restarted but would not be completed during the period of no-cost extension. World Vision agreed with the SSC to finalize works at its own cost following the expiration of the project. • No project sign posts on SRF visibility.
10.	SRF08/WBG10 HARD WBEG	03-05-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HARD did not submit progress and financial reports during Q4 2009 and Q1 2010, as no project activities were implemented. • Construction of two schools (6 classrooms each) in Jur River County started in April 2010. Due to initial delays, the construction of schools started late, but was completed in July 2010. Defective brick-making machine further delayed construction works. Subsequently, HARD reported that the machine was repaired. • MoU to be finalized for handover to the State Government, including agreement on inclusion of teacher’s salaries in the State’s education budget. • Two boreholes drilled as per the original plan (one in each of the two project sites). • Local teachers have been selected and are being trained in Wau; however, the monitoring team could not meet any teachers during the mission.
11.	SRF-09/NBEG11 SC SWEDEN NBEG	28-04-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some outputs lagging behind – i.e. Child Help Desk Offices, 5 Children’s Clubs (out of 10) and sub-grants to CBOs. • Sub-grants to and execution of small, sub-projects by local CBOs at risk due to time constraints. • Difficulties in agreeing MoU with State Authorities on transfer and management of Child Help Desk Offices.

Annex V: Monitoring Mission Findings on Round 1 Projects

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Mission Date(s)	KEY FINDINGS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependency of community support groups on Save the Children for organizing community based activities. • Distribution of start-up kits not completed, although 89 trainees graduated in 2009. • Implementation of several project activities is concentrated in the last few months of the project’s duration. • Project sign posts on SRF visibility posted at project sites.
12.	SRF-09/LK12 SC SWEDEN LAKES	02-05- 2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation of State and local authorities in project implementation and monitoring. • Youth education training, construction and equipping Child Help Desk Offices in Rumbek Central, Rumbek East and Cueibet are behind target. • Difficulty in obtaining information on impact of project outputs on beneficiaries. • Inappropriate selection of trainees for enrolment in the Youth Education Center caused high dropout rate. • No project sign posts on SRF visibility.
13.	SRF-09/JG13 SC SWEDEN JONGLEI	30-06- 2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular meetings with the SSC. High turnover of SSC members. • Constraints in hiring local trainers for the Youth Educational Center (YEC) in Twic East caused delays. • High drop out in 2009 (37 graduates from 128 enrolled) due to Inter-clan fighting between Dinka and Nuer in Duk and Wernyo. However, 140 new students enrolled in March 2010 and are currently in training at YEC in different trades. • Limited supply of water – i.e. only one hand pump for irrigating 5 feddans of the YEC’s farm. • Biogas installation in YEC not initiated due to difficulty in receiving three quotations from qualified technicians. • Sub-granting not possible due to scarcity of mature CBOs, instead Save the Children organized specific child protection activities (workshops) in coordination with a local CBO. • Two Child Protection Offices completed (Bor and Twic) and a third under construction in Duk. • Trained social workers from the line Ministry to the Children Protection Offices have not been deployed yet. • MoU on the Children Protection Offices have not been signed.

Annex V: Monitoring Mission Findings on Round 1 Projects

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Mission Date(s)	KEY FINDINGS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project likely to request extension for completion of activities.
14.	SRF-09/WBG14 SC UK WBEG	04-05-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of playground, as well as procurement and transfer of equipment to the Child Protection Unit in the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development, had not been completed. Project is implemented by several project officers, but no project manager in place for providing a complete overview and managing implementation. Last distribution of seeds. Ox-plough trainees reported that spare parts for the yokes and ploughs were missing. Extension workers concerned with the lack of transport means (bikes) to monitor and meet regularly with beneficiary groups. One beneficiary from the Income Generation Group claimed to have invested income into real-estate.
15.	SRF-09/UTY15 SC UK UNITY	04-03-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow progress on vegetable production in demonstration field in Rubkona. Lack of training for some beneficiary groups; need to expedite the implementation of planned skills development. Some beneficiaries were too weak to work gardens due to food shortage caused by drought. Size of demonstration fields were small, and should be increased. Poor involvement of all stakeholders to undertake corrective measures for keeping project on course.
16.	SRF-09/UTY16 WORLD VISION UNITY	03-03-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation equipment for vegetable production not delivered to project site. Better facility required for storing equipment (i.e. grinding mills or sewing machines) for women and youth reintegration groups. Difficulties involving CBOs due to their lack of experience with similar projects. Wrong selection of target areas. Areas for growing rice are too dry and unsustainable for this activity.
17.	SRF-09/WEQ17	07-07-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p>

Annex V: Monitoring Mission Findings on Round 1 Projects

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Mission Date(s)	KEY FINDINGS
	WORLD VISION WEQ		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSC not functioning. • Some outputs lagged behind – i.e. construction of three fishponds and three poultry demonstration farms, distribution of fish harvesting equipment and completion of the fifth Market Stall. • High investment in the renovation of the vocational training center in relation to the number of trainees enrolled. However, enrolment is expected to increase once construction of dormitories is complete. • Alternative sources of recurrent financing required to ensure sustainability of the vocational training center. • Local CBOs supported by World Vision have been formed, but are not yet registered. • MoU with Department of Animal Resources and Fisheries on transfer of assets and management of the Fishponds has not been finalized.
18.	SRF-09/EEQ18 NCA EEQ	02-06-2010	<p>Output Targets Partially Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSC actively involved. • Additional works required at the Model Market (steel gates, guard houses, etc.). • No formal MoU between NCA and the SSC on the transfer and management of Model Market after completion. • Limited understanding of beneficiaries groups on their responsibilities and purpose of women’s farming groups. • No SRF sign posted in women’s vegetable gardening project sites.



Annex VI: UNDP Risk and Issues Log: December 2010

RISKS	
1. Financial	<p>1.1 HARD failed to integrated furniture and school equipments during the project design for the construction of two schools in Western Bahr el Ghazal. Therefore following the request for extra-funding UNDP advance funds to cover the cost of the furniture and school materials.</p> <p>1.2 Poor banking facilities in some States force. i.e NCA in EEQ informed in early 2010 that part of the funds was blocked in the bank in Torit due to the bank financial difficulties (Nile Commercial Bank).</p>
2. Environmental	<p>2.1 Rainy season affects access to target beneficiaries/communities in some States in South Sudan, as roads become inaccessible due to flooding.</p> <p>2.2 Drought in some target areas have affected agricultural and income generating activities leading to delays in project implementation.</p> <p>2.3 Uncontrolled livestock movement damaged vegetable grown in Northern Bari and other target areas.</p>
3. Operational	<p>3.1 Delays in disbursements to implementing partners due to late, inadequate and/or inaccurate progress reporting. NGOs have tended to report on input rather than on results or impact of their respective project activities, and thereby affected consolidated reporting on the SRF Round 1 allocation overall.</p> <p>3.2 Some NGOs have contractual agreements with national NGOs who are charged with the actual implementation of project activities. These arrangements pose significant operational constraints in monitoring and providing timely feedback on the performance of recipient NGOs as sub-grantees.</p> <p>3.3 The Project implemented by Stromme Foundation is the only one of the 18 projects that is scheduled to expire in December 2011. Project delivery and quality of activities implemented by Stromme to date has been low.</p> <p>3.4 Extensive geographical coverage complicates monitoring and supervision of activities in the different target areas particularly, activities in most remotes areas.</p>
4. Organizational	<p>4.1 Low delivery of some SRF funded projects due to limited capacity of some implementing partners. NGO partners whose projects' have very low delivery and are at high risk of not achieving intended results are AMURT, Stromme Foundation, and Vetwork.</p> <p>4.2 Several weaknesses in Vetwork's financial management and internal controls for effective and efficient project management</p>

	and delivery of SRF funds.
	4.3 AMURT experienced internal management challenges between national and international staff
5. Strategic	5.1 State Steering Committees have not been functioning as effectively in all States as expected. Some State Steering Committees have limited capacity in terms of human resources and funding to execute their role for overseeing and monitoring project implementation in their respective jurisdiction. Partners in most cases complain of the lack of support and delay in approvals of implementation plans, as well as fundamental misunderstandings of the respective roles of the stakeholders.
6. Political	6.1 Preparations and conduct of General Elections during the first and second quarter, posed a variety of operational constraints to implementing partners and delayed and/or disrupted implementation of some project activities 6.2 Direct interference with the Contractor of the Model Market Place in Torit by the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure regarding adjustments of approved plans has caused some frustration on the side of the Contractor 6.3 Precipitation of Government officials to take over SRF project assets in Unity represented a threaten for UNDP staff.

Annex VI: UNDP Risk and Issues Log: December 2010

7. Security	7.1 Some projects have seen activities suspended or significantly delayed due to insecurity in the target areas. These include projects implemented by World Vision (Western Equatoria), Stromme Foundation (Jonglei), Save the Children (Jonglei), ICCO (Central Equatoria), and Oxfam (Lakes). 7.2 Some areas especially in Koch county were not operational due to insecurity caused by soldiers who deserted the regular army during the second half of 2010 UNITY
8. Other	8.1 Lack of baseline difficult assessing the progress and impact of the projects. 8.2 Partners failed sometime do report on beneficiaries with gender disaggregation.
9. Regulatory	9.1 Approval for tax exemption / import permit has delayed delivery and installation of some inputs.

ISSUES

10. Change

- 10.1 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with IRD on Project SRF-08/UN07 to provide no-cost extension to 30 June 2010.
- 10.2 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with IRD on Project SRF-08/WR08, approving no-cost extension to 30 June 2010.
- 10.3 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with IRD on Project SRF-08/UN07, approving no-cost extension to 31 July 2010.
- 10.4 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with IRD on Project SRF-08/WR08, approving no-cost extension to 31 July 2010.
- 10.5 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with World Vision on Project SRF-08/WR09, approving no-cost extension to 31 July 2010.
- 10.6 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with World Vision on Project SRF-09/UTY16, approving no-cost extension to 30 September 2010.
- 10.7 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with Save the Children on Project SRF-09/NBG11, approving no-cost extension to 30 November 2010.
- 10.8 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with Save the Children on Project SRF-09/LK12 to provide no-cost extension to 30 November 2010.
- 10.9 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with IRD on Project SRF-09/JG13 to provide no-cost extension to 30 November 2010.
- 10.10 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with IRD on Project SRF-09/WBG14 to provide no-cost extension to 30 June 2010.
- 10.11 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with IRD on Project SRF-09/UTY15 to provide no-cost extension to 30 June 2010.
- 10.12 Letter on Notice of Suspension of Project Cooperation Agreement with Vetwork was issued on 23 August 2010.
- 10.13 Stromme submitted revised project documentation and work plan in compliance with UNDP Management Letter of 23 August 2010, to reduce project duration from December 2011 to 30 June 2011.
- 10.14 UNDP accepted to transfer of additional US\$ 50.000 to HARD for the equipment of the (2) schools to address budget deficit.
- 10.15 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with World Vision on Project SRF-09/WEQ17 to provide no-cost extension to 31 December 2010.
- 10.16 Letter on Notice of Suspension of Project Cooperation Agreement with Amurt International was issued on 20 October 2010.
- 10.17 Amendment to Project Cooperation Agreement with ICCO on Project SRF-08/CE02 to provide no-cost extension to 31 December 2010.
- 10.18 Late request for no-cost extension for all five Save the Children SRF project, under discussion. Save the children failed to submit official letter of request before end date of the projects

Annex VI: UNDP Risk and Issues Log: December 2010

<p>11. Problem</p>	<p>11.1 Low delivery of some SRF funded projects.</p> <p>11.2 Some NGOs (i.e. NCA and Save the Children) have pre-financed some project activities without notifying or seeking prior approval from UNDP.</p> <p>11.3 Limited number of personnel for executing UNDP’s role as PUNO/Managing Agent to oversee, coordinate and monitor all 18 SRF Round 1 Projects spread across all ten States of South Sudan.</p> <p>11.4 Implementation of some project activities were constrained by the increased cost of some inputs (particularly for construction activities) than had been initially planned and budgeted, due to inflation and other factors.</p> <p>11.5 Despite management letter circulated to all SRF Round 1 NGO implementing partners in November 2010, AMURT International did not suspended microfinance activities in a timely manner.</p> <p>11.6 Outstanding funds showing lower financial delivery due to inappropriate o late financial reporting by NGOs</p> <p>11.7 Poor visibility on projects sites. Furthermore Amurt projects sites have sign post from previous projects.</p> <p>11.8 NGOs have reported that there is difficult to attract interest and motivate women to enroll in long them vocational courses i.e. ICCO in CEQ, out of the 43 trainees’ recruited 1 woman has been recruited. One of the reasons was the long distance from some of the village to the training centers, which failed to have facilities to accommodate women training participants.</p> <p>11.9 In-country inability to procure some o the project materials contributed to some significant delay in the implementation of some key activities. In addition NGOs have reported delays caused by difficulties managing contractors coming from far, who come only time to time to support the activities,</p>
<p>12. Other</p>	<p>12.1 Some of the projects were not designed on the basis of a proper assessment of the situation in target areas. Most partners for instance presented logistical difficulties, limited markets for project input and lack of Government capacity and lack of trained manpower as challenges affecting project implementation. Beneficiary selection criteria and related processes were unclear during the design of some projects.</p>

