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Sudan BRIDGE Annual Progress Report Fiscal Year 2009

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOTR	Agreement Officer's Technical Representative
AWCO	Aweil Women's Community Organization
BOG	Board of Governors
CAG	Community Action Group
CBO	Community Based Organization
COP	Chief of Party
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DG	Democracy & Governance
FaaB	Farming as a Business
GOSS	Government of South Sudan
HR	Human Resources
ICA	Institutional Capacity Assessment
LG	Local Government
LGAO	LG administrative officers
LGDF	Local Government Development Fund
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MARF	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MRWI	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
NBG	Northern Bahr el Ghazal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
RWD	Rural Water Department
SMOE	State Ministry of Education
TOT	Training-of-Trainers
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Value Chain
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WSG	Women's Support Group
WUC	Water User Committee
BRIDGE	Building Responsibility in the Delivery of Government Services Program

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the first nine months of Sudan BRIDGE (BRIDGE) implementation. BRIDGE established compounds in Juba, Aweil, Kuajok, and Bentiu, recruited over 90 staff members, procured office and residential equipment and furniture, established relationships with State and Local Government counterparts and target communities, and launched program activities in all five components.

During this period, the program encountered many challenges associated with program startup and operations in Southern Sudan, such as recruiting, procurement, logistics, and communications. A set-aside of customs tax exemptions delayed importation of essential equipment including residential and office housing units and vehicles for more than two months, after the rainy season had begun. The program was asked to donate two vehicles to the Ministry of Agriculture. Staff evacuations for health and security reasons hampered progress, most notably in Unity State where frequent restrictions on movements were declared. Difficulties in accessing State and LG counterparts and keeping scheduled meetings also affected progress. Program management and staff adapted to these challenges through sheer persistence and a variety of creative solutions.

Qualitative Impact

BRIDGE is a relatively new program but it has achieved significant qualitative impact in transforming the mindset of key State and LG actors in the transition from relief to development. Forging relationships with more than 30 government offices and setting the stage for development activities is a significant feat where government counterparts are accustomed to humanitarian and relief interventions.

Similarly, the program staff has successfully trained CAGs in the development approach and carefully managed expectations. This sets the stage for all BRIDGE activities.

Component strategies are continuously evaluated to ensure that program activities are aimed at the longer-term goal of sustainable improvement in State and LG service delivery capacity, successful livelihoods earnings, increased access to clean water and sanitation facilities and the provision of basic education to children

Quantitative Impact

- 20 institutional capacity assessments completed and measured for key ministries
- 29 sub-national government entities receiving training
- 36 Community Action Groups and Women Support Groups formed
- 34 producer groups and 839 individuals received agricultural productivity training
- 336 farmers have already adopted new technologies or practices
- 324 individuals received agriculture micro-grants
- 65 government extension agents received technical training

- 32 demonstration plots established
- 51 Water User Committees formed
- 60 boreholes drilled
- 107 pumps (boreholes) rehabilitated or repaired
- 83,500 people in target areas have access to improved drinking water
- 94 individuals received a three-day training on sanitation
- 30,956 individuals received a one-day sanitation and hygiene training¹
- 239 people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities

Project Administration

Remote and often uncomfortable living and working circumstances makes recruiting qualified staff difficult and contributes to staff attrition. All three Team Leaders have been replaced, and the project has still been unable to fill two of the Governance positions, including the Senior Governance Advisor, a key position. The Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) has assumed the responsibilities of the Senior Governance Advisor in the interim.

Recruiting talented local staff is also challenging, especially for field staff where State and Local Government exerts pressure to hire directly from the state. Many NGOs are competing for relatively few English and computer literate indigenous professionals. BRIDGE management has responded to this limitation by hiring locally for lower-level positions and by providing training opportunities to staff.

Delays in receiving customs clearance prevented program vehicles and essential equipment and supplies from reaching field sites for nearly two months, by which time the rainy season had begun. Drilling subcontractors were unable to get equipment into the country in time to drill boreholes. Customs issues, rains, and other logistics problems delayed installation of prefabricated housing and office units. To date, only eight of the 21 units are installed. The remaining units are in process. BRIDGE management was able to procure seven used prefabricated units with USAID approval to establish the Warrap Compound. The Unity Compound has required significant rehabilitation due to faulty construction. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, the staff are staying in various camps and hotels and working under trees on the program compound.

Security issues delayed project progress, mostly in Unity State where movement restrictions and compound lockdowns were announced frequently. Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBS) and Warrap also experienced movement restrictions, though less often. All field staff were relocated to Juba for one week when fighting in Malakal flared up.

¹ One-day trainings are not reported because they do not meet the 24-hour criteria. BRIDGE has determined that one day is sufficient for the topic.

Health issues also presented a barrier, as many staff became ill due to poor food hygiene, water borne diseases, or malaria. Many staff returned to Juba or Nairobi to seek medical attention, and two were evacuated under emergency circumstances.

II. PROGRAM PROGRESS AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Areas of Operation

NBG	Warrap	Unity	
<i>Aweil North</i>	<i>Gogrial West</i>	<i>Mayom</i>	<i>Rubkona</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malual North • Malual West • Malual Centre • Ariath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gogrial • Kuac North • Kuac South • Akon South • Akon North • Alek West • Alek North • Riau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bieh • Kuerboune • Kueryiek • Mankien • Ngop • Pup • Riak • Ruathnyibuol • Wangbuor • Wangkei 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bentiu Town • Budaang • Dhorbor • Nhialdiu • Norlamwel • Rubkotne • Wathjaak
<i>Aweil West</i>	<i>Twic</i>	<i>Abiemnhom</i>	<i>Guit</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayat East • Gomjuer West • Gomjuer East • Gomjuer Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turalei • Wunrock • Aweng • Ajak-Kuac • Akoc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abiemnhom • Awarping • Bangbang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuerguini • Wathyona
	<i>Tonj North</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man-Loor • Awuul • Pagol • Warrap 		
	<i>Tonj South</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonj 		

Summary of Progress & Achievements by Component

Component I: Strengthen the Capacity of Local Government to Deliver Social Services and Promote Economic Growth

In its nine months of operation, BRIDGE established formal channels of communication and mechanisms for regular interactions with key state and local government actors. For instance, BRIDGE has created Advisory Committees in NBG and Unity states². These mechanisms enabled BRIDGE to identify sound points of entry for helping state and local gov-

² The Committees are to be chaired either by the governors or designees or BRIDGE-appointed point of contact. They are composed of BRIDGE targeted line ministries and county commissioners. The committees were created to (1) provide input into the BRIDGE planning process, including advice on local priorities and project sequencing, (2) help anticipate and overcome project obstacles, (3) facilitate cross-sectoral coordination among relevant government entities, and (4) monitor project progress. To date, only the Unity State committee had the first embryonic meetings, which took place in September 2009 to introduce the objectives of the BRIDGE governance assessment and provide a debrief on initial findings and proposed interventions.

ernment counterparts build capacity to adopt systems and practices, such as town hall meetings, that promote government effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and transparency.

BRIDGE conducted 20 Institutional Capacity Assessments of State and Local Government offices during the First Quarter. Out of a possible score of 44, most institutions scored one or less, reflecting the nascent stage of governmental development and the absence of needed resources and systems. Key barriers include:

- Staff are poorly trained, unqualified, and lack technical skills
- Staff have a poor understanding of jobs, roles, and responsibilities
- Poor horizontal and vertical communication between GOSS, State and Local Government
- Poor communication between Local Government and communities
- Poor English language skills present a barrier to understanding official government laws and regulations (which are stated in English)
- Poor government infrastructure and a lack of infrastructure and office equipment
- Mismanagement of limited resources
- Scarcity of qualified candidates
- State and Local Government institutions have a strong dependency on GOSS

In response to these findings the BRIDGE program focused activities on assessing, identifying, and creating the foundations to strengthen:

- **Vertical linkages** between GOSS, state and county governments to disseminate and encourage the roll-out and adoption of GOSS laws, policies guidelines, and procedures to states and local government level;
- **Identification of mechanisms to enhance cross-sectoral planning and budgeting** in order to improve the quality of existing processes and contributions of various line ministries as a means to create ownership and models of cooperation;
- **Interaction between citizens and government** as a means to increase responsiveness, accountability, and transparency, building the ability of government to plan, design, and implement realistic and coherent services, and increasing mechanisms for citizens' participation and oversight capacity.

Task 1.1: Improve State and Local Government Capacity in Selected Functional Areas

Sector Policy Workshops for State and Local Government

In June 2009, in partnership with the GOSS Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), BRIDGE sponsored a workshop to disseminate the new GOSS Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) policy targeting the states of Warrap, Unity, and NBG. Each of these states was represented at both the state and county level by government officials responsible for the water sector and by NGOs working in the sector. In addition to the BRIDGE target states, the states of Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Jonglei were also represented.

A total of 87 participants attended the two-and-a-half day workshop. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Explain the WASH policy to the state and county levels, focusing on the rural water and sanitation section of the policy;
- Answer questions and solicit guidance from GOSS regarding the policy and its implementation at the state and county level;
- Develop concrete, but realistic, steps for dissemination at the state and county level.

Encouraging women's participation

Participants from all three states agreed that women's participation is important and should be promoted and encouraged. Water officials suggested establishing water points closer to the communities so women do not have to walk so far to gather water, increasing the number of household latrines, and designing hygiene education specifically for women and girls.

This workshop was the first time that state and Local Government officials had an opportunity to meet and interact with their counterparts at the GOSS level, as well as with their peers from other states. These vertical and horizontal linkages are crucial to improve cross-sectoral communication and collaboration across all levels of government and to lay the groundwork for the dissemination of good governance practices.