Annex VII Activities achieved in the reporting period by output

Activity	Beneficiaries
Output 1: Improving agro-pastoral activities	
Training in land preparation, seed selection, nursery establishment and other different farming techniques in four states (Central Equatoria, Lakes, Unity and Warrap).	3,172 farmers
Three Farming Training Demonstration sites were established (two in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and one in Western Bahr el Ghazal) and seeds were distributed to beneficiaries in Lakes State. Project evaluators observed that seeds were growing well and some trees were already producing fruits. Five poultry demonstration houses were constructed (one in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, one in Lakes and three in Western Equatoria).	
Training in ox-ploughing, and more than 570 ox-ploughs were distributed to farmers in four states (Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap) to increase the number of <i>feddans</i> cultivated per household and reduce the time needed for clearing and land preparation.	1,795 beneficiaries
Households in Upper Nile and Unity States received livestock, households in Central Equatoria received poultry, and 240 goats were distributed to 252 beneficiaries in Western Bahr el Ghazal. The local procurement of livestock contributed to invigorating the economy of local markets.	252 households in Upper Nile and Unity States 200 households in Central Equatoria 252 beneficiaries in Western Bahr el Ghazal
Households from Warrap and Unity States were provided with tools for agriculture and fishing.	1,650 households from Warrap and Unity States
Variety of trainings in farming, fish and poultry production techniques, as well as in the preservation of agricultural produce. They were also provided with seeds, tools and other inputs.	10 farming groups, 42 women's groups and 13 fishery groups (a total of 1,808 beneficiaries)
Two fishponds were constructed in Western Equatoria.	
39 community vegetable gardens were established in Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, and Warrap. Kitchen gardens were established in 12 schools and 80 teachers were trained in vegetable production in Lakes State. Vegetables were produced to supplement students' school feeding.	
300 bee hives were installed, and three honey collection centers with centrifuge machines were established in Central Equatoria.	
666 model energy stoves were established for demonstration purposes by 234 promoters in Central Equatoria. The energy stoves helped reduce household expenses for charcoal, the need to collect firewood, and the time needed for cooking.	
165 fruit tree seedlings were distributed to promote environmental conservation in Lakes State.	
More than 71 metric tons of cereals and seeds, 1,500 kg of assorted vegetable seeds, and 376 bags of cereals were distributed to over 7,800 households in four states (Warrap, Upper Nile, Unity and Central Equatoria).	
More than 540 <i>feddans</i> (226 hectares) of land were cleared and ploughed for extension farming in Central Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal.	
One new Dairy Cooperative was formed in Torit County (Eastern Equatoria) as well as two Livestock Unions in Gogrial West and Twic County (Warrap).	

33,275 livestock were vaccinated through mass vaccination campaigns in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States.	
Output 2: Improving livelihood prospects through increasing access to markets and skill	
Vocational training (both short and long courses) in a variety of trades (Carpentry, masonry, brick molding, tailoring, hair dressing and mechanics), through seven vocational training centers (in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria States) or as apprentices to local artisans.	1,100 students
One youth center was constructed in Kwajok (Warrap) and two primary schools in Akorub and Thikou in Jur River County (Western Bahr el Ghazal).	
440 groups were supported through microfinance and business development schemes (339 in Central Equatoria, 39 in Jonglei, 38 in Lakes, 21 in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and three in Western Bahr el Ghazal).	
Training in small business development, business management and planning, bookkeeping and budgeting and entrepreneurship skills. were trained and received cash for start-up small businesses in five states (Central Equatoria, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria).	1,548 beneficiaries (including 843 women) 688 additional beneficiaries in Central Equatoria, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria
Households participated in cash-for-work schemes in Western Bahr el Ghazal.	531 households
Community groups were supported through a variety of income-generating activities, training and grants in Warrap and Unity States.	20 community groups
One model market was constructed in Torit (Eastern Equatoria), and four market stalls (72 vendor capacity each) were constructed in Mundri, Nagero and Ezo (Western Equatoria).	288 market vendors
A honey processing plant is near completion in Rajaf, Juba County (Central Equatoria).	
One new dairy sales point was established in Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria to enable coop members to market and sell their processed milk and yoghurt and 1 bakery shop was constructed in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal.	
12 donkeys and carts were distributed to market gardens groups in Upper Nile while in Western Equatoria and 11 groups dealing with perishable products were provided with bicycles. Moreover, two fishing selling platforms were established for the Wunrock Fishing Coop and Turalei Coop in Warrap State. Six storage facilities for agricultural products for women farming groups from Eastern Equatoria began construction. Finally, access to markets will be improved with the acquisition of road equipment in Eastern Equatoria.	
Output 3: Water sanitation and child protection initiatives	
47 boreholes were repaired (32 in Warrap and 15 in Upper Nile), 17 boreholes were drilled (10 in Lakes, four in Warrap, one in Upper Nile and two in Western Bahr el Ghazal), and eight multipurpose latrines were constructed in Warrap and Upper Nile.	
In Central Equatoria, six water pumps and 600 meters of pipe were established for vegetable cultivation and irrigation. Several irrigation kits were distributed among farmers groups in different states. This facilitated irrigation for nursery gardens and served to expand irrigation farming in these areas. Furthermore, it helped farmers to cultivate away from the river bank where water rises during the rainy season, flooding crops.	

WATSAN committees were established and trained in raising awareness on hygiene and sanitation, as well as in maintenance of WATSAN facilities. 16 WATSAN Committees were established in three states (three in Upper Nile, two in Warrap and 11 in Lakes).	
Five slaughter slabs and five animal health centers were constructed in Warrap and Upper Nile States.	
Vulnerable children were referred to Child Protection Units or offices and attended by social workers. Seven Child Protection Offices were established (two in Jonglei, three in Lakes, and two in Northern Bahr el Ghazal). One Child Protection Unit was established within each of the State Ministries of Social Welfare in Unity and Western Bahr el Ghazal. Three youth recreational centers were completed in Unity State. One drop-in center for street children was constructed and handed over to the State Ministry of Social Welfare in Kwajok (Warrap).	Approximately 850 vulnerable children
45 Child Sports Clubs were supported with supply of sporting goods, construction of playgrounds and training in leadership and child rights in five states (Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Western Bahr el Ghazal). Children and youth participated in trainings on a variety of child-related issues. Social workers and more than 300 community support group members were trained in child protection and child rights. In addition, rapid preparatory classes were supported, benefitting 256 children in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Unity States	584 children and youth 61 social workers and more than 300 community support group members 256 children in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Unity States
Output 4: Engagement and capacity development of local authorities	
Extension workers and staff of different state ministries were trained in a variety of fields (project management, child protection, farming, etc.) across all 10 states.	236 extension workers and more than 100 staff of different state ministries
Capacity building support was provided to community-based organizations in a variety of areas, such as child protection, farming and food security and WATSAN, amongst others. Some of these organizations received sub-grants to implement small, community-based projects.	21 community-based organizations
One pharmacy unit was established under the State Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Resources in Lakes State. Veterinarians from the Aweril County received management training to supply and run the pharmacy. Para-veterinarians were trained and equipped and are now operational.	14 veterinarians 95 para-veterinarians
A county agriculture office was constructed in Arroyo, Aweil Center (Northern Bahr el Ghazal).	
Community groups such as the community support groups in Northern Bahr el Ghazal will extend their knowledge acquired through their participation in the different workshops on child rights and child protection issues.	
Output 5: Promotion of gender equality in implementing activities and results of Round 1 projects	
During the first quarter of 2010, a training of trainers workshop was conducted in Lakes State for 12 social workers (five of them women) from the State Ministry of Social Development, aimed at improving their skills in raising gender awareness. Seven sessions at the <i>payam</i> level were held to increase awareness among beneficiaries, which totaled 53 men and 90 women.	12 social workers (five of them women) 53 men and 90 women at the <i>payam</i> level
Different activities were organized to support the 8 th of March International Women's Day. Save the Children organized awareness activities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal while Oxfam GB distributed 200 T-shirts with the message " <i>equal rights, equal opportunities</i> " during the multi-agency celebration in Lakes State.	
Sports tournaments were organized during the first quarter of 2010 in Lakes and others states. The tournaments served as peace building activities, bringing female and male youths from warring communities together to play football. Messages promoting	

peace were disseminated, encouraging youths of both genders to serve as change agents in their communities.	
Lastly, 11 gender awareness sessions were held at the <i>payam</i> level for community leaders and other participants which included 163 men and 306 women in Lakes State.	163 men and 306 women in Lakes State

Annex VIII: Main Challenges Faced by Implementing Partners

N ^o	Project (ID, NGO, State)	Focus Area(s)	Challenges
1.	SRF-08/CE01 CMSI CES	Vocational training on non-agricultural livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a huge demand for loans but insufficient resources to meet this demand. • The second-hand vehicle purchased for the Yei MES has proved unreliable. • Late release of funds from CMS-I to Yei Vocational Training College during 2 quarter 2010, forced to delay the start of the short course in July by two weeks; however it did not affect the success of the course. • Slow disbursements of fund from UNDP oblige CMSI to prefund some of the activities. • Heavy rains have made project monitoring and follow-up more difficult as some streams and rivers were impassable. • Electoral campaign had a distractive effect on community members participating in project activities. • Local artisans with skills in building and concrete practice nearby the project locations are rare; while vulnerable children interested in this skill are many. • Difficulty to coordinate with one of the local partners has caused delays in the implementation of some activities.
2.	SRF-08/CE02 ICCO CES	Agricultural production, alternative livelihoods, Vocational Trainings, and Support to Small Micro Enterprises (SMEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled livestock movement in Northern Bari damaged vegetable grown, and heavy rains affected some of the vegetable nursery beds. • Regular hunting and heavy drinking by the local community in Lirya and Lokiriri poses a challenge to development activities in the area. • Child abduction in parts of Gwondokoro Payam poses security threat to local community. • High community expectations, relief dependency. • Poor road condition in some areas. • Approval for tax exemption / import permit has delayed delivery and installation of some inputs. • Difficulty to attract interest and motivate women to enroll in long them vocational courses i.e. out of the 43 trainees' recruited 1 woman has been recruited. One of the reasons was the long distance from some of the village to the training centers, which failed to have facilities to accommodate women training participants.
3.	SRF-08/EE03 VETWORK EEQ	Livestock production and cooperatives development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in disbursement of funds for the quarter adversely affected fencing of holding grounds for Kapoeta South and Kimatong Cooperatives. • Delay in the issuance of the tax weaver letter for the equipments and drugs purchased by the project also retarded faster realization of the project outputs.
4.	SRF-09/EEQ18 NCA EEQ	Agricultural production and market development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct interference with the Contractor of the Model Market Place in Torit by the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure regarding adjustments of approved plans has caused some frustration on the side of the Contractor. • State Steering Committee, UNDP and NCA have not yet reached an agreement for the disbursements of fund regarding the procurement of road equipment. • Delay in the transfer of the funds has forced NCA to advance part of them. • Part of the funds was blocked in the bank in Torit due to the bank financial difficulties (Nile Commercial Bank).
5.	SRF-	Agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political campaign involving project beneficiaries and partners caused delays and postponement of some project activities.

Annex VIII: Main Challenges Faced by Implementing Partners

	09/JG13 SC SWEDEN JONGLEI	production, vocational training and child protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No regular meeting with the state steering committee and high turnover of their members caused low involvement and ownership of state government. • High expectation from the government and beneficiaries. • Delays in procurement and fund released from Juba Office to project site Office. • Difficulty in getting and hiring local trainers for the vocational center. • Implementation schedule being altered to fit dry season and work around the rains which have been making the roads impassable. • Difficulty to find local NGOs to implement child protection sub-project, activities in the community.
6.	SRF-08/JG04 STROMME JONGLEI	Enterprise development, access to micro credit and adult literacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop out in FAL and CMMF. Specially for the CMMF groups some communities had higher expectation from what they would received in exchange of their participation. • The rain has slowed down implementation as it is now difficult to access project areas • Distraction and involvement of beneficiaries during the electoral campaign caused delays in some training and also decline the class attendance. • Difficulty to find local teachers with previous teaching methodology knowledge and able to read and write in English. • Low literacy level among women and the girl child culture in general affect the gender balance during the selection of teachers and trainees for the different courses. • Outbreaks of violent tribal clashes especially in the area of Akobo, Urur, Nyirol and Twic East Counties still affecting the pace of implementation. • Delayed receipt of funds. • Poor banking facilities in Jonglei force to go to Juba periodically affecting the day to day operations.
7.	SRF-09/LK12 SC SWEDEN LAKES	Youth education, agricultural development, child protection activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty to find local NGOs to implement child protection sub-project, activities in the community. • Insecurity in Rumbek East and Lakes State in general and domestic problems and early marriages remains major challenges to the trainees in the Youth Education Center, (affecting enrolment & retention). • Domestic problems and marriage affects enrolment & retention of youth in vocational training center as well.
8.	SRF-08/LK05 OXFAM GB LAKES	Provision of agricultural inputs, alternative livelihoods, veterinary services and peace building initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access limitation due to insecurity and ongoing disarmament in Lakes State. • Continues access limitations due to insecurity caused by ongoing disarmament and intra-tribal fighting. • Delay in procurement of additional supplies. • Partner capacity limitations - logistical capacity of implementing partners and relevant ministry directorates may have been overstated during the project design.
9.	SRF-09/NBEG11 SC SWEDEN NBEG	Vocational training and child protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disagreements among the members of the management committee of the Youth Educational Center. The Committee is expected to fully manage the Center without the support of Save the Children, further capacity building is required. • Challenges were encountered with the sub-granted CBO, ACDF. They needed a lot of support to write a good proposal, which delayed the release of funds to them.

Annex VIII: Main Challenges Faced by Implementing Partners

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to time constraints, it was not possible to sub-grant a second CBO, Aheudit Women Group as had been planned. • Vocational training drop out due to parents removing students to help in cultivation or cattle herding. • High turnover among State authorities and not proper hand over makes difficult to sort out ongoing issues. • Inability to write a good proposal has delayed the release of funds to the CBO targeted for sub-granting. • Absence of direct government counterpart at State and County level for activities related with sports and youth. • Delays and misunderstood with the quality of products/ assets delivered by the contractors.
10	SRF-08/NBG06 AMURT NBEG	Agricultural training, provision of agricultural inputs and micro-credit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure and vast geographic coverage of the project • Poor coordination and mobilization and unstained volunteerism by local leaders. • The industrial action of national staff which stop the implementation process during march and April 2010. • Protracted decision making due to the dissolution of the state government. • Skepticism and high psychological dependency of beneficiaries on assistance has made it difficult to secure their engagement in project activities
11	SRF-09/UTY15 SC UK UNITY	Agriculture, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and child protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter- clan conflicts that sometimes disrupt the beneficiaries from carrying out the project activities especially during land preparation and planting of seeds • Some areas especially in Koch county were not operational due to insecurity caused by the renegade soldiers who deserted the regular army during the second half of 2010 • Extreme weather conditions disrupted planned activities. In some project sites that were not accessible • Wide geographical coverage of the project area makes it difficult for organizing meetings with target communities. • Delays in logistical transactions, procurement and transportation of essential project and activity items to project sites.
12	SRF-09/UTY16 WORLD VISION UNTIY	Vegetable and fish production and child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-country inability to procure some o the project materials contributed to some significant delay in the implementation of some key activities. • Remoteness and hardship nature of the project sites posed as a disincentive to staff hired from outside and further prolonged recruitment processes. • Floods and poor road conditions: One of the key dykes in Mayendit was broken and this led to flooding and subsequent displacement of people from areas that were initially considered safe. This significantly disrupted the project activities in Mal Payam • The existing number of fish folks is less than the number targeted by the project (8 groups established out of the 15 planned to be established. • The identified supplier of construction materials for the Mayendit Youth Center was not willing to supply the materials due to long distance between Bentiu and Mayendit. This called for the re-advertisement of the task causing further delay. The early onset of drought limited the implementation of the crop production activities.
13	SRF-08/UN07 IRD UPPER	Community based agricultural development, livelihoods, water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • slow adaptation to improved agricultural practices, • Poor targeting by local chiefs, with no consideration of labor availability and interest for horticultural production among households were some of the factors that limited the success and envisioned expansion of cultivated area. • Unstable security situation in Upper Nile state and isolated incidences along the Sobat River/corridor which hampered

Annex VIII: Main Challenges Faced by Implementing Partners

	NILE.	and sanitation.	<p>accessibility to most of the project sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced participation and coordination with State Steering Committee. • Difficulty to find farm inputs in the region, spares parts and local capacity to maintain and repair project equipment. • Few partners on the ground who are over-stretch by partnering with all the INGO operating in the area led towards reduced implementation capacity and timely delivery of sub-contracted projects. • Difficulties recruiting skilled and experienced local personnel's in the field bases.
14	SRF-08/WR08 IRD WARRAP	Agriculture cooperative and livestock production, veterinarian services and small business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme weather conditions i.e. IRD camp in Kwajok in April, when the tents of the camp were blown down by a major wind storm. The windstorm also tore off the roof of a nearby building used by IRD and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) as an office, and blew down a tree which caused damage to IRD's camp and vehicle. • Undeveloped banking facilities in Sudan, resulted in delays in transferring money to local accounts in the country and necessitating a number of meetings with our regional bank in Nairobi • Difficulty coordinating concepts and implementation methods by different local NGOs/CBOs. • Erratic weather patterns with delayed onset of rains and seasonal flooding. • Regular inaccessibility of some project areas due to poor roads and regional insecurity. • Limited local availability of training facilities and an adequate number of skilled instructors.
15	SRF-08/CE01 WORLD VISION WARRAP	Agricultural training and cooperative support , and natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay regarding the construction works, caused by the difficulty managing contractors coming from far (outside Gogrial East) who came time to time to support the activities. And to supervise the progress. • Inaccessibility to some project areas due to both insecurity and lack of infrastructure, especially in parts of Toch, limited movement during farmer surveillance visits and construction of tree nurseries. • Extreme weather conditions hampered vegetables and agro-forestry activities as planned during the period. • Impeding National elections capture the mood and time of the community and as a result the time allowed for trainings and follow-up visits was quite limited.
16	SRF-08/CE02 HARD WBEG	Agriculture and livestock production support and school construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in approving and release of funds to start off the project (school construction component). • Lack of trained and qualified teachers. • Lack of Equipments for the Schools (school equipments where not identified during the project design phase.)
17	SRF-08/EE03 SC UK WBEG	Agricultural training, income generating schemes and peace building initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference of the electoral campaign with the implementation pace. As a non political organization. • Some activities involving community mobilization or consultative meeting are conflicting with the ongoing political activities. • Inadequate and weak coordination with stakeholders from other state affects the inter State Reunifications of street market children with their parents from other States, especially Warrap and Lakes. • The unreliable source of power in SVCH field office, affected communication during the 3rd quarter 2010 • Government official's engagement with the Secession Referendum process hinders their collaboration with the project.
18	SRF-	Vocational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased LRA activities on all the major roads in the State including Yambio – Ezo, Yambio – Tambura, Yambio – Ibba thus

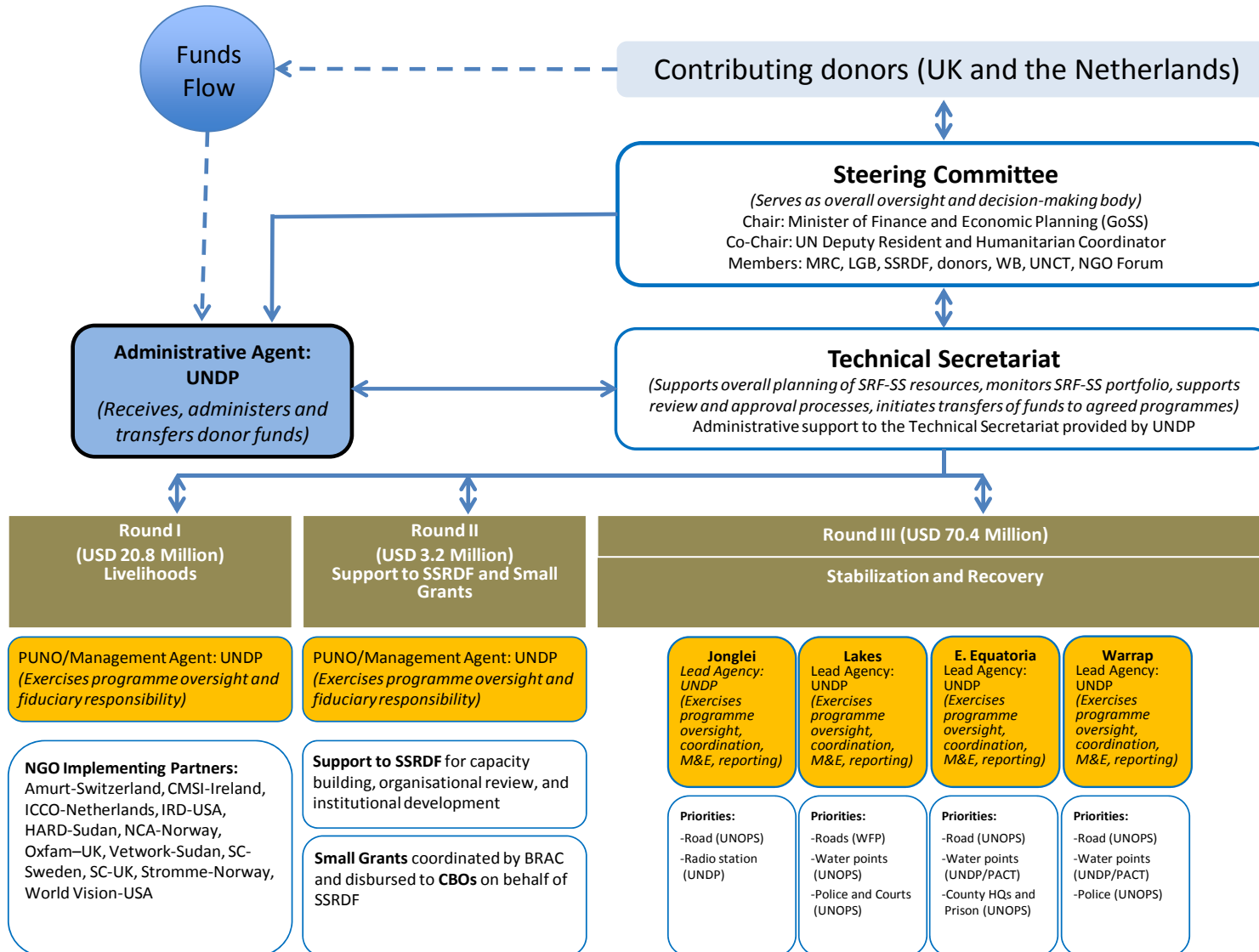
Annex VIII: Main Challenges Faced by Implementing Partners

.	09/EEQ18 WORLD VISION WEQ	training, construction of boreholes and access to markets.	<p>making it difficult for staff and service providers to move to project sites. Most of the time movement requires armed escorts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged decision making process by stakeholders regarding crucial activities regarding whether or not continuity or replacement of activates. With them and subsequently consultation on the activities to replace them. • The presence of LRA in Ezo and Nagero continues scaring off contractors and slowing down the speed of construction. • After the election and with the following dissolution of government political position holders making, some offices to go without decision makers for a long time. Furthermore the LSC consists of new members who require time to appreciate the project. • Some of the County level offices such Mundri East, Ibba and Mvolo Counties did not have staff in the departments of forestry and fishing
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Annex IX: Relevant Lessons Learned

Project (ID, NGO, State)	Relevant Lessons learn extract from discussion with partners during the Field Monitoring mission
SRF-08/CE01 CMSI CES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting in place community dialogue has helped to speed up the implementation process in some places (Rokona) by increasing the involvement of the communities • Popularity of the Yei vocational training center and also the village saving and loans activities has made it easier to identify and select beneficiaries
SRF-08/CE02 ICCO CES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a County Steering committee in order to engage Local Government in project implementation and monitoring. It has been difficult to involve members of the State Steering Committee due to competing priorities of the members • Implement community outreach and sensitization programs to increase the enrolment of women in education programmes.
SRF-08/EE03 SC UK WBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming groups according to interest is very important for economic oriented activities this will enable easy group cohesion and focus. • Partnership with local CBO working well, however challenge of sustaining positive impact due to absence of funding for the CBO to meet basic administrative supervision requirements
SRF-08/UN07 IRD, UPPER NILE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redistribution of small ruminants to resettled, returnees IDP and ex-combatants households can be beneficiary considering the year round availability of pastures in Upper Nile.
SRF-08/WR08 IRD , WARRAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earlier relationship built between IRD and relevant state governments ministries; it has helped to involve government officials directly in the implementation (facilitating trainings etc.)
SRF-08/LK05 OXFAM GB,LAKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic management committees such as water management committee and youth groups and etc set up at inception of the livelihoods project ensure ownership and sustainability of the project results achieved. Therefore such groups should be set up at the starting phase of the project
SRF-08/CE02 HARD,WBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good logistics management is necessary for ensuring the transport of materials to project sites and efficient project implementation, particularly to avoid delays caused by weather conditions, political events (such as elections), etc
SRF-09/NBEG11 SC SWEDEN,NBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approached and work directly with the different DG from the line ministries is more effective than high rank politicians who have many activities to attend and less time to analyze specific issues. • Regarding the Income Generation Groups. Regroup members in order to invest jointly in one unique business, helps to develop the same, since there are more persons to look after the business and the initial investment is bigger than if their create business individually. However the groups require good managerial and organizational skills, and good mutual understanding among members.
SRF-08/JG04 STROMME,JONGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the project design farming calendar/ cultivation cycle must be taken in to account specially for projects involving agriculture activities.
SRF-09/EEQ18 WORLD VISION,WEQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO Partners should raise day-to-day implementation issues with Director Generals of relevant State line Ministries to get agreements on the way forward more expediently, and to avoid delays in the decision-making process of State Committee Meetings. • Direct engagement of government counterparts during implementation reduced costs and allowed implementation of more activities