As a result of the workshop, GOSS gained a clearer understanding of what is going on in the states, and recognized the need to actively participate in the dissemination and implementation of the policy at state and county level. Each state recognized the need to develop specific guidelines and instructions to complement the general nature of the policy, to share its ownership, and to guarantee communities' participation in its implementation.

Participants also began to develop next steps for implementing the specific components of the policy, focusing on solutions to address key challenges.

Key challenges	Proposed solutions
Lack of staff to provide ongoing monitoring and assistance to Water Committees	To develop a plan to train drilling supervisors and ensure their inclusion in government payroll
Competing priorities for drilling sites	To organize open and transparent community meetings that facilitate communication, understanding of needs, and collective consensus building
Lack of funds to procure spare parts for pumps or slabs for pit latrines	To encourage community contributions for the cost of operations and maintenance of their water points

During Year I, BRIDGE also worked collaboratively with the GOSS Ministry of Agriculture to plan an agenda for an upcoming Agriculture workshop. The goal of this workshop will be to identify strategic priorities and build government capacity to develop strategic plans and policies in partnership with BRIDGE targeted states of agriculture.

English Training for State and Local Government Officials

In August 2009 BRIDGE began ten-month English language training sessions targeting a total of 260 state and Local Government officials. This activity is implemented by Windle Trust, which deployed tutors to state headquarters and BRIDGE-targeted counties. Windle Trust uses Basic English training materials pre-approved by GOSS and state Ministries of Education.

These trainings have shown high demand and success in providing government officials with tools to overcome one of the barriers affecting the functioning of targeted government institutions. Trainees include officials from BRIDGE-targeted institutions as well as other line ministries such as the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Information, and representatives from Governor's office.

Financial management

In response to USAID's request, the BRIDGE team will strengthen the capacity of the state Ministries of Finance (MOF) to successfully develop or adopt and use tools and systems to effectively track, manage, control and report real time budget execution.

Activities to address this area are currently under design. However, as one of the first steps to support financial management strengthening in all three states, in July 2009, BRIDGE provided introductory accounting and bookkeeping training, conducted under the auspices of the Government Accounting Training Center.

A total of 47 government officials (mainly accountants) from State MOF, Ministries of Local Government (MOLG), and BRIDGE-targeted line ministries were trained. The training focused on the following topics:

- The updated financial coding structure, payment procedures, and financial forms of the GOSS;
- The importance of and procedures for the correct coding of revenue and expenditures, including salaries, allowances, and purchase of goods and services;
- Why there was a need and how to operate official Government registers in accordance with procedures;
- The relationship between budget and expenditures, and the importance of budget ceilings;
- The objectives of an effective system of internal control, and the purpose of bill and expenditure control registers and supporting documents.

Human Resources Development and Tax administration

Activities to address these two areas are currently under design. However, preliminary findings of the governance assessment conducted in September 2009 identified the following challenges and illustrative activities:

Key challenges	Illustrative activities
Limited technical skills within directorates of labor, public services and human resources	Provide Introductory Human Resource Management training and Leadership and Management training

Limited understanding of re-form/rationalization process	ment training to senior and supervisory levels ³
No formal/standardized staffing patterns, classification and compensation systems, or job descriptions	Update organizational charts and staffing patterns Use or adopt templates for job descriptions for project-relevant positions Collect data to provide input to the GOSS-piloted Human Resource Information System
Lack of coordination between County, State, National	Facilitate a workshop at GOSS level on the newly enacted Taxation and Local Government Acts ⁴
Inadequate reporting systems (forms used to summarize info)	Provide tax collection and reporting trainings ⁵
No taxpayer education programs	Conduct a tax awareness campaign
No appeal systems to deal with taxpayer complaints	

Task 1.2: Improve Cross-Sectoral Planning and Budgeting

Interagency Cooperation at State and County Level

In June 2009, using the training materials developed by Local Government Board and UNDP's Local Government Recovery Project, BRIDGE supported a participatory planning and budgeting training for Local Government administrative officers in NBG. The training addresses planning and budgeting following a bottom up approach, underlying the importance of citizens' participation in identifying their development priorities, as a means to create a sense of awareness, ownership, and accountability.

Inter-Agency Planning & Budgeting

During the WASH policy workshop, in response to the need for recruiting qualified staff, GOSS MWRI officials pointed out the need to collaborate with both GOSS Ministries of Labor and Public Services and Human Resource development and Finance and Economic Planning in order to have access to the necessary funding. States and counties must use appropriate mechanisms and channels to develop and submit realistic plans and budgets that reflect increases in staffing levels.

The training was facilitated by Master trainers of the State MOLG for 24 Local Government administrative officers, including planners, executive officers, executive directors, and payam administrators from the five counties of NBG state. Participants were taken through each stage of the county planning and budgeting process and were provided with consultation on needs prioritization, planning, and budget templates and guidelines. Training topics included:

³ These activities will be implemented in close collaboration with GOSS Ministry of Labor, Public Service and Human Resource Development, and Skills for Southern Sudan program.

⁴ This activity will be implemented in collaboration with GOSS Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) and USAID funded Deloitte project.

⁵ This activity will be implemented in close collaboration with GOSS MFEP, governors' offices, state MOF and MOLG.

local government financial management and budgeting, introduction to gender issues, local government structure, and the 2009 Local Government Act.

This training represented the first opportunity for the Master trainers to share their knowledge with fellow local government officers, marking an important step in building the internal capacity of the state Ministries and providing Local Government officials with the effective tools to conduct planning and budgeting exercises at the county, payam, and boma level.

In partnership with the State MOLG, a similar training will be conducted in Warrap State in October 2009.

Task 1.3: Deepen the Culture of Democracy

BRIDGE increases transparency by linking communities to local governments. In its nine months of operation, BRIDGE has fostered 15 town hall meetings and established 36 Community Action Groups (CAGs). The Community Action Groups serve as a mechanism for people at the grassroots level to aggregate and articulate their concerns to their local government officials. As such, the CAGs are instilling democratic habits by bringing people together to build consensus on issues of importance to the community, to vote on those issues, and to choose their own leaders. This is democracy in action. (See Component 2 below for more information on CAGs).

While activities that demonstrate democracy in action are essential, fostering a culture and expectation of responsibility, accountability, and transparency is also important. In addition to the CAGs, BRIDGE has also provided training to 29 Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs). Like the CAGs, the PTAs provide an opportunity for parents to have a voice in the educational decisions that affect their children's lives and build a culture and expectation of responsibility, accountability, and transparency.

Town Hall Meetings

Through CAG formation process, BRIDGE facilitated 15 town hall meetings focusing on the identification and prioritization of community needs and the development of action plans. In many cases, these meetings have been the first time that government officials have visited some of the remote payams and bomas.

These meetings bring together boma and payam administrators, community representatives (such as traditional chief and leaders), farmers, as well as women and youth groups.

Town hall meetings provide an opportunity for community members to discuss and resolve issues in an open, democratic way, serving as a forum for community members to collectively inform and make requests to the government based on their needs.

Local Government Development Fund

Town Hall Meetings Foster responsibility

Community members have commented that town hall meetings – and the presence and active participation of government officials – makes them feel more responsible, and that what they are doing is important. One community member noted: *“If someone is coming to visit us, we better have something to show them!”*

A total of 25 LGDF projects, developed and submitted by Local Government and CAGs, have been approved and identified. Projects represent a wide variety of activities, from Teachers' Competency examination tests, to motorcycles or bicycles for extension officers and education supervisors. The total amount committed to date is \$391,426 with an in-kind contribution of about \$62,439. (See Annex III for a summary of Local Government Development Fund (LGDF) progress).

While the process of reviewing and approving LGDF projects is yet to be finalized, selected LGDF projects has been driven by government priorities, community demands, and the following program interests:

- Gradually strengthening government capacity to deliver services. For instance, in Warrap state, the State Ministries of Education committed to provide teachers and maintenance staff for the school for the Ameth Primary School, while the community will provide labor and bricks to construct the foundation and walls. BRIDGE will provide the roofing and work with the SMOE to ensure that the Tendering and Procurement process is transparent and compliant with GOSS guidance.
- Increasing citizens' access to peace dividends, such as access to education materials (e.g. textbooks, blackboards).

Component 2: Strengthen the Capacity of Communities and Government to Jointly Address Community Needs

Increasing the level and quality of interaction and decision-making between state and local governments and the communities they serve is a crucial element of democratic improvements. BRIDGE focuses its approach on facilitating the creation or strengthening of community groups whereby people come together for a common purpose and articulate the group's needs and concerns to the government. All of BRIDGE's work is, in the larger sense, geared toward building community participation at grassroots level—toward connecting people and governments in constructive ways, both formally and informally.

The purpose of the CAGs are to help communities identify, prioritize, and address communal needs; to provide communities with a voice to government; and to present communities with a forum in which to consider community development and governmental responsibilities. To date, BRIDGE has established 36 CAGs in the three states in which the program works.

Task 2.1: Facilitate the Development of Community Organizations

Formation of Community Action Groups

BRIDGE facilitates the formation of CAGs and provides these groups with training on community empowerment, agriculture practices, sanitation and hygiene, gender equity, literacy, numeracy, and English language. Additionally, because women may not be free to speak openly in a mixed-gender forum, BRIDGE facilitates Women's Support Groups (WSGs) as a separate entity attached to CAGs.