Sudan Recovery Fund-South Sudan: Governance and Institutional Relationships





ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2010

<p>Programme Title & Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Programme Title: SRF-SS Round 2 Support to SSRDF Project and Small Grants Mechanism• Programme Number (if applicable)• MDTF Office Atlas Number:	<p>Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)</p> <p>Sudan, 10 states of South Sudan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Agriculture2) Education3) Water and sanitation (WATSAN)4) Capacity building
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP South Sudan</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local NGOs/CBOs• BRAC NGO (Grants Coordinator)• Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>MDTF Fund Contribution: US\$3,215,390</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 Contribution (donor) <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>TOTAL: US\$3,215,390</p>	<p>Programme Duration (months)</p> <p>Overall Duration 21 months</p> <p>Start Date Oct. 2009</p> <p>End Date or Revised Jul. 2011</p> <p>End Date <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Operational Closure Date Jul. 2011</p> <p>Expected Financial Closure Date Jan. 2012</p> <p>2012</p>
<p>Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation</p> <p>Assessment Completed - Final assessment will be conducted in 2011</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: N/A</p> <p>Mid-Evaluation Report</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: N/A</p>	<p>Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Name: Amanuel Gebremedhin○ Title: Chief of Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP○ Email: amanuel.gebremedhin@undp.org

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBO	Community-Based Organization
FMU	Fund Management Unit
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
IP	Implementing Partner
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organization
MoFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
SRF- SS	Sudan Recovery Fund-South Sudan
SSRDF	Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund
UN	United Nations
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SRF-SS Steering Committee agreed to prioritize capacity development support for the Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund (SSRDF), which has a mandate to oversee the rebuilding and development of South Sudan, and A Small Grants Mechanism to channel funding through Local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to support grass-roots/localized initiatives in agriculture, education, and water and sanitation (WATSAN). As the bulk of projects under Round 1 went to international NGOs, the SRF-SS Steering Committee agreed that it would be important to open a funding window specifically targeting national organizations.

The Support to SSRDF Project received US\$540,390 from SRF-SS in 2009. By the end of 2010, the project had spent US\$498,270, amounting to a 92 percent delivery rate. The expenditure throughout the year has been less than originally planned, as the SRF-SS Steering Committee did not make any additional funding allocation decisions. On the other hand, the Small Grants Mechanism received US\$2,675,000 in 2009 and 2010. Total expenditure to year-end 2010 was US\$1,556,871, which is 58 percent of the total budget. The rest of the fund is expected to be fully expended in 2011.

The total of SDG 3,132,442 (US\$1,305,184) was released by BRAC (the Grants Coordinator for the Small Grants Mechanism) to LNGOs/CBOs. Northern Bahr el Ghazal State was the state with the highest total disbursement of SDG 426,000 (US\$177,500), while Western Bahr el Ghazal had the lower number of LNGOs/CBOs selected, and received the least amount with SDG 117,050 (US\$48,771).

The round 2 of SRF funding made significant contribution to communities in 2010. Seventy members of LNGOs/CBOs were trained in project planning and management from 69 LNGOs/CBOs. A total of 36 LNGOs/CBOs were involved in the training of 60 members on financial management. Ten schools were constructed, six others are under construction, and three blocks of classrooms have been completed, all spread across the 10 states. Twenty five boreholes have been drilled across five states and three latrines were constructed in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Additionally, one primary care unit was constructed and equipped, as well as one dispensary in Upper Nile and Unity, respectively. Some 700 children have been demobilized and offered education in Leer County, Unity State. And finally more than 50 agriculture farms have been established (for poultry, vegetable and cereals) and Over 4000 feddans have been cultivated.

Key issues that impacted the SSRDF project's scope and overall expenditure amount include the uncertainty regarding the future role of SSRDF vis-a-vis MoFEP, budget limitations, and multi-year financing required for more comprehensive and longer-term support for building the institutional capacity of SSRDF. The high number of small grant proposals (81) during the last quarter of 2009 which needed to be verified at the field level, combined with South Sudan's logistical, operational, and security challenges, created a complicated process for full field verification. In order to address these issues an evaluation of the Support to SSRDF Project and the Small Grants Mechanism will be commissioned by UNDP in 2011 when the projects expire.

II. BACKGROUND

The Sudan Recovery Fund-South Sudan (SRF-SS) aims to accelerate recovery initiatives in South Sudan through high-impact, high speed disbursement projects. Consistent with the United Nations (UN) Strategic Planning Framework that guides the operations of the Fund, the Round 1 allocation was intended to support activities related to recovery and to consolidate peace. This would improve rural development and social / humanitarian affairs in each of the 10 states of South Sudan and would provide peace dividends to rural communities. Round 1 prioritizes activities that target vulnerable groups and improve rural livelihoods, income generation, rural infrastructure and related activities as identified by the SRF-SS Steering Committee and the Government of South Sudan (GoSS). These activities are in line with GoSS' expenditure priorities following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

In its discussions on the Round 2 allocation, the SRF-SS Steering Committee agreed to prioritize:

1. **Capacity development support for the Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund (SSRDF)**, which has a mandate to oversee the rebuilding and development of South Sudan, and
2. **A Small Grants Mechanism** to channel funding through Local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to support grass-roots/localized initiatives in agriculture, education, and water and sanitation (WATSAN). As the bulk of projects under Round 1 went to international NGOs, the SRF-SS Steering Committee agreed that it would be important to open a funding window specifically targeting national organizations.

The Steering Committee agreed that the focus of the Small Grants Mechanism would be to support national organizations that did not already receive significant donor financing or that focused on marginalized communities, and that only groups organized for purposes of providing public benefits should be eligible. Organizations focusing on women and youth were given priority and only activities and proposals that focused on health, education, water and sanitation and agriculture, or activities that otherwise contributed clearly to early impact and tangible peace dividends were eligible.

The Small Grants Mechanism emphasizes national implementation, local partnerships and capacity building at the community level. This objective is of particular importance in the field of basic services, where the transition process and the gradual phase-out of external assistance is likely to be especially difficult.

The intended outcome of the Small Grants Mechanism as stated in the country programme results and resources framework is: *Outcome 7: Post conflict socioeconomic infrastructures restored, economy revived and employment generated.* Applicable key result areas are *crisis prevention and recovery* from the 2008-2011 UNDP Strategic Plan and Country Programme Action Plan (2009-2012).

The two key outputs of the Small Grants Mechanism are:

1. Build capacity of 210 staff and 70 key LNGOs/CBOs personnel and conduct trainings in project proposal development, financial management and project monitoring; and
2. Disburse grants to 70 national organizations (LNGOs/CBOs), and ensure proper management of funds.

These two interventions were part of a two-pronged approach, which combined small grants for LNGOs/CBOs with strengthening the capacity of SSRDF - in its role to oversee recovery funding, coordinate and monitor recovery projects - through building the practical skills it needs to provide oversight of the Small Grants Mechanism.

III. RESOURCES

Financial Resources

Support to SSRDF Project

The Support to SSRDF Project received US\$540,390 from SRF-SS in 2009. By the end of 2010, the project had spent US\$498,270, amounting to a 92 percent delivery rate. (See Table 1). The expenditure throughout the year has been less than originally planned, as the SRF-SS Steering Committee did not make any additional funding allocation decisions.

Table 1: Financial Status of Support to SSRDF Project

<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Total Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Expenditure (US\$)</i>	<i>Balance (US\$)</i>	<i>% Delivery</i>
Support to SSRDF Project	540,390	498,270	42,120	92%

Small Grants Mechanism

The Small Grants Mechanism received US\$2,675,000 in 2009 and 2010. Total expenditure to year-end 2010 was US\$1,556,871, which is 58 percent of the total budget (See Table 2). The rest of the fund is expected to be fully expended in 2011.

Table 2: Financial Status of Small Grants Mechanism

<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Total Budget (US\$)</i>	<i>Expenditure (US\$)</i>	<i>Balance (US\$)</i>	<i>% Delivery</i>
Small Grants Mechanism	2,675,000	1,556,871	1,118,129	58%

Small Grants Disbursements

SDG 3,132,442 (US\$1,305,184) was released by BRAC (the Grants Coordinator for the Small Grants Mechanism) to LNGOs/CBOs. Sixty six LNGOs/CBOs received their first installment of funds to start implementing projects, 51 received their second installment during 2010 and 15 received their third and final installment. (See Table 3). Northern Bahr el Ghazal State was the state with the highest total disbursement of SDG 426,000 (US\$177,500), while Western Bahr el Ghazal had the lower number of LNGOs/CBOs selected, and received the least amount with SDG 117,050 (US\$48,771).

Table 3: BRAC Disbursement Status per Quarter and State

State	Q2 Disbursements			Q3 Disbursements			Q4 Disbursements			Total Sum (without Q1)*	
	No of LNGOs	(SDG)	(US\$)	No of LNGOs	(SDG)	(US\$)	No of LNGOs	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)
CES	6	199,000	82,917	2	32,500	13,542	2	29,000	12,083	260,500	108,542
EES	7	288,500	120,208	1	67,500	28,125	1	12,000	5,000	368,000	153,333
WES	7	197,500	82,291	4	124,500	51,875	2	65,000	27,083	387,000	161,250
Jonglei	6	174,500	72,708	4	100,000	41,666	3	65,500	27,291	340,000	141,666
Upper Nile	3	57,000	23,750	5	116,082	48,367	3	99,650	41,520	272,732	113,638
Unity	3	60,000	25,000	5	159,935	66,639	2	38,725	16,135	258,660	107,775
NBG	7	262,500	109,375	4	125,500	52,291	3	38,000	15,833	426,000	177,500
WBG	2	55,500	23,125	0	0	0	3	61,550	25,645	117,050	48,770
Lakes	6	142,500	59,375	6	178,500	74,375	2	25,000	10,416	346,000	144,166
Warrap	6	114,000	47,500	5	147,000	61,250	1	13,000	5,416	274,000	114,166
Total	53	1,551,000	646,249	36	1,051,517	438,132	22	447,425	186,427	3,049,942	1,270,809

*For Q1 2010 BRAC disbursed SDG 82,500 (US\$34,375) in small grants to four LNGOs/CBOs in only one state (Central Equatoria).

BRAC reported a total disbursement of SDG 447,425 (US\$186,427) to 22 LNGOs/CBOs in Quarter 4; amongst them, four were newly selected and received their first installment (one from Jonglei and three from Western Bahr el Ghazal). Seven others received their second installment, and the remaining one received its third and last installment, as these projects were near completion. (See Annex II for a breakdown of the disbursements by project).

During 2010, 66 LNGOs/CBOs received their first installment, from which 51 received their second installment. Finally 15 received all three installments as these projects were near completion. (See Table 4).

Table 4: BRAC Disbursements per Quarter and Installment

Period	1 st Installment			2 nd Installment			3 rd Installment			Total Sum	
	No of LNGOs	(SDG)	(US\$)	No of LNGOs	(SDG)	(US\$)	No of LNGOs	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)
Q1	4	82,500	34,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,500	34,375
Q2	49	96,600	402,500	19	585,000	585,000	0	0	0	1,551,000	646,250
Q3	9	181,51	75,63	25	815,0	815,0	4	55,00	22,91	1,051,5	438,132

		7	2		00	00		0	6	17	
Q4	4	79,550	33,145	7	222,875	222,875	11	145,000	60,416	447,425	186,427
Total	66	1,309,567	545,652	51	1,622,887	1,622,887	15	200,000	83,333	3,132,442	1,305,184

Human Resources:

- *National Staff:* One Administration and Finance Associate, reporting to the Head of the Fund Management Unit (FMU) in Juba, provided basic administrative and operations support in managing the Small Grants Mechanism. Additionally, a National Officer (NOC) will oversee and manage the implementation of Rounds 1 and 2 (Small Grants Mechanism) from the first quarter of 2011 and will also be responsible for closing the projects which are ending. (The National Officer will also be concurrently serving in his other role as the Crises Prevention and Recovery Programme Analyst). The Round 2 Support to SSRDF Project was supported by one Project Manager and one Administration and Finance Associate.
- *International Staff:* Round 2 was initially managed by a P3 international staff who served as Head of FMU in Juba and reported directly to the Head of FMU in Khartoum. One UN Volunteer Monitoring and Evaluation Officer was recruited in February 2010 to monitor the implementation of Rounds 1 and 2 (Small Grants Mechanism) across all 10 states of South Sudan. An international P4 Programme Coordinator was recruited in May 2010 for the Round 3 Jonglei Stabilization Programme, and was also assigned the responsibility (until the first quarter of 2011) for managing Rounds 1 and 2 (Small Grants Mechanism). The Round 2 Support to SSRDF Project was supported by one UN Volunteer Specialist.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

1) Support to SSRDF Project

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement, Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan and the Presidential Decree of 29 June, 2006 provisioned for the establishment of SSRDF as a mechanism to avail additional resources to GoSS and states for initiatives that create opportunities for narrowing regional imbalances, improving livelihoods and access to services, and facilitating a more robust recovery process. SSRDF is an arrangement to address the resource needs that are not addressed by the regular recovery and service delivery related allocations of GoSS.

The project is implemented through UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality with a project management team based within SSRDF. The project management team oversees the monitoring of the project and prepares all project work plans and reports for submission to SSRDF and UNDP. These include monthly, quarterly and final reports as per UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures.

2) Small Grants Mechanism

At the January 2009 SRF-SS Steering Committee meeting, the Technical Secretariat presented options for a Small Grants Mechanism to be established under Round 2. The Committee recommended that such a mechanism should be co-managed by SSRDF in partnership with an international NGO that would serve as Grants Coordinator.

Under this arrangement, SSRDF has overall responsibility for the implementation of the Small Grants Mechanism, in collaboration with the Grants Coordinator and the Technical Secretariat. SSRDF was

further responsible for overseeing the equitable distribution of small grants across all 10 states of South Sudan (see Annex V for a map showing the geographical distribution across the 10 states), and consulting, as necessary, with state and county authorities.

In April 2009, BRAC, an international NGO from Bangladesh, was unanimously selected as the Grants Coordinator by a team comprised of MoFEP, SSRDF, the Technical Secretariat and the National NGO Forum. BRAC was assessed to have a good track record in South Sudan and had presented a proposal with a modest overhead and realistic capacity strengthening activities. BRAC was selected as Grants Coordinator in part due to its skilled management of microfinance schemes and ability to manage small cash disbursements. The recommendation of BRAC as the Grants Coordinator, together with a proposal on the details of the Small Grants Mechanism was submitted to and approved by the SRF-SS Steering Committee in July 2009. The same meeting approved the Support to SSRDF Project for funding under the Round 2 allocation. The Support to SSRDF Project was confirmed for funding for its initiation phase of US\$540,390, and the Small Grants Mechanism was confirmed with a project life-time allocation of US\$2,675,000.

In August 2009, UNDP was requested to serve as Participating UN Organization (PUNO) and Management Agent for contracting BRAC through a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) on its role as Implementing Partner (IP) and Grants Coordinator of the Small Grants Mechanism. The UNDP project document was prepared, and underwent an appraisal process, per UNDP procedures. In October 2009, the project document was signed by MoFEP, SSRDF, UNDP and BRAC, and the PCA was signed between BRAC and UNDP.

BRAC, as the Grants Coordinator, worked to ensure projects are implemented using NGO implementation modalities. The Small Grants Mechanism aims to provide an equitable distribution of small grants across all states.

SSRDF assumed a joint coordination and oversight function for the Small Grants Mechanism with BRAC. Its role includes chairing the Review Committee and ensuring the effective implementation of the mechanism with BRAC as well as overall monitoring and evaluation, and linking the mechanism to the broader aims and objectives of SRF-SS.

UNDP, as the Management Agent and PUNO, provides programmatic oversight of the performance of the Grants Coordinator, establishes performance benchmarks, and monitors performance on a regular basis.

Project Monitoring

1) Support to SSRDF Project

The monitoring arrangement for the SSRDF project included regular progress reports (monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual) and Quarterly Project Board meetings. The Project Board provided an oversight to the project through review quarterly financial and activity progress.

2) Small Grants Mechanism Project Monitoring

SSRDF and UNDP closely monitored and guided BRAC to ensure compliance and execution of its role as Grants Coordinator under the Small Grants Mechanism. Monitoring and disbursement tracking frameworks were established between SSRDF, the Technical Secretariat, BRAC and UNDP. BRAC established offices in seven states in 2009. Subsequently, BRAC successfully established offices in the remaining three states in order to monitor and support implementation of the Small Grants

Mechanism. Eight BRAC national staff monitored implementation across all 10 states. BRAC further developed and implemented a standardized questionnaire, and supporting guidelines to standardize field monitoring of the implementation of sub-grants. Throughout project implementation, UNDP oversaw BRAC’s monitoring of sub-grantees and provided quality assurance over the overall progress of grant implementation.

During 2010, BRAC conducted 57 monitoring missions to projects sites. Twelve LNGOs/CBOs in four states have yet to be monitored in Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei and Lakes since LNGOs/CBOs, which were selected during the second and third calls for proposals, are at the initial implementing stage. Therefore the monitoring will be conducted during the first and second month of 2011.

In addition, 24 LNGOs/CBOs that have received their final installments have been audited as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Number of LNGOs/CBOs Audited by State

State	Number of LNGOs/CBOs Audited
Central Equatoria	6
Eastern Equatoria	5
Jonglei	3
Lakes	4
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	2
Warrap	2
Western Equatoria	2
Total	24

In order to ensure strong coordination and ownership by SSRDF, weekly meetings were held between SSRDF, UNDP as Management Agent/PUNO and BRAC. The partners monitored progress, highlighted challenges and bottlenecks, and discussed ways to expedite delivery for the Small Grants Mechanism during the first half of 2010. The frequency of the meetings was reviewed during the third quarter of 2010, and partners decided to meet bi-monthly. The reason for this change was the reduction of the initial bottlenecks and the significant increase in project delivery and progress towards results demonstrated by BRAC in Quarter 2, 2010. Furthermore, 55 of the 57 selected LNGOs/CBOs from the first call for proposals had received their first training in project management and received their first installment to initiate activities. Therefore, more than one week between meetings was needed to assess the progress of those LNGOs/CBOs.

As per the Small Grants Mechanism project document, UNDP transferred US\$36,667 to SSRDF during the last quarter of 2010 specifically for the monitoring and evaluation of the Small Grants Mechanism. Therefore, joint SSRDF-UNDP monitoring and evaluation missions are at a planning stage and missions are expected to start within the first few months of 2011.

V. RESULTS

Summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs

The round 2 of SRF funding made significant contribution to communities in 2010. Seventy members of LNGOs/CBOs were trained in project planning and management from 69 LNGOs/CBOs. A total of 36 LNGOs/CBOs were involved in the training of 60 members on financial management. Ten schools were constructed, six others are under construction, and three blocks of classrooms have been completed, all spread across the 10 states. Twenty five boreholes have been drilled across five

states and three latrines were constructed in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Additionally, one primary care unit was constructed and equipped, as well as one dispensary in Upper Nile and Unity, respectively. Some 700 children have been demobilized and offered education in Leer County, Unity State. And finally more than 50 agriculture farms have been established (for poultry, vegetable and cereals) and Over 4000 feddans have been cultivated.

- 70 members of LNGOs/CBOs have been trained in project planning and management from 69 LNGOs/CBOs;
- 60 members from 36 LNGOs/CBOs have been trained in financial management;
- 66 LNGOs/CBOs received first installments, 51 received first and second installments and 15 received all three installments;
- 10 schools have been constructed, six others are under construction, and three blocks of classrooms have been completed, all spread across the 10 states;
- 25 boreholes have been drilled across five states and three latrines were constructed in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Additionally, one primary care unit was constructed and equipped, as well as one dispensary in Upper Nile and Unity, respectively;
- 700 children have been demobilized and offered education in Leer County, Unity State;
- More than 50 agriculture farms have been established (for poultry, vegetable and cereals); and
- Over 4000 feddans have been cultivated.

Key achievements and results

1) Support to SSRDF Project

Table 6: Key Achievements and Progress on Support to SSRDF Project

Result Area(s):	Achievements/Progress:
1. Multi-stakeholder agreement on the broad future role of SSRDF built and articulated in a strategic plan and concept of operations.	<p>1.1 Recruited a consultant to develop a strategic plan for SSRDF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft report reviewed by SSRDF and UNDP. <p>1.2 Planning initiated of a dialogue forum (planned for February 2011) on SSRDF’s role and mandate with key stakeholders.</p>
2. Organizational review and management structure of SSRDF carried out, and capacity development activities conducted.	<p>2.1 Procured and transferred office-related and operational assets and equipment to SSRDF.</p> <p>2.2 Recruited and deployed a UN Volunteer Information, Communication and Technology Specialist to SSRDF.</p> <p>2.3 Training plan developed and implemented as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seven SSRDF staff have been trained in financial management for development organizations and in governance and accountability; ▪ Six staff have been trained in project planning and management, two staff among them were trained in monitoring and evaluation; and ▪ One staff has been trained in procurement management and four staff in different administrative areas such as human resources. <p>2.4 SSRDF hosted an in-house training on basic computing skills for eight staff and three from the Central Equatoria State Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>2.5 Supported a commission of 12 members from GoSS ministries</p>

Table 6: Key Achievements and Progress on Support to SSRDF Project

Result Area(s):	Achievements/Progress:
	and commissions to attend the African Association for Public Administration and Management Conference (AAPAM) in South Africa from 15-19 Nov. 2010.
3. SSRDF enabled to participate in the Technical Secretariat and to support State Steering Committees in their oversight and monitoring of SRF-SS supported activities.	3.1 Monitoring visits have been conducted by SSRDF (including by the Chief Projects Coordinator), to Upper Nile, Unity, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States; and 3.2 Supported SSRDF participation in monitoring visits to Round 1 projects. Three monitoring missions were conducted to Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Western Equatoria States project sites. Coordination meetings were held with the respective State Steering Committees to discuss progress and issues affecting projects implementation.
4. Project management activities properly carried out.	3.3 Project Manager for the project recruited; and 3.4 Project Board established and two meetings were held in August and November 2010.

2) Small Grants Mechanism

Initially, since its inception in Quarter 4, 2009 until Quarter 1, 2010, the disbursements to LNGOs/CBOs through the Small Grants Mechanism were lower than expected. BRAC reported a total disbursement of SDG 82,500 (US\$34,375) in small grants to four LNGOs in only one state (Central Equatoria) for Quarter 1, 2010. This marked the first installment to LNGOs/CBOs through the Small Grants Mechanism. Implementation delays and low delivery was partly due to the appraisal, approval, and initiation of the project late in 2009 (when original plans were prepared earlier). Grant proposals from LNGOs/CBOs were only received in the last quarter of 2009, leaving inadequate time to undertake field verification of applicants/sub-grantees.

Although BRAC initially experienced challenges in executing its role as Grants Coordinator from late 2009¹ to Quarter 1, 2010, significant improvements in the selection of sub-grantees and related disbursements of small grants was demonstrated in Quarter 2, 2010. The Review Committee of the Small Grants Mechanism – with membership from SSRDF, UNDP (as Management Agent/PUNO), BRAC and the Technical Secretariat – selected a total of 55 LNGOs/CBOs. Due to communication bottlenecks between the selected LNGOs/CBOs and the Review Committee the total number was 15 selectees short of the planned target of 70 CBO/LNGOs total (seven per state).

A second call for proposals was launched in August 2010 to select another 15 LNGOs/CBOs from the five states where the target of seven LNGOs/CBOs had not been reached. Of the 26 LNGOs/CBOs which applied, nine met the selection criteria and were selected by the Review Committee. Sixtyfour LNGOs/CBOs were selected after the second call for proposals. Subsequently, a third call for proposals was launched through different media in Western Bahr el Ghazal in September 2010, as this was the only state where the target had not been met after the second call for proposals.

The third call for proposals was advertised in early September 2010. Due to the low number of proposals received, the period of submission had to be extended and the deadline for submission was pushed back to the second week of October 2010. Fourteen applications were received and

¹ UNDP sent a formal management letter to BRAC in December 2009 highlighting key performance issues to be addressed.

screened by the Review Committee. Finally, four applicants were selected however, on the condition of being revised by BRAC before being finally approved. Following recommendations from the Review Committee, BRAC contacted the four preselected CBOs and requested a readjustment to their budgets, updated copies of their registration certificates, or additional information on activities to be implemented. The revised proposals were finally approved and the PCAs with BRAC were signed.