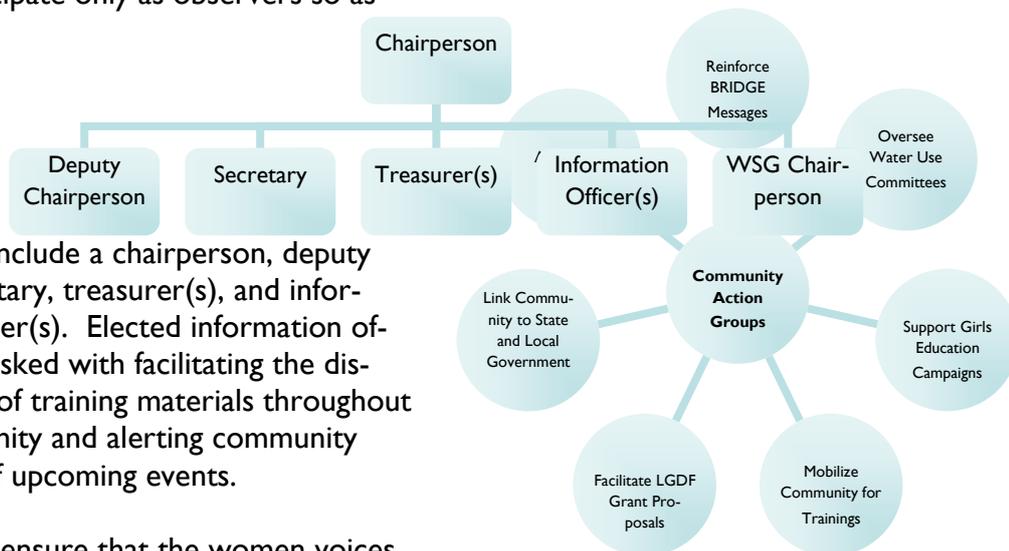
The formation process begins with traditional community leaders and quickly expands to involve as many as 500 community members in electing CAG leadership. BRIDGE also works with the CAGs on community mapping and informal PRA exercises to inventory community strengths and resources; identifying and prioritizing community resources and needs; ranking prioritized needs⁶; and creating a Community Development Plan (CDP).

	NBG	Warrap	Unity	Total
CAGs Formed	11	12	13	36
WSGs Formed	11	12	13	36
Membership Male	160	190	149	499
Membership Female	178	131	378	687
Total Membership	338	321	527	1,186

It is important to note that the process of electing CAG leadership is often the first exposure that many community members have had to a democratic election process. Community members nominate candidates and then queue behind their candidate of choice. Village chiefs participate only as observers so as not to influence voting.

Typical CAG

structures include a chairperson, deputy chair, secretary, treasurer(s), and information officer(s). Elected information officers are tasked with facilitating the dissemination of training materials throughout the community and alerting community members of upcoming events.



In order to ensure that the women voices of women are heard and their needs and perspectives are taken into account in community planning, BRIDGE targets 50% female membership in CAG leadership. In the 36 CAGs that have been formed so far, women comprise 40% of the overall membership and hold 68 leadership positions. Working alongside the CAGs, WSGs serve as a focal point for women-specific activities and also serve as a 'safe' place for women to share their experiences and visions for the community.

⁶ The most commonly identified needs have included school rehabilitation, agricultural training, and increased access to water and/or health services

WSG members have been instrumental in raising gender awareness during community meetings and town hall discussion sessions.

CAGs serve as an efficient mechanism for strengthening communications between State and Local Government and communities. Government officials, from extension officers to state ministers, attend and participate in various trainings and exercises to identify and prioritize community needs. Likewise, payam administrators and county-level officials regularly attend CAG meetings with BRIDGE staff. Working in collaboration with local government, CAGs have generated LGDF proposals that incorporate Local Government contributions and reflect State and Local Government plans. Such linkages between communities and local government will help sustain the CAGs and make both parties more accountable and responsive.

CAGs serve many roles and enable BRIDGE to reach communities efficiently. They nominate trainees and mobilize the communities for activities under education, livelihoods, and WASH components; they generate applications for LGDF proposals; and they serve as the ongoing champion of the lessons disseminated through BRIDGE. Additionally, CAGs enable better Monitoring & Evaluation of the program by helping to locate beneficiaries for follow-up visits and by assisting in activity documentation.

Task 2.2: Strengthen the Quality of Interaction Between Communities and Local Government

(See Town Hall Meetings and LGDF under Task 1.2)

Task 2.3: Improve Community Wellbeing Through Support for Micro-Projects

(See LGDF under Task 1.2)

Component 3: Increase Food Security and Promote Rapid, Broad-Based, and Self-Sustaining Economic Growth through Development of the Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, and Non-timber Forest Product Sectors

BRIDGE has trained 824 people in various agriculture productivity topics, including extension methodology, value chain analysis, and fish drying, as well as ox-plow use and manufacturing. Demonstration plots have been established in 32 communities as a means of disseminating new technologies and practices while encouraging sustainable agricultural practices and increase community stewardship. These plots will serve more than 40,000 community members.

- 824 Individuals received agricultural sector productivity training
- 34 Producers' organizations and/or women's organizations receiving assistance
- 693 Rural households benefiting directly from BRIDGE
- 324 Individuals received agriculture micro-grants
- 65 Government extension agents trained
- 32 Demonstration plots established

Task 3.1: Strengthen Government Capacity to Support the Agriculture, Livestock, and NTFP Sectors

Build Technical Capacity of MAF/MARF to Support Agricultural Development

BRIDGE worked with GOSS and state agricultural ministries to develop training curricula for state and county agricultural extension officers. The curricula covered extension methodologies as well as technical content (pest control, weeding, post harvest handling, etc.). BRIDGE used this curriculum to train 65 extension officers and provided transportation to extension officers to enable them to work with BRIDGE CAGs and other community groups. Methods for providing regular transportation in Year 2 are under consideration.

Farming as a Business (FaaB) training for extension agents and CAG members is scheduled for next quarter. Field teams have identified participants in cooperation with Local Government and CAGs. This rural animation activity is aimed at creating the desire to move beyond subsistence farming while providing necessary technical knowledge and access to markets.

Task 3.2: Build Civil Society Capacity that Underpins Vibrant Agriculture, Livestock, and NTFP Sectors

Build Capacity of Producer Groups

BRIDGE formed 34 producer groups and provided technical training to 660 members to improve production and reduce losses. The approach to the formation of producer groups utilizes CAGs as the focal point for group formation and for delivering technical training, though in some cases, producer groups have been formed and become CAGs later.

	NBG		Warrap		Unity		Total	
	Groups	Trainees	Groups	Trainees	Groups	Trainees	Groups	Trainees
Vegetable Production	6	185	10	210	9	166	25	561
Tree Crops	0	0	0	0	2	24	2	24
Fishing	4	25	0	0	3	50	7	75
TOTAL	10	210	10	210	14	240	34	660

As a result of these trainings, farmers and fisherpersons are more productive,⁷ and group members and trainees are now sharing lessons learned and expanding the impact of BRIDGE throughout their communities. Groups are also learning to work collaboratively to maintain and manage shared demonstration plots.

Task 3.3: Increase Crop Production

Increase Sorghum Production through Expanded Use of Animal Traction

⁷ Changes in productivity will be reported in Year 2.

The BRIDGE approach to increasing the use of animal traction is to develop a private-sector value chain for the supply and maintenance of ox plows while increasing the demand for and usage of the plows through field trainings.

BRIDGE instructed 70 farmers on the use of ox-plows and ox-plow maintenance, as well as practices such as punching nose rings, and castration for oxen. As a result of these trainings, 42 households are now using ox-plows and increasing their cultivated land area. In many cases, these farmers are already showing an increase in household income. Other farmers are noticing the benefits; several have asked for similar training and are castrating their bulls in preparation. Animal traction training was curtailed by the rainy season but will be a significant focus of Year 2.



Furthermore, in order to increase availability of ox-plow parts and equipment, BRIDGE trained 11 blacksmiths on ox-plows fabrication and repair. The program employs a full-time blacksmith trainer to provide training on the selection and use of scrap metal as well as appropriate practices and technologies, including a bicycle-powered bellows to replace traditional hand bellows. The bicycle bellows allows blacksmiths to forge steel at higher temperatures, making scrap hardened steel usable and creating stronger plow parts. All of the groups successfully built their own bicycle bellows and have incorporated the technology into regular manufacturing practices.

Ox-Plow Training Provides Opportunities for Blacksmiths and Farmers

BRIDGE provided training on ox-plow manufacturing and repair to a group of six blacksmiths. The blacksmiths took the initiative to construct a bicycle bellows and to collect scrap metal to produce plow spare parts. They are now selling these parts to farmers and to VSF Germany, earning a profit of 1,500 SDG in just two months. In addition, nearby farmers approached the blacksmiths to train other groups of blacksmiths in nearby counties. They earned 3,500 SDG for a 10-day training, and invested the money in more advanced fire blowing equipment, to further their craft. At their request, BRIDGE trained them on the use of the fire blowers.

Increase Vegetable Production

BRIDGE provided training to vegetable producer groups on land preparation, planting methods, weeding, pest control, and post-harvest practices. The trainings were co-conducted with county agriculture extension officers who previously received agricultural extension training from BRIDGE. This serves the BRIDGE model of building State and Local Government capacity to deliver services by providing hands-on learning experiences.