After the third call for proposals, 68 LNGOs/CBOs were selected. The Review Committee decided that the process would remain open and BRAC would continue to receive proposals from Western Bahr el Ghazal State (the only state where the target had not been met). In October 2010, the Review Committee was convened and screened six proposals, from which one LNGO/CBO was selected. By the end of Quarter 4, 2010, the total number of selected LNGOs/CBOs that received sub-grants was 69, only one below the target of 70. (See Annex I for the list of the LNGOs/CBOs)

Progress Reporting and Results: BRAC’s progress reporting on the disbursements of small grants and implementation by LNGOs/CBOs was substandard during the first half of 2010. UNDP took corrective measures in Quarter 2, 2010 by withholding advances and providing technical assistance to BRAC until revised progress reports of acceptable standards were delivered. Quarter 3 BRAC narrative progress reports, despite having increased in overall quality, were missing accurate information about the progress and achievements gained from the LNGOs/CBOs. Moreover, UNDP had to review and provide support to BRAC to revise and correct their financial reports, causing further delays in disbursements. Meetings were held at UNDP and BRAC offices to work jointly with BRAC’s finance team to revise the financial information submitted. Moreover, a template, to track disbursements from BRAC to each of the LNGOs/CBOs per state and per installment, was prepared by UNDP and shared with BRAC. Regular updates, of the template, have been shared with UNDP.

Key achievements of projects implemented by LNGOs/CBOs that received funding through the Small Grants Mechanism are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of Progress on Results Delivered by LNGOs/CBOs through the Small Grants Mechanism

State	Progress
NBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two agricultural farms were set up and 2,220 persons (1,000 women and 1,220 men) benefited from the small grants, as they supported the cultivation of 1,000 hectares of agricultural land; • Three new schools in Aweil Center were constructed, including one adult education school and one primary school benefiting 1,200 individuals; and • An additional borehole was constructed during Quarter 3, 2010, bringing the total number of boreholes to seven, benefiting approximately 8,000 people in the surrounding communities.
Jonglei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One poultry farm and seven vegetable farms were established serving an estimated 1,000 beneficiaries; • Four boreholes were drilled; • Four classrooms were constructed in Ayod County, Liny Payam, benefiting a total of 200 pupils. 100 individuals will be enrolled in adult education, while 100 pupils will be enrolled in a nursery school; and • Three vegetable farms (gardens) in Bor County were created by a women’s association,

	<p>which will benefit 780 men and women.</p>
CES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One poultry farm was established in Quarter 2, 2010 in Juba County, now fully operational; • One more borehole (four in total) was constructed during Quarter 3, 2010 in Yei to serve approximately 6,500 beneficiaries; • 27 vegetable farms were cultivated in Juba and Morobo, serving 1,320 beneficiaries; and • Four classrooms for primary school were completed in Juba Bungu Payam, benefiting 800 beneficiaries.
EES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One more borehole (total of seven) was drilled during Quarter 3, 2010. Six others were drilled in Ikotos - serving 1,200 beneficiaries; • Two agricultural projects are underway for cultivating agricultural gardens for vegetables and sorghum. Both are benefiting 1,320 individuals in Magwi County; • Four schools were constructed and/or renovated in Magwi and Lafon Counties, and will benefit 880 students; and • Three new primary education classrooms were completed and 138 pupils are currently enrolled in Torit County.
Lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five LNGOs/CBOs reported that 1,853 feddans (778 hectares) of land was cultivated during Quarter 2, 2010; • 86 bags of sorghum and 132 bags of groundnut were distributed to 60 community groups in Cueibet County; • One new primary school was constructed in Yirol West Agany Payam, benefiting 800 pupils; • Three classrooms were constructed in Yirol West (four other classrooms are under construction); expected to benefit approximately 800 children; and • Two boreholes were drilled in Rumbek to benefit approximately 700 people. Additionally, one new borehole was drilled during Quarter 3, 2010 in Rumbek County, serving approximately 120 households.
WES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two vegetable farms were cultivated in Maridi, benefiting 800 individuals; and • One new primary school was constructed in Ibba County, benefiting 400 pupils.
Upper Nile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 102 feddans (43 hectares) of land for cereal crops were cultivated, involving 1,100 farmers, by two LNGOs/CBOs in Renk and Malakal; • 100 bags of sorghum were produced during the harvest, whereby 300 women benefited in Malakal County; • 90 bags of sorghum were harvested, benefiting approximately 400 people in Renk County; • One primary care unit was completed to provide health services to approximately 4,000 people in the catchment area of Long Chuk County; and • 1,000 feddans of land was cleared and prepared for cultivating sorghum in Maban County.
Unity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 vegetable farms were cultivated by two CBOs in Leer and Mayom County, involving approximately 530 people; • Education was organized for approximately 700 demobilized child soldiers in Leer

	<p>County;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six CBOs are implementing agricultural activities, currently harvesting approximately 62 feddans (26 hectares) of land, benefiting approximately 2660 individuals; • One dispensary with three rooms was constructed and equipped with a stethoscope, thermometers and testing machines in Mayom County, targeting 330 beneficiaries; • 35 beneficiaries were trained on general management and report writing in Mayom County; and • Six vegetable gardens were harvested in Leer County with an estimated harvest of one metric ton.
Warrap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One new primary school was constructed in Tonj East County, targeting 600 pupils; and • Five feddans (two hectares) of land was cultivated in Tonj East by one LNGO/CBO; three other LNGOs/CBOs started implementing agro-pastoral activities in Tonj East, Twic, and Tonj South Counties.
WBEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two new classrooms for a primary school were constructed, as well as an administrative block, a library room, a store, a kitchen, and a latrine for 400 pupils in Wau County.

Training of LNGOs/CBOs:

During 2010, BRAC conducted a total of seven workshops on project management and proposal writing targeting all selected LNGOs/CBOs. Trainings were organized in different sessions throughout the year, following the different calls for proposals launched by BRAC.

Additional project management and proposal writing training sessions were held in Quarter 2 with participants from 55 LNGOs/CBOs, in Quarter 3 with participants from 9 LNGOs/CBOs, and in Quarter 4 with participants from the remaining LNGOs/CBOs from Western Bahr el Ghazal State. Thus, the total number of LNGOs/CBOs trained in project planning was 69 LNGOs/CBOs with a total of 70 members. Upon completing the training, participants outlined the management structure of their respective projects to be funded through the Small Grants Mechanism. BRAC then signed PCAs with each of the participating LNGOs/CBOs.

In Quarter 2, 2010, BRAC conducted financial management training in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Jonglei States. This training focused specifically on the selected LNGOs/CBOs from these states. The following quarter, BRAC provided two more financial management training classes in Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal States, respectively. During this second session of trainings, BRAC targeted LNGO/CBO members from Eastern Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap States. In total, 60 members from 36 LNGOs/CBOs were trained in financial management (See Table 8).

Table 8: Number of LNGOs/CBOs Trained in Financial Management per State during 2010.

State	Selected LNGOs/CBOs invited	Select LNGOs/CBOs Trained	Participants
Jonglei	7	6	11
Central Equatoria	7	7	13
Western Equatoria	7	7	11
Eastern Equatoria	7	5	9
Western Bahr el	1	1	1

Ghazal			
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	7	5	9
Warrap	7	5	6
Total	43	36	60

Good Practices and Constraints

1) Support to SSRDF Project

Key issues that impacted the project's scope and overall expenditure amount include the uncertainty regarding the future role of SSRDF vis-a-vis MoFEP, budget limitations, and multi-year financing required for more comprehensive and longer-term support for building the institutional capacity of SSRDF. Discussions about the future role of SSRDF are ongoing within GoSS and a strategic plan is being developed. The SRF-SS Steering Committee did not make a decision on funding the project's 2010 annual work plan due to the need for more clarity on SSRDF's role and mandate, which delayed the recruitment of SSRDF staff.

2) Small Grants Mechanism

The high number of small grant proposals (81) during the last quarter of 2009 which needed to be verified at the field level, combined with South Sudan's logistical, operational, and security challenges, created a complicated process for full field verification. Given the pressure to deliver the Small Grants Mechanism quickly, full field verification was completed in approximately two months. Communications with LNGOs/CBOs was also challenging in areas where internet communications or phone networks were limited or unavailable.

Small grant approval processes were frequently delayed, holding up the final approval of projects by the Review Committee as well as the Inter-Ministerial Appraisal Committee. Another cause of delay was the insufficient number of bids received in response to the calls for proposals, and the low capacity of LNGO/CBO applicants. Limited technically qualified staff in the LNGOs/CBOs has negatively impacted the level of technology transfer at the community level.

Fund transfer to LNGOs/CBOs was a challenge once actual sub-contracting began, given the absence of banks in most states of Southern Sudan and the fact that many LNGOs/CBOs did not have bank accounts. BRAC resolved the issue by assisting some LNGOs/CBOs in opening bank accounts. Also, banks took longer than expected to process financial transactions, further delaying the transfer of funds to LNGOs and CBOs.

The limited attendance by the selected LNGOs/CBOs personnel for the proposal writing, project and financial management trainings was a major constraint. Some LNGOs/CBOs could not send their personnel to the training sessions due to lack of funds for transportation and poor communications infrastructure in their remote areas. BRAC resolved the issue by organizing several training classes in different states to ensure attendance by all LNGO/CBO sub-grantees. BRAC also enhanced communications to LNGOs/CBOs by using its field offices in the states. Monitoring of implementation of activities by LNGOs/CBOs was hampered due to the distance between various project sites in remote areas, limited or no communications infrastructure, and security concerns in some areas.

Implementation of the small grants projects by the LNGOs/CBOs was hampered, in some cases, by environmental factors, such as floods or pests. Some LNGOs/CBOs also faced difficulties in dealing

with private contractors for activities such as drilling boreholes. Due to the limited financial capacity of the LNGOs/CBOs and the fact that they received funds in installments, they were not always able to pay the contractors in a timely manner.

Moreover, during the selection process of applicants, the Review Committee noticed a number of similarities between some of the proposals. In addition, some of these proposals were of a higher quality than what would have been expected. The reason was that some LNGOs/CBOs had hired external sources to write their proposals. LNGOs/CBOs must be able to draft proposals and progress reports themselves as this is fundamental for their sustainability in terms of being able to access future funding.

In some states, the limited involvement of State Steering Committees hindered state ownership of some of the interventions, although county authorities were usually involved. An increased involvement of State Steering Committees would facilitate coordination between state and local partners and strengthen monitoring capacity at state levels.

(See Annex III and IV for a description of the challenges and issues).

VI. FUTURE WORK PLAN

1) Support to SSRDF Project

The planning of a dialogue forum with key stakeholders on SSRDF's role and mandate is underway. The forum has been tentatively rescheduled for the first quarter of 2011, depending on the outcome of the consultancy (to support the development of a strategic plan) and availability of key participants and stakeholders. SSRDF's strategic plan and concept of operations will be finalized in Quarter 1, 2011, following the outcome of the dialogue forum. A Capacity Development Specialist will be recruited for the implementation of the strategic plan and a Communications Specialist will be recruited to enhance the communications capacity of SSRDF. Both Specialists will be under International UN Volunteer contracts.

The project will support analyses and assessments of the institutional and human resource capacity constraints of SSRDF so that human resource capacity development support for core competencies can be provided. This includes areas such as public expenditure, procurement, and human resource management.

Other activities programmed for 2011 include study tours to neighboring countries to review and learn from other national fund mechanisms. Studying national fund mechanisms is important for GoSS which must also manage its pooled funds and coordinate this effort with SSRDF and MoFEP. Additionally, a transitional plan and exit strategy will be developed to guarantee national ownership, management, and sustainability of pooled funds.

Moreover, as part of SSRDF's role to support State Steering Committees in oversight and monitoring of SRF-SS supported activities, the project will support the training of State Steering Committee members on monitoring and project management skills. Finally, quarterly and annual reviews are planned for 2011.

2) Small Grants Mechanism

BRAC trained all 69 selected LNGOs/CBOs in project management and proposal writing. However the financial management trainings have not yet been completed. Training on financial management for LNGOs/CBOs in Unity and Lakes States is planned for January 2011.

A project proposal submitted by an LNGO/CBO from Western Bahr el Ghazal during the third call for proposals had been reviewed by the Review Committee at the end of 2010. The Committee agreed that the proposal had to be revised and resubmitted. If the proposal is approved, the target number of 70 LNGOs/CBOs will have been achieved. However, the revision will take place in early January 2011 and the Review Committee will have to take into account the fact that there will remain only three months for implementation.

BRAC will monitor the remaining 12 LNGOs/CBOs in Jonglei, Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap. UNDP, SSRDF, and the Technical Secretariat will conduct these as joint monitoring visits.