To support the trainings, BRIDGE provided 324 farmers with micro-grants of seeds, hand tools, and watering cans to further enable them to refine their agricultural skills and increase production. BRIDGE staff worked through the CAGs to identify beneficiaries for the micro-grant activities. Each CAG selected CAG members, farmers, and producer groups to participate. As a result of these activities:

- Farmers have successfully planted their seeds and are already growing produce
- Farmers are replicating on their own land what they have learned on the demonstration plots
- Farming practices taught in the trainings are spreading from trainees to adjacent household farms
- CAGs and producer groups are collaboratively maintaining demonstration plots



Increase Tree Crop Production

The development of tree crop production presents special challenges because of the relatively long-term investment required. As a standalone activity, it is difficult to incentivize household farmers to participate in activities that do not produce dividends within one year. BRIDGE addresses this by incorporating tree crop activities into other crop trainings and activities such as demonstration plots.

BRIDGE developed a manual on fruit seedling production in cooperation with the Kegulu Forestry Training Center in Yei and trained 12 ministry extension agents through a Training-of-Trainers program. The extension agents then assisted BRIDGE in forming two tree-crop production groups and delivering training to 24 members. The production groups established nurseries as part of the training and have since begun transplanting seedlings to household gardens and community orchards. Based on high demand from CAGs/producer groups, BRIDGE expects an increased focus on this activity in Year 2.

Task 3.4: Improve the Profitability of Livestock and Fishing

Improve Government Capacity to Plan, Regulate, and Oversee the Private Sector Delivery of Veterinary Services and Pharmaceuticals

BRIDGE completed an assessment of pharmaceutical supply as well as State and Local Government regulatory capacity and framework. Central to the assessment was an analysis of the role played by other NGOs and donors, especially Veterinaires Sans Frontieres. This assessment is being used to guide activity and target design for Year 2. Activities will include training for government vet technicians and para-vets on disease surveillance and tick-borne diseases.

Improve Profitability of Fishing in Unity State

The small-scale fishing sector presents many challenges, as fisherpeople reside in swamplands that are difficult to access and the sector is highly fragmented by geography and poor road and communications infrastructure. Fish are primarily speared, though some line fishing is also used.

BRIDGE provided training for seven fisher groups/associations on line fishing techniques and improved fishing processing and preservation (drying). In addition, applying the same pro-

cesses described under vegetable production in Task 3.3, BRIDGE provided training and micro-grants to 75 fishermen/women. Grantees received training and fishing kits including nets, hooks, lines, fish baskets, and coolers.

BRIDGE also tested a low-cost fish drying technology in Unity and Warrap that holds the potential to vastly improve the sanitation of dried fish and to reduce losses incurred by fish decay associated with open-air drying techniques. Losses reach as high as 50% with traditional drying methods. The technology, which is dependant on the use of a generator, was effective, but the project was unable to motivate fishing groups to forego traditional drying methods and take ownership of the units to maintain and operate the technology. The Unity and Warrap State Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry have taken ownership of the units and are using them for further training. BRIDGE will continue to explore appropriate technologies and methods to incentivize adoption.

Task 3.5: Strengthen the Commercial Viability of Enterprises along the Agriculture and Livestock Value Chains

Value Chain Training

BRIDGE provided training on value chain analysis to 16 State and Local Government representatives and extension workers. This training is aimed at setting the stage for private-sector enterprise development activities and educating Local Government counterparts on the distinction between relief and development. Currently many State and Local Government officials expect NGOs to fully support and subsidize all interventions and activities. Educating these officials on the need to support private sector development by providing micro-loans rather than grants is key to sustainable development and plays a central role in value-chain training.

In Year 2, BRIDGE will build on value chain training through a Farming-as-a-Business(FaaB) Training-of-Trainers program. Once the FaaB training is complete, BRIDGE will co-conduct value chain and Faab trainings for CAGs and producer groups with trained extension workers, building the capacity of Local Government to support the private sector while improving food security and local incomes.

Component 4: Increase Access to Safe Water and Sanitation in a Sustainable Manner

WASH activities were significantly delayed by customs issues and this prevented drilling rigs and latrine supplies from entering the country before the rainy season began. The rains prevented access to many communities and that access is just now being restored. Despite these setbacks, the program achieved the following:

- 51 Water User Committees formed
- 60 boreholes drilled
- 107 pumps (boreholes) rehabilitated or repaired
- 83,500 people in target areas have access to improved drinking water

- 94 individuals received a three-day training on sanitation
- 30,956 individuals received a one-day sanitation and hygiene training⁸
- 239 people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities

Task 4.1: Build Government Capacity to Deliver Improved Water and Sanitation Services

BRIDGE has set the stage for building government capacity in the provision of WASH services to rural communities by building relationships, connecting State and Local Government officials to communities, and by working the government officials to identify and prioritize sites for boreholds and latrines. BRIDGE staff regularly bring WASH officers and hygiene promoters to visit program sites as a way to engage them in BRIDGE activities and enable them to be visible within the communities that they serve.

In June, BRIDGE sponsored a 3-day workshop in Juba on the dissemination of the WASH policy in cooperation with the GOSS Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWRI). Participants ranged from high-ranking ministry officials, such as the Undersecretary for MWRI and Minister of Health from Unity State, to departmental staff, such as the WASH county coordinator from Twic County, Warrap, as well as NGO and local media representatives. Through the workshop presentations and group discussions, the participants were able to understand the importance of the GOSS WASH policy, assumed ownership of the policy, and are now better equipped to disseminate the policy at the state and local levels.

Task 4.2: Build Government Capacity to Collaborate in the Planning, Building, Operation, and Maintenance of Water and Sanitation Systems

Water User Committees

In Year 1, BRIDGE formed 51 Water User Committees (WUCs) comprised of community members and hand pump technicians. Each WUC participated in trainings on the roles and responsibilities of the WUC; operation and maintenance of the water point; hygiene and sanitation; problem solving and action planning; conducting and facilitating community meetings; gender issues; and revenue collection and financial management. MWRI supervised the trainings and BRIDGE, in conjunction with partner community-based organizations (CBOs), delivered the training. The CBO partners all attended Training of Trainer sessions on community mobilization and organization.



⁸ One-day trainings are not reported because they do not meet the 24-hour criteria. BRIDGE has determined that one day is sufficient for the topic.

	NBG	Warrap	Unity
WUCs Formed	18	25	8
Membership Male	90	75	39
Membership Female	54	51	17
Total Membership	144	126	56

BRIDGE facilitated the attendance and participation of County Rural Water Department (RWD) and payam administration staff in WUC

training sessions. The County RWD and community health clinics were also closely consulted over the planned trainings of the Super Technicians who were identified as a result of the WUC trainings. Involving the local administration at all steps of the process will help strengthen future coordination between WUCs and local government.

At the end of Year I, WUCs have already demonstrated impacts, including:

- Stronger sense of ownership and self reliance among WUC members
- Improved skills of WUC members in operation and maintenance, organizational development, basic record keeping, environmental hygiene, and conflict management
- Development of democratic habits at the grassroots level, especially where water resources are concerned. In addition to having a voice in the water decisions that affect their communities, the communities have also elected WUC representatives.
- Increased confidence of WUC members as they have become recognized as custodians of the water facility
- Increase in number of committees asking for training

Coordination of Water Management and Sanitation Committees and Local Government

BRIDGE created a monthly WASH coordination forum, inviting representatives from UNICEF, USAID, local government, and NGOs working in the water sector, to discuss and address WASH issues, priorities, and activities; share lessons learned and best practices; and create linkages amongst stakeholders. The forum has generated several accomplishments, including:

- Formation of a WASH Google Working Group, intended to facilitate communication and sharing of information amongst WASH stakeholders.
- Establishment of a database and information management system
- Mapping of areas of interventions
- Sharing of work plans and training materials
- Creation and updating of WASH sector contact list
- Improved coordination at the county level

Construction of New Water Points and Rehabilitation of Existing Water Points

BRIDGE constructed 60 new water points and rehabilitated 107 existing water points across the three target states. BRIDGE staff consulted WUCs, CAGs, and local government to select the sites for construction and rehabilitation. Criteria for rehabilitation included: population to be served by the borehole, number of broken boreholes in the

payam/boma/village, prevalence of water-related diseases, access to WASH assistance from other NGOs, and road access.

The addition and rehabilitation of water points has greatly reduced the distance that women and children (mostly girls) must travel each day for water, thereby also increasing school attendance rates. Some schools report that more girls are now attending the classes because they have access to water and can also now carry water home.

Latrine Construction

In Year 1, BRIDGE was only able to construct nine health-center latrines and hand-washing facilities in Twic, Warrap State.⁹ Customs issues and the rainy season held up latrine construction. High water tables prevent digging. During Year 2, household latrines will be programmed through CAGs in coordination with Hygiene Education Sessions.

Hygiene Education Sessions

BRIDGE provided three-day hygiene and sanitation trainings to 93 WUC and PTA members and one-day education sessions to 30,956 individuals. Sessions took place at schools, health clinics and other community focal points. For example, BRIDGE provided training PTA members, school administrators, and teachers on borehole management and sanitation. The county education officer, payam inspectors, and school head teachers assisted with planning and coordinating these trainings. In addition, BRIDGE worked with the Aweil Women's Community Organization (AWCO) to conduct five training courses on hygiene, sanitation, and pump repair and maintenance to community members in NBG.

Task 4.3: Strengthen Private Sector Involvement

BRIDGE repaired and rehabilitated 107 hand pumps and provided training to WUCs on hand pump operation and maintenance. Drillers provided the WUCs with standard tool kits. As a result, communities are now organizing themselves to assist in hand pump repairs. In some cases, communities have also contributed money for repairs, a key factor in ensuring the private-sector development in handpump repair.

In addition, BRIDGE identified 22 Super Technicians, who will be trained to complete repair works beyond the capacity of the WUCs, using tools stored at GOAL-supported clinics. BRIDGE consulted with Community Health Committees and the County Rural Water Department on the selection of Super Technicians and on the planned trainings. This will strengthen indigenous capacity to support the maintenance and supply of clean water beyond the provision of USG assistance, again bolstering overall program sustainability.

⁹ Benefiting 239 individuals using the average daily attendance of the nine facilities.

Management has devised a strategy to introduce and grow a hand-augered drilling sector. Hand augering has a low barrier to entry and technicians are quickly able to become independent contractors for drilling low-cost shallow water points. The technology does not require expensive drilling rigs or electric generators and is suitable for Southern Sudan. BRIDGE assessed the feasibility and cost of drilling water wells with hand augers and the associated program interventions that would stimulate a hand auger industry. BRIDGE staff have also identified trained community members with hand augering machines. The plan is to assist the local hand auger technicians to form three small businesses that will receive small contracts to incrementally drill the wells in NBG that were to be hand-dug wells. This will be reflected in the Year 2 workplan.

Market Clean Up

BRIDGE staff initiated numerous meetings and site visits with local government officials to identify town markets for sanitation improvements. In Warrap State, the market cleanup program will occur at the Gogrial West county market. BRIDGE staff met with local officials (including the Acting Payam Administrator, Payam Accountant, and a representative of the traders association) to discuss standing water control, garbage dumping site criteria, the process for mobilizing local traders, the formation of a management committee, and the delivery of hygiene and sanitation training. Likewise, in NBG, BRIDGE conducted a series of consultations and site visits with the Director General of the State Ministry for Physical Infrastructure and the Director and Deputy Directors of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation to select the Mayien Ulem market and a garbage dumping site in Aweil North. BRIDGE has also provided training to 20 traders in NBG on keeping the market clean. In Unity State, BRIDGE staff consulted with state and county officials to select Mankein Town in Mayom County for market cleanup activities.

Component 5: Expand Access to Quality Education

Task 5.1: Strengthen Government Capacity to Improve Access to Quality Education

English Training

BRIDGE has started intensive English language training course to a total of 187 teachers and educators in the targeted states. As described under Component 1 above, Windle Trust is providing the training, using English books pre-approved by the MOEST. Furthermore, as a strategy to strengthen English language skills relevant to subjects that will be taught in schools, SMOE tutors are assisting in integrating curriculum subject content, (e.g. mathematics, general science, literature, and social studies).

Teacher In-Service Training

In order to build the capacity of Southern Sudanese teachers to deliver quality education to Sudanese youth, BRIDGE staff worked with GOSS to develop Stage I curriculum for Teacher In-service Training. The GOSS MOEST facilitated the workshop, attended by SMOE representatives from GOSS and six states across Southern Sudan. During the workshop, par-

ticipants reviewed teacher-training materials on core subjects and finalized content for the first of four stages of the overall in-service training package. This activity enabled the government to put the full teacher in-service curriculum in place, as the other stages were already developed and the process was long delayed (since October 2008) by an incomplete Stage I.

Material Support to SMOE, Education Professionals, and Schools

Through the LDGF, BRIDGE has provided material support to SMOE, teachers, and schools in the target areas. Examples of such support include: bicycles for teachers, motorcycles for SMOE officers, blackboards, and textbooks. (See Section on LDGF above).

Girls' Education Campaigns

BRIDGE supported Girls' Education Campaign in NBG, Warrap and Unity. The campaign included placing banners at line ministries and public places across the target counties/payams, facilitating girls' education dialog (conducted by county education officials and teachers) in primary schools, and distributing girls' education awareness t-shirts to schools and government agencies.

In addition, BRIDGE participated in Girls' Education Day events in NBG. Each of the primary schools supported by BRIDGE in NBG participated, as well as state and county education officers, village elders, payam administrators, and numerous community members. Events included poem readings about gender rights and the importance of girls' education, girls' sports activities, and a student march to the commissioner's office. As a result of this year's Girls' Education Day and the interaction between the students and the commissioner, the commissioner publicly renewed his commitment and has since increased his participation in girls' education awareness activities.

As a result of BRIDGE efforts to promote girls' education, parents are more readily speaking out on the importance of sending all children –including girls– to school. For example, in Unity, parents went on the radio to advocate for girls' education.

Task 5.2: Strengthen Community Governance Mechanisms and Their Ability to Work in Constructive Ways with Local Officials

Training for PTAs

BRIDGE provided training to 29 PTAs, working with the GOSS MOEST to develop training materials. Topics of the two-day workshops included government education policy; general objectives of education; why education is important for all children; roles and responsibilities of PTA members; school planning, budg-

Parents' Day Event Brings Messages of Encouragement and Hope for Local Students

After attending PTA training led by BRIDGE and the State Ministry of Education, the Rubkona Primary School PTA in Unity State organized a Parents' Day event to mark the beginning of the new school term. Parents from the surrounding area gathered, along with their students, to share messages about the importance of going to school, proper attitude and behavior in school, and the need to respect one's teacher. The Rubkona Education Director, Mr. John Makkul Macher, asserted, "We were blindfolded due to lack of education, but now, we want our children to continue education till they become doctors, engineers, teachers, commissioners, police officers, governors, and even president. The future of this county lies in their hands."

eting, and prioritization; and PTA management. Representatives from SMOE in each state have participated in the trainings.

PTA members from several communities have noted that this is first PTA training they have been given. After the sessions, PTA members have expressed that they feel more accountable for playing a role in education and that they better understand the importance of education for all children (including girls). PTAs are now taking initiative to carry out school improvement plans and spread messages in the community about the importance of education. For example, in Unity, one local PTA organized a Parents' Day event to mobilize the community and encourage children to do well in school.

Task 5.3: Increase Literacy

Technical Assistance to Department of Alternative Education Systems to Strengthen Government Literacy Programs

In addition to English language classes for government staff, teachers, PTAs, and CAGs, BRIDGE has identified literacy classes for mother tongue languages (including Dinka and Nuer) and will work through existing government centers in each state to deliver these trainings in Year 2.

Cross Cutting Issues

Promoting gender equity/addressing gender based constraints

The 2005 Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan accords many rights to women, including participation in public life and a 25% quota in government representation. Four years later, however, women continue to be marginalized by a prevailing lack of access to health care, education, clean water, and sanitation. Arguably, the most crippling disadvantage faced by Southern Sudanese women is their limited access to education. Girls are unable to attend school because they are occupied with collecting and preparing food and water.

Furthermore, women are generally viewed as an asset that does not increase in value with the added investment of education. Girls' enrollment in formal and informal education is much lower than for boys, especially in secondary education. As a result, few Sudanese women work in the technical or professional capacities.

BRIDGE takes an integrated approach to gender equity, by ensuring that gender is an overarching concern and consideration in all activities. In addition, BRIDGE hires women for visible project positions where they can challenge pervasive views about the capabilities of women and gender equity. The Deputy Chief of Party, Monitoring and Evaluation Director, and Logistics Manager are all women, as is the Democracy and Governance Advisor for the state of NBG.

BRIDGE seeks to increase the role of women in decision-making. Of the 36 Community Action Groups, 33% of the 702 members are women and 83 are in leadership roles. In parallel to the Community Action Groups, BRIDGE has also established 36 Women's Community Groups, which provide an opportunity for potentially marginalized women to discuss community concerns and take collective action.

In another practical step forward, BRIDGE has established 14 women's agricultural producer groups, which, in addition to helping women increase household incomes through collective action, also fosters private-sector development and develops functional business skills.

In a move to increase girls' participation in education, BRIDGE is building water access points (boreholes) and grain grinding stations at schools so that girls can attend school and also perform household chores. To date, BRIDGE has installed 20 boreholes at schools and has plans for 40 more as well as 75 grain mills in Year 2. As mentioned above, schools are reporting that are clear indications that more girls are attending classes because they have access to water and can also now carry water home.

Environmental Compliance

BRIDGE submitted an environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) and has received guidance from USAID. Over the course of this first year, the following compliance issues were observed as per the recommendation of the EMMP:

- Identification of drilling sites was done in a consultative and participatory manner
- Siting was undertaken to ensure that no contamination of water sources would take place during the use of the latrines; siting followed recommended spheres standards and avoided fragile ecosystems while maintaining the recommended distance of 30m away from the latrines
- During construction, safety was ensured through the protection of the pit area and the covering of the pit after every day's work
- Proper apron and drainage systems were put in place to minimise the ponding of spillage water within 10m of the water point.
- Disinfection was undertaken at the rehabilitated boreholes, and Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) levels measured before commissioning. Subsequent bacteriological testing will be undertaken after three months to monitor consistency in quality.
- There was visual inspection of the routing and minimal clearance of vegetation
- Inspection of machines was done to ensure that they are road worthy and functional
- Contractors were guided to the site by the Local Government and community representative
- The community was informed in advance about the drilling activity and the short spell of noise it will generate
- No drilling was done at night and on Sundays
- Pump testing was done using extension pipe to avoid creating sub surface contamination and underground contamination of water
- Recommended drainage channels were constructed and landscaping done at each borehole site
- Some boreholes were fenced as recommended

- Refresher training was provided for WUCs for rehabilitated boreholes
- WUCs were formed for each borehole and trained to ensure the proper management and monitoring of the sanitary conditions at waterpoints. All groups were capacitated to conduct sanitary inspections to guard against potential contamination.