BRAC will continue to audit LNGOs/CBOs which have received their third and final installments. It is expected that BRAC will audit more than 45 LNGOs/CBOs. Simultaneously, an audit of the Small Grants Mechanism will be commissioned by UNDP in 2011 when these projects are completed, with the final report expected by May 2011.

In addition, an evaluation of the Support to SSRDF Project and the Small Grants Mechanism will be commissioned by UNDP in 2011 when the projects expire.

Annex I: List of LNGOs/CBOs by State, County and Sector

No.	State	County	CBO/LNGO	Project Title	Area of Work (Sector)
1	NBG	Aweil Centr	Gateway Education Center	School	Agriculture
2	NBG	Aweil Centr	Awuchier Rural Cooperation Society	Awurchier Rural Cooperative	Agri/WATSAN
3	NBG	Nyamlen	Gomjuer Thii Rural Development	Water and Sanitation	WATSAN
4	NBG	Aweil North	Hope Agency For relief And development(HARD)	Community Based Water	WATSAN
5	NBG	Aweil West	Aweil Women Agriculture Farmers Organization	Vegetable Cultivation	Agriculture
6	NBG	Aweil Centr	Lonypiu Charity Society	Awurchier Rural Cooperative	Education
7	NBG	Aweil Centr	Sudan Christ Ministry (SCM)	Building 4 Classrooms	Education
8	WRP	Tonj East	Pagor Trading and Investment Company Ltd	Ox Plough Farming	Agriculture
9	WRP	Twic	Sudan Production Aid	Community Based Water	WATSAN
10	WRP	Tonj South	Sudan and Education Development Association	Income Generation Initiative	Agriculture
11	WRP	Kwajok	Change Maker Sudan	Support Child and Mother Care	Health
12	WRP	Twic	Sudanese Voluntary Agency for Development	Twic Market Improvement	Agriculture
13	WRP	Tonj East	Luanyjang Youth for Development Association	Girls Primary School	Education
14	WRP	Tonj East	Deng Nhial Company Limited	Agriculture	Agriculture
15	LKS	Yirol West	Abang And Anuol Girls Development Initiative	School Construction	Education
16	LKS	Rumbek	Lok Auet Maring Trading Co Ltd	Ox Plough Farming	Agriculture
17	LKS	Rumbek	Resource Development Foundation For Africa (RDF)	Water and Sanitation	WATSAN
18	LKS	Wulu	Wulu Trading Co Ltd.	Mouldboard Ploughing	Agriculture
19	LKS	Cueibet	Atermoc for Trading And Investment Company Ltd	Ox Plough Farming	Agriculture
20	LKS	Yirol west	Abang Women Development Center	Support 10 Farmers Groups	Agriculture
21	LKS	Yirol East	Nyangbuot Trading And Investment Co Ltd.	Mouldboard Ploughing Farms	Agriculture
22	EEQ	Magwi	Obbo Community Development Organization (OCDA)	Construction and Refurbishment	Education
23	EEQ	Torit	Eastern Equatorial Women Organization	School Construction	Education
24	EEQ	Magwi	Need Service Education Agency (NSEA)	Community Girls Education	Education
25	EEQ	Magwi	Alwongi Rural Development Organization(ARDO)	Agri Food Security and Bulking	Agriculture
26	EEQ	Magwi	Agro-forestry and Environmental Development Association	Food Security	Agriculture
27	EEQ	Ikotos	Dongotono Community	Water and Sanitation	WATSAN

Annex I: List of LNGOs/CBOs by State, County and Sector

No.	State	County	CBO/LNGO	Project Title	Area of Work (Sector)
			Organization		
28	EEQ	Lafon	Evangelical Free Church of the Sudan (EFCS)	Water and Sanitation	WATSAN
29	CEQ	Kajo Keji	Southern Sudan Orphans Care	Household Food Security	Agriculture
30	CEQ	Juba	Bari Community Association (BC)	School Construction	Education
31	CEQ	Juba	Confident Children out of Conflict (CCC)	Classrooms for Street Children	Education
32	CEQ	Juba	PITA Women Association for Development	Food Security and Agriculture Development	Agriculture
33	CEQ	Juba	Human And Animals Development Organization	Poultry Keeping	Agriculture
34	CEQ	Yei River	Community Alternative for Transformation	Water and Sanitation	WATSAN
35	CEQ	Morobo	Sudan Peace And Education Development Programme (SPEDP)	Morobo County Organic Veg	Agriculture
36	WEQ	Mundri West	Mundri Relief And Development Association Agencies	Bangolo Recovery	Agriculture
37	WEQ	Mundri	Southern Sudan Community Development Aid (SSCDA)	Refugee Reintegration	Agriculture
38	WEQ	Ibba	Nabanga Development Association	Agriculture Development	Agriculture
39	WEQ	Mundri	Lacha Community And Economic Development (LCED)	Rustic Economic Recovery	Agriculture
40	WEQ	Amadi/Mundri	Ayi Rehabilitation And Development Association	Vegetable Growing	Agriculture
41	WEQ	Mundri West	Sudan Peace Foundation	Community Based School	Education
42	WEQ	Maridi/Ibba	Rural Action Against Hunger	Impact Oriented Settlement	Agriculture
43	JNG	Ayod	Episcopal Church of the Sudan	Church Community Adults and Nursery	Education
44	JNG	Akobo	Nile Hope Development Forum	Engaging Youth to Ensure Food	Agriculture
45	JNG	Bor	Gospel Apostolic Church of Sudan	Improving Education	Education
46	JNG	Bor	Bor Window Association	Poultry Keeping	Agriculture
47	JNG	Bor	Jalle Women Development	Agriculture Project	Agriculture
48	JNG	Bor	Duk Women Center For Development	Agriculture Project	Agriculture
49	JNG	Fangak	Standard Action Liaison focus (SALF)	Food Security and Livelihood	Agriculture
50	UTY	Leer	Assistant Mission for Africa (AMA)	Income Generation to Returnees	Agriculture
51	UTY	Mayom	Bull Pech Agricultural Project (BPAP)	Bull Pech Agriculture	Agriculture
52	UTY	Mayom	South Sudan Orphan Care Organization	Vegetable Growing	Agriculture
53	UTY	Leer	Nile On Aid of Hope (NOAH)	Livelihood Improvement	Agriculture

Annex I: List of LNGOs/CBOs by State, County and Sector

No.	State	County	CBO/LNGO	Project Title	Area of Work (Sector)
54	UTY	Mayom	Home of Grace & Strength	Peaceful Reconciliation	Education
55	UTY	Jekow	Upper Nile Initiative & Development Organization	We Aims for Community	Health
56	UTY	Regokona	Christ Mission Continuous Ministry	Economy Empowerment	Agriculture
57	UPN	Longechuk	Universal Relief And Development Organization for Sudan (URDOS)	Primary Health Care Unit	Health
58	UPN	Malakal	Youth Agency for Relief Rehabilitation and Development	Livelihood Improvement	Agriculture
59	UPN	Maban	Sudan Catholic Bishops Conference	Sustainable Livelihoods	Agriculture
60	UPN	Renk	Anyang Barr Cooperative Society	Winning the War of Hunger	Agriculture
61	UPN	Malakal	Mieben Charitable Society for Development	Food Security and Livelihoods	Agriculture
62	UPN	Malakal	Nile Foundation Aid	Small Scale Poultry Farm	Agriculture
63	UPN	Maiwut	Naath Community Development Services	Jekow Women Empowerment	Agriculture
64	WBG	Wau	South Sudan for Peace & Development	Community Based Water	WATSAN
65	WBG	Wau	El Shadai Organization	Agriculture and Food Security	Agriculture
66	WBG	Raja	Confident Relief and Rehabilitation Org	Education for Young Generation	Education
67	WBG	River Jur	Wagen Agency for Rehabilitation	Hygiene and Sanitation	WATSAN
68	WBG	Wau	Unity Cultural Center	Livelihood Agriculture	Agriculture
69	WBG	River Jur	Humanitarian Care Mission	Naari Jur Girls School	Education

Annex II: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs

N	Location		Project Title	Start date	End date	Approved Budget		Q1 Disbursements		Q2 Disbursements		Q3 Disbursements		Q4 Disbursements		Balance
	State	County				(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	
1	WBG	Wau	South Sudan for Peace & Development	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,00	25,00	0	0	18,00	7,50	0	0	0	0	17,50
2	WBG	Wau	El Shadai Organization	3/11/2010	3/3/2010	[67,10	[27,95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	WBG	Raja	Confident Relief and Rehabilitation Org	3/11/2010	3/3/2011	70,00	29,16	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,00	8,75	20,41
4	WBG	River Jur	Wagen Agency for Rehabilitation	3/11/2010	3/3/2011	65,18	27,15	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,50	8,14	19,01
5	WBG	Wau	Unity Cultural Center	3/11/2010	3/3/2011	[6500	[27,08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	WBG	River Jur	Humanitarian Care Mission	3/11/2010	3/3/2011	70,00	29,16	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,00	8,75	20,41
SUBTOTAL WBG						265,180	110,492	0	0	18,000	7,500	0	0	61,550	25,646	77,346
7	NBG	Aweil Centr	Gateway Education Center	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,00	25,00	0	0	48,00	20,00	0	0	0	0	5,000
8	NBG	Aweil Centr	Awuchier Rural Cooperation Society	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	70,00	29,16	0	0	56,00	23,33	14,00	5,83	0	0	0
9	NBG	Nyamlen	Gomjuer Thii Rural Development	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,00	27,08	0	0	52,00	21,67	0	0	13,00	5,41	0
10	NBG	Aweil North	Hope Agency For relief And development(HARD)	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,00	25,00	0	0	18,00	7,50	30,00	12,50	12,00	5,00	0
11	NBG	Aweil West	Aweil Women Agriculture Farmers Organization	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,00	27,08	0	0	19,50	8,12	32,50	13,54	13,00	5,41	0
12	NBG	Aweil Centr	Lonypiu Charity Society	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,00	25,00	0	0	48,00	20,00	0	0	0	0	5,000

Annex II: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs

N	Location		Project Title	Start date	End date	Approved Budget		Q1 Disbursements		Q2 Disbursements		Q3 Disbursements		Q4 Disbursements		Balance
	State	County				(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	
13	NBG	Aweil Centr	Sudan Christ Ministry (SCM)	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	21,000	8,750	49,000	20,417	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL NBG						450,000	187,500	0	0	262,500	109,375	125,500	52,292	38,000	15,833	10,000
14	WRP	Tonj East	Pagor Trading and Investment Company Ltd	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
15	WRP	Twic	Sudan Production Aid	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	0	0	0	0	17,500
16	WRP	Tonj South	Sudan and Education Development Association	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	0	0	5,000
17	WRP	Kwajok	Change Maker Sudan	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	0	0	18,958
18	WRP	Twic	Sudanese Voluntary Agency for Development	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	18,958
19	WRP	Tonj East	Luanyjang Youth for Development Association	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,416,67
20	WRP	Tonj East	Deng Nhial Company Limited	6/4/2010	6/3/2011	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	130,000	5,417	0
SUBTOTAL WRP						445,000	185,417	0	0	114,000	47,500	147,000	61,250	13,000	5,417	71,250
21	LKS	Yirol West	Abang And Anuol Girls Development Initiative	27/05/10	27/05/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	0	0	5,000
22	LKS	Rumbek	Lok Auet Maring Trading C o Ltd	27/05/10	27/05/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	13,000	5,417	0

Annex II: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs

N	Location		Project Title	Start date	End date	Approved Budget		Q1 Disbursements		Q2 Disbursements		Q3 Disbursements		Q4 Disbursements		Balance
	State	County				(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	
23	LKS	Rumbek	Resource Development Foundation For Africa (RDF)	27/05/10	27/05/11	60,00	25,00	0	0	18,00	7,50	30,00	12,50	0	0	5,000
24	LKS	Wulu	Wulu Trading Co Ltd.	27/05/10	27/05/11	60,00	25,00	0	0	18,00	7,50	30,00	12,50	12,00	5,00	0
25	LKS	Cueibet	Atermoc for Trading And Investment Company Ltd	12/8/2010	12/8/2011	70,00	29,16	0	0	21,00	8,75	35,00	14,583	0	0	5,833
26	LKS	Yirol west	Abang Women Developemnt Center	27/05/10	27/05/11	70,00	29,16	0	0	0	0	21,00	8,75	0	0	20,417
27	LKS	Yirol East	Nyangbuot Trading And Investment Co Ltd.	27/05/10	27/05/11	60,00	25,00	0	0	48,00	20,00	0	0	0	0	5,000
SUBTOTAL LKS						445,00	185,417	0	0	142,500	59,375	178,500	74,375	25,000	10,417	41,250
28	EEQ	Magwi	Obbo Community Development Organization (OCDA)	30/03/10	30/03/11	60,00	25,00	0	0	48,00	20,00	0	0	0	0	5,000
29	EEQ	Torit	Eastern Equatorial Women Organization	30/03/10	30/03/11	60,00	25,00	0	0	48,00	20,00	0	0	12,00	5,00	0
30	EEQ	Magwi	Need Service Education Agency (NSEA)	30/03/10	30/03/11	65,00	27,083	0	0	52,00	21,667	0	0	0	0	5,417
31	EEQ	Magwi	Alwongi Rural Development Organization(ARDO)	30/03/10	30/03/11	70,00	29,16	0	0	21,00	8,75	35,00	14,583	0	0	5,833