The following compliance measures have not yet been met as stipulated in the EMMP, but BRIDGE has developed plans to enforce them:

- Branding of all new boreholes
- Proper fencing for all boreholes (drilled and rehabilitated)
- Water quality control – chemical (arsenic), bacteriological (faecal coli form), and physical
- Periodic cleaning of waste water drainage

Lessons Learned

- Feedback from USAID and various government counterparts has led to a greater emphasis on Government coordination and a shift in strategy formulation practices to ensure government buy-in.
- A clear introduction of the program to all parties has been essential to ensure a smooth start-up and continuation of activities. Government officials at all levels should be well informed and educated about the program to use their support when working with the community. Program coordination mechanisms (such as an advisory committee) are in process to facilitate government participation going forward.
- Care must be taken to manage community expectations, balancing the need to deliver tangible benefits while ensuring that communities are empowered and the process is transparent and inclusive.

III. PROGRESS ON INDICATOR TARGETS (Quantitative Impact)

Summary Indicator Table

Indicator	Annual Target	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year I Actual
Institutional Capacity Assessment Score for Key Ministry/Office Structures	NA	0.5	NA	NA	NA
Number of Sub-National Government Entities Receiving USG Assistance to Improve their Performance	27	0	18	11	29
Number of Individuals who Received USG-Assisted Training, Including Management Skills and Fiscal Management, to Strengthen Local Government and/or Decentralization	50	0	24	100	124
Number of Local Mechanisms Supported with USG Assistance for Citizens to Engage their Sub-National Government	7	0	0	15	15
Number of Individuals who have Received USG Supported Short Term Agricultural Sector Productivity Training	534	0	141	698	839
Number of Farmers, Processors, and Others who have	250	0	73	263	336

Indicator	Annual Target	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year I Actual
Adopted New Technologies or Management Practices as a Result of USG Assistance					
Number of Producers Organizations, Water Users Associations, Trade and Business Associations, and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) Receiving USG Assistance	39	0	0	17	17
Number of Women's Organizations/Associations Assisted as a Result of USG Supported Intervention	42	0	0	14	14
Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Interventions	600	0	57	636	693
Number of New and Expanded Businesses	90	0	4	4	8
Number of Individuals Trained in Good Health and Hygiene Practices	786	0	0	94	94
Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance	90,500	0	30,000	53,500	83,500
Number of People in Target Areas that have Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities as a Result of USG Assistance	6,250	0	0	239	239
Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-Supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School Based Settings	4,800	0	0	11,209	11,209
Number of Parent-Teacher Association or Similar 'School' Governance Structures Supported	24	0	0	29	29
Number of Teachers/Educators Trained With USG Support	150	0	0	146	146

INDICATOR TITLE: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY INVENTORIES, MEASURED FOR KEY MINISTRY/OFFICE STRUCTURES ¹⁰				
UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location			
Score of key ministries/ office structures assessed	Geographic Location	Event	Date	Sub-total
	NBG State	Ministry of Agriculture	20/Feb/09	1
	NBG State	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure	27/ Feb/09	1
	NBG State Aweil West County	Aweil West County Agriculture Department	24/ Feb/09	0
	NBG State Aweil West County	Aweil West County Department of Water	24/ Feb/09	0
	NBG State Aweil West County	Aweil West County Education Department	24/ Feb/09	1
	NBG State Aweil North County	Aweil North County Department of Agriculture	27/ Feb/09	0
	NBG State Aweil North County	Aweil North County Department of Water	27/ Feb/09	1
	Unity State	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	20/ Feb/09	5
	Unity State Mayom County	Mayom County Agriculture Department	26/ Feb/09	0
	Unity State Mayom County	Mayom County Education Department	26/ Feb/09	0
	Unity State Rubkona County	Rubkona County Agriculture Department	25/ Feb/09	0

¹⁰ * Total is average score of entities assessed. Twenty (20) entities assessed in total.

** NA = Not applicable

*** In Unity, the state level Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and county level Rural Water Departments will be scored in year two.

****Targets are based on average scores of the 20 entities assessed in year one. Year two and three targets may be further adjusted based on baseline scores of relevant entities assessed from new counties in subsequent years.

INDICATOR TITLE: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY INVENTORIES, MEASURED FOR KEY MINISTRY/OFFICE STRUCTURES ¹⁰				
Unity State Rubkona County	Rubkona County Education Department	25/ Feb/09		0
Warrap State	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Resources and Fisheries	17/ Feb/09		1
Warrap State	Department of Rural Water Supply, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure	18/ Feb/09		0
Warrap State Gogrial West County	Gogrial West County Education Department	23/ Feb/09		0
Warrap State Gogrial West County	Gogrial West County Rural Water Department	23/ Feb/09		0
Warrap State Gogrial West County	Gogrial West County Agriculture Department	23/ Feb/09		0
Warrap State Twic County	Twic County Education Department	26/ Feb/09		0
Warrap State Twic County	Twic County Rural Water Department	26/ Feb/09		0
Warrap State Twic County	Twic County Agriculture Department	26/ Feb/09		0
Average score*				0.5

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by Location	Baseline	Cumulative for Fiscal Year	Reporting Period 30/Jun /09	This Reporting Peri- od 30/Sep/09	Reporting Period 31/Dec/09	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	End of Pro- ject Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target****	Target****	Target
Total	0.5	NA**	NA	NA		NA	6.7	14.5	14.5
NBG	0.5	NA	NA	NA		NA	6	13.7	13.7
Warrap	0.1	NA	NA	NA		NA	7.1	14.8	14.8
Unity***	1	NA	NA	NA		NA	7.2	15.2	15.2

INDICATOR TITLE: **NUMBER OF SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES RECEIVING USG ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE THEIR PERFORMANCE**

UNIT: DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event and date

Government entity	Geographic Location	Event	Date	W	M	Sub-total	
	Central Equatoria State, Juba	WASH Policy Dissemination Workshop – NBG entities	16/Jun – 18/Jun/09	NA	NA	7	
		WASH Policy Dissemination Workshop – Unity entities		NA	NA	4	
		WASH Policy Dissemination Workshop – Warrap entities		NA	NA	5	
	NBG State, Aweil County	Introduction to Local Government and Community-Involved Planning Workshop	23/Jun – 30/Jun/09	NA	NA	2	
	Lake State, Rumbek	Foundation Training in Financial Management and Office Management (GATC) – NBG entities	27/Jul – 01/Aug/09	NA	NA	4	
		Foundation Training in Financial Management and Office Management (GATC) – Unity entities		NA	NA	4	
		Foundation Training in Financial Management and Office Management (GATC) – Warrap entities		NA	NA	3	
	Totals				NA	NA	29

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by State	Baseline	Cumulative for Fiscal Year	Reporting Period 30/Jun/09	This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09	Reporting Period 31/Dec/09	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	End of Project Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target
Total	N/A	29	18	11		27	27	27	81
NBG	N/A	13	9	4		9	9	9	27
Unity	N/A	8	4	4		9	9	9	27
Warrap	N/A	8	5	3		9	9	9	27

INDICATOR TITLE: **NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVED USG-ASSISTED TRAINING, INCLUDING MANAGEMENT SKILLS AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT, TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND/OR DECENTRALIZATION**

UNIT: DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender

Number of individuals

Geographic Location	Event/Output	Date	W	M	Sub-total
Lake State, Rumbek	Foundation Training in Financial Management and Office Management (GATC) – NBG participants	27/Jul – 01/Aug/09	0	15	15
	Foundation Training in Financial Management and Office Management (GATC) – Unity participants		1	15	16
	Foundation Training in Financial Management and Office Management (GATC) – Warrap participants		0	16	16
NBG State, Aweil County	Introduction to Local Government and Community-Involved Planning Workshop	23/Jun – 30/Jun/09	0	24	24
NBG State, Aweil West County	Mabior Primary School PTA Training	15 – 17/Jul/09	0	11	11
NBG State, Aweil West County	Nyamlel Primary School PTA Training	17–19/Aug/09	0	3	3
NBG State, Aweil North County	Gokmachar Primary School PTA Training	26-28/Aug/09	1	4	5
NBG State, Aweil North County	Pamat Primary School PTA Training	05-07/Aug/09	0	5	5
NBG State, Aweil West County	Wedwil Primary School PTA Training	16-18/Sep/09	0	5	5
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam	Majak Baai Primary School PTA Training	25-27/Sep/09	0	3	3
NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam	Ariath Primary School PTA Training	22-24/Sep/09	0	3	3
NBG State	English Language Training for State Officials*	Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec/09	2	23	25
NBG State, Aweil West County	English Language Training for County Officials*	Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec/09	2	23	25
NBG State, Aweil North County	English Language Training for County Officials*	Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec/09	0	25	25
Unity State, Mayom County	Liech Primary School PTA Training	04-06/Aug/09	0	1	1
Unity State, Rubkona County	Rubkona Primary School PTA Training	31/Aug – 02/Sep/09	0	2	2
Unity State, Rubkona County	Yoahnyang Primary School PTA Training	31/Aug – 02/Sep/09	0	1	1
Unity State, Rubkona County	Nhialdiu Primary School PTA Training	31/Aug – 02/Sep/09	0	1	1
Unity State, Rubkona County	Bentiu Girl's Primary School PTA Training	04-06/Aug/09	0	1	1
Unity State	English Language Training for State Officials*	Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec/09	4	26	30
Unity State, Rubkona County	English Language Training for County Officials*	Aug, Sep, Oct,	8	25	33

		Nov, Dec/09			
Unity State, Mayom County	English Language Training for County Officials*	Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec/09	0	26	26
Warrap State, Gogrial West County	Malual Ajak Primary School PTA Training	14-16 Jul/09	0	1	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County	Nyok-Thiang Primary School PTA Training	05-07/Aug/09	0	4	4
Warrap State, Gogrial West County	Mayom-Kataduet Primary School PTA Training	12-14/Aug/09	0	4	4
Warrap State, Gogrial West County	Kuajok Girl's Primary School PTA Training	08-10/Sep/09	0	1	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County	Panliet Primary School PTA Training	16-18/Sep/09	0	2	2
Warrap State	English Language Training for State Officials*	Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec/09	1	32	33
Warrap State, Gogrial West County	English Language Training for County Officials*	Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec/09	1	24	25
Warrap State, Twic County	English Language Training for County Officials*	Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec/09	2	31	33
Totals			22	357	379

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by location, event, date and gender	Baseline		Cumulative for Fiscal Year		Reporting Period 30/Jun/09		This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09		Reporting Period 31/Dec/09		FY 2009 Target		FY 2010 Target		FY 2011 Target		End of Project Target	
			Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Target		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Gender:	NA	NA	22	357	0	24	22	333			12	38	55	55	55	55	55	55
Women (W), Men (M)																		
NBG	NA	NA	1	67	0	24	5	120			4	13	19	19	19	19	19	19
Unity	NA	NA	1	20	0	0	13	98			4	12	18	18	18	18	18	18
Warrap	NA	NA	0	28	0	0	4	115			4	13	18	18	18	18	18	18

* The English Language Training is a 5-month training program. Numbers reported are based on level of effort.