Annex II: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs

N	Location		Project Title	Start date	End date	Approved Budget		Q1 Disbursements		Q2 Disbursements		Q3 Disbursements		Q4 Disbursements		Balance
	State	County				(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	
32	EEQ	Magwi	Agro-forestry and Environmental Development Association	30/03/10	30/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	52,000	21,667	0	0	0	0	5,417
33		Ikotos	Dongotono Community Organization	30/03/10	30/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	48,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
34	EEQ	Lafon	Evangelical Free Church of the Sudan (EFCS)	30/03/10	30/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
SUB-TOTAL EEQ						445,000	185,417	0	0	288,500	120,208	67,500	28,125	12,000	5,000	32,083
35	CEQ	Kajo Keji	Southern Sudan Orphans Care	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	0	0	18,958
36	CEQ	Juba	Bari Community Association (BC)	26/03/10	26/03/11	75,000	31,250	0	0	60,000	25,000	0	0	15,000	6,250	0
37	CEQ	Juba	Confident Children out of Conflict (CCC)	23/12/09	23/12/10	75,000	31,250	22,500	9,375	37,500	15,625	0	0	0	0	6,250
38	CEQ	Juba	PITA Women Association for Development	23/12/09	23/12/10	65,000	27,083	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	0	0	5,417
39	CEQ	Juba	Human And Animals Development Organization	23/12/09	23/12/10	65,000	27,083	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	0	0	5,417
40	CEQ	Yei River	Community Alternative for Transformation	25/03/10	25/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
41	CEQ	Morobo	Sudan Peace And Education Development	23/12/09	23/12/10	70,000	29,167	21,000	8,750	35,000	14,583	0	0	14,000	5,833	0

Annex II: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs

N	Location		Project Title	Start date	End date	Approved Budget		Q1 Disbursements		Q2 Disbursements		Q3 Disbursements		Q4 Disbursements		Balance
	State	County				(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	
			Programme (SPEDP)													
SUB-TOTAL CEQ						480,000	200,000	82,500	34,375	236,500	98,542	32,500	13,542	29,000	12,083	41,458
42	WEQ	Mundri West	Mundri Relief And Development Association Agencies	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	32,500	13,542	5,417
43	WEQ	Mundri	Southern Sudan Community Development Aid (SSCDA)	26/03/10	26/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	30,000	12,500	0	0	5,000
44	WEQ	Ibba	Nabanga Development Association	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	32,500	13,542	5,417
45	WEQ	Mundri	Lacha Community And Economic Development (LCED)	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	52,000	21,667	13,000	5,417	0	0	0
46	WEQ	Amadi/Mundri	Ayi Rehabilitation And Development Association	26/03/10	26/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
47	WEQ	Mundri West	Sudan Peace Foundation	26/03/10	26/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	48,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
48	WEQ	Maridi/Ibba	Rural Action Against Hunger	26/03/10	26/03/11	70,000	29,167	0	0	21,000	8,750	49,000	20,417	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL WEQ						450,000	187,500	0	0	197,500	82,292	124,500	51,875	65,000	27,083	26,250
49	JNG	Ayod	Episcopal Church of the Sudan	4/10/2010	4/3/2011	60,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	7,500	17,500

Annex II: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs

N	Location		Project Title	Start date	End date	Approved Budget		Q1 Disbursements		Q2 Disbursements		Q3 Disbursements		Q4 Disbursements		Balance
	State	County				(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	
50	JNG	Akobo	Nile Hope Development Forum	29/03/10	29/03/11	65,00	27,08	0	0	19,50	8,12	0	0	32,50	13,54	5,417
51	JNG	Bor	Gospel Apostolic Church of Sudan	30/03/10	30/03/11	60,00	25,00	0	0	18,00	7,50	30,00	12,50	0	0	5,000
52	JNG	Bor	Bor Window Association	29/04/10	29/04/11	75,00	31,25	0	0	22,50	9,37	37,50	15,62	15,00	6,25	0
53	JNG	Bor	Jalle Women Development	30/03/10	30/03/11	70,00	29,16	0	0	56,00	23,33	0	0	0	0	5,833
54	JNG	Bor	Duk Women Center For Development	30/03/10	30/03/11	65,00	27,08	0	0	19,50	8,12	32,50	13,54	0	0	5,417
55	JNG	Fangak	Standard Action Liaison focus (SALF)	29/03/10	29/03/11	65,00	27,08	0	0	19,50	8,12	0	0	0	0	18,958
SUB-TOTAL JNG						460,00	191,67	0	0	155,00	64,583	100,00	41,67	65,500	27,292	58,125
56	UTY	Leer	Assistant Mission for Africa (AMA)	12/5/2010	12/3/2011	60,00	25,00	0	0	18,00	7,50	0	0	0	0	17,500
57	UTY	Mayom	Bull Pech Agricultural Project (BPAP)	20/05/10	20/03/11	75,00	31,25	0	0	22,50	9,37	37,50	15,62	0	0	6,250
58	UTY	Mayom	South Sudan Orphan Care Organization	12/5/2010	12/3/2011	65,00	27,08	0	0	19,50	8,12	32,50	13,54	13,00	5,41	0
59	UTY	Leer	Nile On Aid of Hope (NOAH)	12/5/2011	12/3/2010	65,00	27,08	0	0	19,50	8,12	32,50	13,54	0	0	5,417
60	UTY	Mayom	Home of Grace & Strength	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	70,00	29,16	0	0	0	0	21,00	8,75	0	0	20,417
61	UTY	Jekow	Upper Nile Initiative & Development Organization	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	51,45	21,43	0	0	0	0	15,43	6,43	25,72	10,71	4,288

Annex II: Funds Disbursed to LNGOs/CBOs

N	Location		Project Title	Start date	End date	Approved Budget		Q1 Disbursements		Q2 Disbursements		Q3 Disbursements		Q4 Disbursements		Balance
	State	County				(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	(SDG)	(US\$)	
62	UTY	Regokona	Christ Mission Continuous Ministry	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	0	0	20,417
SUB-TOTAL UTY						456,450	190,188	0	0	79,500	33,125	159,935	66,640	38,725	16,135	74,288
63	UPN	Longechuk	Universal Relief And Development Organization for Sudan (URDOS)	20/04/10	20/03/11	60,000	25,000	0	0	18,000	7,500	0	0	30,000	12,500	5,000
64	UPN	Malakal	Youth Agency for Relief Rehabilitation and Development	20/04/10	20/03/11	65,000	27,083	0	0	19,500	8,125	32,500	13,542	0	0	5,417
65	UPN	Maban	Sudan Catholic Bishops Conference	20/04/10	20/03/11	70,000	29,167	0	0	19,500	8,125	0	0	0	0	21,042
66	UPN	Renk	Anyang Barr Cooperative Society	12/8/2010	20/03/11	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	35,000	14,583	5,833
67	UPN	Malakal	Mieben Charitable Society for Development	12/8/2010	20/03/11	69,307	28,878	0	0	0	0	20,792	8,663	0	0	20,215
68	UPN	Malakal	Nile Foundation Aid	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	70,000	29,167	0	0	0	0	21,000	8,750	0	0	20,417
69	UPN	Maiwut	Naath Community Development Services	12/8/2010	12/3/2011	69,300	28,875	0	0	0	0	20,790	8,663	34,650	14,438	5,775
SUB-TOTAL UPN						473,607	197,336	0	0	57,000	23,750	116,082	48,368	99,650	41,521	83,698
TOTALS						4,370,237	1,820,932	82,500	34,375	1,551,000	646,250	1,051,517	438,132	447,425	186,427	515,748

Type	CHALLENGES
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some LNGOs/CBOs encountered problems dealing with contractors. For example, drilling boreholes, construction of facilities etc. Payment conditions were not properly defined. Sometimes, LNGOs/CBOs were pressured from the contractor after completing the work, without bearing in mind that LNGOs/CBOs received funds in three different installments and; therefore, were unable to pay in a timely manner. • Lack of operational banking systems at the county level forced LNGOs/CBOs to open bank accounts in the state capitals, obliging them to carry large amounts of cash.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the project activities were affected by floods during the rainy season. • Floods also affected the monitoring activity done by BRAC as roads become inaccessible due to flooding in Warrap and Upper Nile States. • Drought and insect plagues and pests have affected vegetable production in some areas.
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the media (TV, newspapers, and radio) utilized for the announcement of the Request for Proposals were not operating in some counties, limiting the information to those regions. • The high variety of languages and dialects used among the different LNGOs/CBOs, and the limited English of some of their members, hindered communication and the learning of concepts during workshops. It also affected the day-to-day communication between BRAC and LNGOs/CBOs. • Communication networks were not always reliable in remotes areas, including internet and mobile phones. It was not possible for BRAC to transmit general communications to all LNGOs/CBOs at the same time. Therefore it was transmitted bilaterally to each of the LNGOs/CBOs. • Late approvals of LNGOs/CBOs caused delays. As a result, some LNGOs/CBOs selected during the second or third calls for proposals will have less time to implement their projects. • The wide distribution of the projects and poor road conditions in some areas, affected the pace of BRAC monitoring activities. • The large variety of activities and high number of work plans to manage, complicated the development of a common monitoring framework. • The need to develop a Letter of Agreement between SSRDF and UNDP delayed the disbursement of funds to SSRDF for conducting monitoring activities. • The resignation of BRAC's Monitoring and Evaluation officer in Q3 2010 hindered the capacity of BRAC to conduct field visits; the LNGOs/CBOs visited during the quarter was reduced significantly.
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparations and conduct of the general elections in South Sudan during the first and second quarter of 2010 posed a variety of operational constraints to implementing partners and delayed and/or disrupted the implementation of some project activities.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some projects have seen activities suspended or significantly delayed due to insecurity in target areas. These included projects in Akobo in Jonglei State and Central Rumbek in Lakes State.
Regulatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target number of LNGOs/CBOs (70) to be selected was not reached, partially due to some CBOs not fulfilling one of the selection criteria, namely the need to be a registered LNGO/CBO.

Key Issues

- Initial narrative and financial reports (Q1, Q2) submitted by BRAC as the Round 2 Implementing Agent, did not meet the expected level of quality.
- Low initial pace for disbursement; selection of LNGOs/CBOs took longer than expected.
- Some of the project activities were affected by floods during the rainy season; crop affectation; and a school building collapse in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. LNGOs/CBOs in Warrap were forced to temporary stop activities because of the floods.
- One LNGO/CBO in Western Equatoria reported that vegetable cultivations were affected by insect plagues and pests.
- BRAC commented that the disbursement scheme to LNGOs/CBOs is too rigid with fixed amounts for each of the three tranches for some of the activities to be funded. LNGOs/CBOs constructing facilities, drilling boreholes, or procuring tools had to upfront costs, due to delays in the disbursement process during the initial implementation periods of their projects.
- The low capacity of project writing/project design skills led to a low number of application submissions during the selection process. On the other hand, some LNGOs/CBOs with good writing skills could not be selected, because they were not officially registered as an LNGO/CBO.
- The low project management capacity of some LNGOs/CBOs affected their ability to fulfill their reporting requirements. Often, they missed submission deadlines or implemented activities at a slower pace than expected.
- Internal audits carried out by BRAC showed that some LNGOs/CBOs did not maintain proper internal financial controls, and vouchers and receipts were not recorded properly.
- There was no coordination system put in place between BRAC, LNGOs/CBOs, and state authorities. Furthermore, BRAC did not report on progress systematically to authorities at the state level.
- Weekly project board meetings were effective during the selection and screening process. However, when sub-granting commenced, the meetings appeared to be too frequent and did not allow enough time to follow up on progress made and challenges faced by LNGOs/CBOs.
- BRAC found out that in some cases, some LNGOs/CBOs, due to their low proposal writing capacity, paid an external source to write their proposals and progress reports. This hindered the capacity building aim of the programme.
- Some LNGOs/CBOs failed to participate in the capacity building workshop allegedly due to lack of funding to cover costs for participation.
- Due to weak coordination with state authorities, boreholes drilled have not yet been reported to the line ministry for recording and maintenance checking. All schools should also be recorded under the respective State Ministries of Education.

Annex V: Geographic Coverage of the Small Grants Mechanism by County