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF LOCAL MECHANISMS SUPPORTED WITH USG ASSISTANCE FOR CITIZENS TO ENGAGE THEIR SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT						
UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: LOCATION, EVENT AND DATE					
Government entity	Geographic Location	Event	Date	W	M	Sub-total
	Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac South Payam	Kuac South Town Hall Meeting	06/Aug/09	NA	NA	1
	Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon North Payam	Ameth Town Hall Meeting	02/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Warrap State, Twic County, Aweeng Payam	Majoc-Noon Town Hall Meeting	04/Sep/09	NA	NA	1
	Warrap State, Twic County, Aweeng Payam	Maper Town Hall Meeting	03/Sep/09	NA	NA	1
	Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam	Angui Town Hall Meeting	24/Sep/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Rubkotne Payam	Tong Town Hall Meeting	11/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County	Dhorbor Town Hall Meeting	12/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County	Norlamwel Town Hall Meeting	13/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Budaang Payam	Budaang Town Hall Meeting	13/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Guit County, Wathyona Payam	Wathyona Town Hall Meeting	09/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Mayom County	Riak Town Hall Meeting	10/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Mayom County, Wangkei Payam	Wangkei Town Hall Meeting	9/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam	Pup Town Hall Meeting	11/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Payam	Kuerbuone Town Hall Meeting	14/Jul/09	NA	NA	1
	Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor Payam	Wangbuor Town Hall Meeting	13/Jul/09	NA	NA	1

						Totals	NA	NA	15
Results:									
Total Results	Baseline	Cumulative for Fiscal Year	Reporting Period 30/Jun/09	This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09	Reporting Period 31/Dec/09	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	End of Project Target
Disaggregated by Location									
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target
Total	N/A	15	0	15		7	23	18	48
NBG	N/A	0	0	0		2	7	6	15
Unity	N/A	10	0	10		1	8	6	15
Warrap	N/A	5	0	5		4	8	6	18

	INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE RECEIVED USG SUPPORTED SHORT TERM AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY TRAINING						
UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, Event, Date and Gender						
Number of individuals	Geographic Location	Event	Date	W		M	Sub-total
	Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau	Ox plow Parts Manufacture Training – Warrap Participants	08– 20/ Apr/09	0		3	3

	Ox plow Parts Manufacture Training – NBG Participants	08 – 20/ Apr/09	0		3	3
Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau	Agriculture Extension Methodology Training of Trainers – NBG Participants	26 May – 09 Jun/09	0		13	13
	Agriculture Extension Methodology Training of Trainers – Warrap Participants	26 May – 09 Jun/09	1		11	12
Central Equatoria State, Juba	Value Chain Analysis Training – Unity Participants	22 – 24/ Jun/09	0		5	5
	Value Chain Analysis Training – Warrap Participants	22 – 24/ Jun/09	1		4	5
	Value Chain Analysis Training – NBG Participants	22 – 24/ Jun/09	0		6	6
NBG State	Extension Officer Fruit Tree Seedling Production Training	18-22/Aug/09	0		12	12
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adhal Boma	Karnhom Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	24-28/Aug/09	22		9	31
NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Akewic Village	Akewic Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Sep/09	25		6	31
NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Anghol Village	Anghol Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	24-26/Sep/09	13		17	30
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adha Boma	Mayom Adhal Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	17		17	34
NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Akwem Village	Ariath Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Sep/09	0		8	8
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual Centre Payam, Pamat Boma	Pamat Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Sep/09	0		5	5
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adhal Boma	Mayom-Adhal Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	0		4	4
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam, Majak Baai Boma	Majang Bai Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Sep/09	0		8	8
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Malual Loch Boma	Malual Loch Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Sep/09	14		15	29

NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Majok-Adim Boma	Majok-Adim Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	21		9	30
Unity State, Rubkona County	Agriculture Extension Methodology Training of Trainers (Unity)	26 May – 09 Jun/09	4		15	19
Unity State, Rubkona County	Kuerliel Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	11		1	12
Unity State, Rubkona County	Kier Kakier Vegetable Production Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	17		2	19
Unity State, Rubkona County	Thor Koam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro- grant)	12-14/Aug/09	11		0	11
Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town, Bimrouk Village	Babanous Fruit Tree Producer Group Training	18-20/Aug/09	4		10	14
Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town, Bimrouk Village	Wigpual Fruit Tree Producer Group Training	18-20/Aug/09	6		4	10
Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town	Extension Methods and Crop Production Training	24-27/Aug/09	3		6	9
Unity State, Mayom County, Kueryiek Payam, Kuoy Village	Kueryiek Vegetable Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	9		8	17
Unity State, Mayom County, Ngop Payam, Juom Village	Ngop Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	27		1	28
Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam, Tam Village	Tam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	15		1	16
Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam, Tam Village	Tam Fisher Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	0		15	15
Unity State, Mayom County, Riak Payam, Ngoang Village	Riak Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	29		0	29
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor_ I Payam, Pibor Village	Pibor Vegetable Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	15		2	17
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor_ I Payam, Pibor Village	Pibor Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	0		15	15
Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Payam	Agriculture Vegetable Producer Group (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	14		3	17
Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Payam, Tam Village	Fishing Group Training - Kuerbuone (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	2		18	20
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Gogrial Payam	Ox Plow Training for Farmers	10 Apr – 14 May/09	0		70	70
Warrap State, Kuajok	Ox Plow Parts Manufacture Training	04-11/Jun/09	0		5	5
Warrap State, Twic County	Fish Drier Training	30 Jun – 02 Jul/09	3		9	12
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrok Payam, Mon Village	Mon Village Vegetable Producer Group Training (Group II)	14-16/Jul/09	3		3	6

Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrok Payam, Mon Village	Mon Village Vegetable Producer Group Training (Group I)	14-16/Jul/09	5		10	15
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Waralel Village	Training of Mathiang Vegetable Producer Group on Vegetable Production as a Business (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Aug/09	6		13	19
Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau	Blacksmith Training on Modified Fire Blower – Warrap participants	25-27/Aug/09	0		5	5
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Angui Boma	Angui Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	12		13	25
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac South Payam, Kharic Village	Yienlit Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	2		18	20
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon South Payam, Ayien Boma	Ayien Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	1		22	23
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon North Payam, Ameth Boma	Ameth Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	3		21	24
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Monyoc Boma, Mangar Village	Mangar Kuel Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	17		3	20
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Gogrial Payam, Wath Gogrial Village	Gogrial Payam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	5		7	12
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Luk-Luk Village	Kuac Area Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	16		11	27
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Mathiang Village	Mathiang Vegetable Producer Group Training on Business Development (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	8		11	19
Totals			362		477	839

Results:																			
Total Results Disaggregated by Location and Gender		Baseline		Cumulative for Fiscal Year		Reporting Period 30/Jun/09		This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09		Reporting Period 31/Dec/09		FY 2009 Target		FY 2010 Target		FY 2011 Target		End of Project Target	
				Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Target		Target		Target		Target	
		W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M

Total	NA	NA	362	477	6	135	356	342			133	401	498	1497	1263	1266	1894	3164
NBG	NA	NA	112	132	0	22	112	110			44	134	166	499	421	422	631	1055
Unity	NA	NA	167	106	4	20	163	86			44	134	166	499	421	422	631	1055
Warrap	NA	NA	83	239	2	93	81	146			45	133	166	499	421	422	632	1054

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITING DIRECTLY FROM USG INTERVENTIONS				
UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, Event and Date			
Number of individuals	Geographic Location	Event	Date	Sub-total
	Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau	Ox plow Parts Manufacture Training – Warrap Participants	08– 20/ Apr/09	3
		Ox plow Parts Manufacture Training – NBG Participants	08 – 20/ Apr/09	3
	Central Equatoria State, Juba	Value Chain Analysis Training – Unity Participants	22 – 24/ Jun/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adhal Boma	Karnhom Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	24-28/Aug/09	31
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Akewic Village	Akewic Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Sep/09	31
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Anghol Village	Anghol Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	24-26/Sep/09	30
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adha Boma	Mayom Adhal Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	34
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Akwem Village	Ariath Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Sep/09	8
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual Centre Payam, Pamat Boma	Pamat Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Sep/09	5
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adhal Boma	Mayom-Adhal Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	4
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam, Majak Baai Boma	Majang Bai Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Sep/09	8
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Malual Loch Boma	Malual Loch Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Sep/09	29
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Majok-Adim Boma	Majok-Adim Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	30
	Unity State, Rubkona County	Kuerliel Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	12
	Unity State, Rubkona County	Kier Kakier Vegetable Production Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	19
	Unity State, Rubkona County	Thor Koam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	11
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town, Bimrouk Village	Babanous Fruit Tree Producer Group Training	18-20/Aug/09	14

Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town, Bimrouk Village	Wigpual Fruit Tree Producer Group Training	18-20/Aug/09	10
Unity State, Mayom County, Kueryiek Payam, Kuoy Village	Kueryiek Vegetable Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	17
Unity State, Mayom County, Ngop Payam, Juom Village	Ngop Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	28
Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam, Tam Village	Tam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	16
Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam, Tam Village	Tam Fisher Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	15
Unity State, Mayom County, Riak Payam, Ngoang Village	Riak Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	29
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor_ I Payam, Pibor Village	Pibor Vegetable Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	17
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor_ I Payam, Pibor Village	Pibor Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	15
Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Payam	Agriculture Vegetable Producer Group (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	17
Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Payam, Tam Village	Fishing Group Training - Kuerbuone (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	20
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Gogrial Payam	Ox Plow Training for Farmers	10 Apr – 14 May/09	37
Warrap State, Kuajok	Ox Plow Parts Manufacture Training	04-11/ Jun/09	5
Warrap State, Twic County	Fish Drier Training	30 Jun – 02 Jul/09	8
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrok Payam, Mon Village	Mon Village Vegetable Producer Group Training (Group II)	14-16/Jul/09	6
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrok Payam, Mon Village	Mon Village Vegetable Producer Group Training (Group I)	14-16/Jul/09	12
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Waralel Village	Training of Mathiang Vegetable Producer Group on Vegetable Production as a Business (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Aug/09	15
Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau	Blacksmith Training on Modified Fire Blower – Warrap participants	25-27/Aug/09	2
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Angui Boma	Angui Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	25
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac South Payam, Kharic Village	Yienlit Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	20
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon South Payam, Ayien Boma	Ayien Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	23
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon North Payam, Ameth Boma	Ameth Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	24
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Monyjoc Boma, Mangar Village	Mangar Kuel Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	20

Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Gogrial Payam, Wath Gogrial Village	Gogrial Payam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	12
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Luk-Luk Village	Kuac Area Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	27
Totals			693

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by Location	Baseline	Cumulative for Fiscal Year	Reporting Period 30/Jun/09	This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09	Reporting Period 31/Dec/09	FY 2009 Tar- get	FY 2010 Tar- get	FY 2011 Target	End of Project Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target
Total	N/A	693	57	636		600	6066	4334	11000
NBG	N/A	213	3	210		200	1995	1418	3613
Unity	N/A	241	1	240		200	1996	1419	3615
Warrap	N/A	239	53	186		200	2075	1497	3772

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF FARMERS, PROCESSORS, AND OTHERS WHO HAVE ADOPTED NEW TECHNOLOGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location and Gender					
Number of individuals	Geographic Location	Event	Date	W	M	Sub-total
	Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau	Ox plow Parts Manufacture Training – Warrap Participants	08– 20/ Apr/09	0	1	1
		Ox plow Parts Manufacture Training – NBG Participants	08 – 20/ Apr/09	0	1	1

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau	Agriculture Extension Methodology Training of Trainers – NBG Participants	26 May – 09 Jun/09	0	5	5
	Agriculture Extension Methodology Training of Trainers – Warrap Participants	26 May – 09 Jun/09	0	4	4
Central Equatoria State, Juba	Value Chain Analysis Training – Unity Participants	22 – 24/ Jun/09	0	2	2
	Value Chain Analysis Training – Warrap Participants	22 – 24/ Jun/09	0	2	2
	Value Chain Analysis Training – NBG Participants	22 – 24/ Jun/09	0	2	2
NBG State	Extension Officer Fruit Tree Seedling Production Training	18-22/Aug/09	0	5	5
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adhal Boma	Karnhom Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	24-28/Aug/09	9	4	13
NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Akewic Village	Akewic Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Sep/09	10	2	12
NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Anghol Village	Anghol Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	24-26/Sep/09	5	7	12
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adha Boma	Mayom Adhal Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	7	7	14
NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Akwem Village	Ariath Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Sep/09	0	3	3
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual Centre Payam, Pamat Boma	Pamat Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Sep/09	0	2	2
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adhal Boma	Mayom-Adhal Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	0	2	2
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam, Majak Baai Boma	Majang Bai Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Sep/09	0	3	3
NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Malual Loch Boma	Malual Loch Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Sep/09	6	6	12
NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Majok-Adim Boma	Majok-Adim Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	8	4	12
Unity State, Rubkona County	Agriculture Extension Methodology Training of Trainers (Unity)	26 May – 09 Jun/09	2	6	8
Unity State, Rubkona County	Kuerliel Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	4	0	4
Unity State, Rubkona County	Kier Kakier Vegetable Production Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	7	1	8
Unity State, Rubkona County	Thor Koam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	4	0	4
Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town, Bimrouk Village	Babanous Fruit Tree Producer Group Training	18-20/Aug/09	2	4	6

Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town, Bimrouk Village	Wigpual Fruit Tree Producer Group Training	18-20/Aug/09	2	2	4
Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town	Extension Methods and Crop Production Training	24-27/Aug/09	1	2	3
Unity State, Mayom County, Kueryiek Payam, Kuoy Village	Kueryiek Vegetable Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	4	3	7
Unity State, Mayom County, Ngop Payam, Juom Village	Ngop Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	11	0	11
Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam, Tam Village	Tam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	6	0	6
Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam, Tam Village	Tam Fisher Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	0	6	6
Unity State, Mayom County, Riak Payam, Ngoang Village	Riak Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	12	0	12
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor_1 Payam, Pibor Village	Pibor Vegetable Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	6	1	7
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor_1 Payam, Pibor Village	Pibor Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	0	6	6
Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Payam	Agriculture Vegetable Producer Group (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	6	1	7
Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Payam, Tam Village	Fishing Group Training - Kuerbuone (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	1	7	8
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Gogrial Payam	Ox Plow Training for Farmers	10 Apr – 14 May/09	0	37	37
Warrap State, Kuajok	Ox Plow Parts Manufacture Training	04-11/Jun/09	0	2	2
Warrap State, Twic County	Fish Drier Training	30 Jun – 02 Jul/09	1	4	5
Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau	Ox-plow Parts Manufacture Training – Warrap participants	08-20/Apr/09	0	4	4
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrok Payam, Mon Village	Mon Village Vegetable Producer Group Training (Group II)	14-16/Jul/09	1	1	2
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrok Payam, Mon Village	Mon Village Vegetable Producer Group Training (Group I)	14-16/Jul/09	2	4	6
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Waralel Village	Training of Mathiang Vegetable Producer Group on Vegetable Production as a Business (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Aug/09	2	5	7
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Angui Boma	Angui Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	5	5	10
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac South Payam, Kharic Village	Yienlit Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	1	7	8

Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon South Payam, Ayien Boma	Ayien Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	0	9	9
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon North Payam, Ameth Boma	Ameth Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	1	8	9
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Monyjoc Boma, Mangar Village	Mangar Kuel Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	7	1	8
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Gogrial Payam, Wath Gogrial Village	Gogrial Payam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	2	3	5
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Luk-Luk Village	Kuac Area Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	6	4	10
Totals			141	195	336

Results:																		
Total Results Disaggregated by Location and Sex	Baseline		Cumulative for Fiscal Year		Reporting Period 30/Jun/09		This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09		Reporting Period 31/Dec/09		FY 2009 Target		FY 2010 Target		FY 2011 Target		End of Project Target	
	Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Target		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	NA	NA	141	194	3	70	138	125			63	187	328	938	470	469	860	1640
NBG	NA	NA	45	53	0	8	45	45			21	62	106	318	150	150	277	530
Unity	NA	NA	68	41	2	8	66	33			21	62	106	318	150	150	277	531
Warrap	NA	NA	28	92	1	54	27	47			20	63	116	347	170	169	306	579

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF PRODUCERS ORGANIZATIONS, WATER USERS ASSOCIATIONS, TRADE AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS, AND COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBOS) RECEIVING USG ASSISTANCE						
UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, Event and Date					
Number of organizations	Geographic Location		Event		Date	Sub-total
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Akewic Village		Akewic Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)		17-19/Sep/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Anghol Village		Anghol Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)		24-26/Sep/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adha Boma		Mayom Adhal Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)		21-23/Sep/09	1

NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Malual Loch Boma	Malual Loch Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Sep/09	1
Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town, Bimrouk Village	Babanous Fruit Tree Producer Group Training	18-20/Aug/09	1
Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Town, Bimrouk Village	Wigpual Fruit Tree Producer Group Training	18-20/Aug/09	1
Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam, Tam Village	Tam Fisher Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	1
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor_I Payam, Pibor Village	Pibor Fishing Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	1
Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Payam, Tam Village	Fishing Group Training - Kuerbuone (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	1
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrok Payam, Mon Village	Mon Village Vegetable Producer Group Training (Group II)	14-16/Jul/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Waralel Village	Training of Mathiang Vegetable Producer Group on Vegetable Production as a Business (Ag micro-grant)	17-19/Aug/09	1
Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau	Blacksmith Training on Modified Fire Blower – Warrap participants	25-27/Aug/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Angui Boma	Angui Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac South Payam, Kharic Village	Yienlit Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon South Payam, Ayien Boma	Ayien Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon North Payam, Ameth Boma	Ameth Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Gogrial Payam, Wath Gogrial Village	Gogrial Payam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	1
Totals			17

Results:									
Total Results Disaggregated by Location	Baseline	Cumulative for Fiscal Year	Reporting Period 30/Jun/09	This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09	Reporting Period 31/Dec/09	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	End of Project Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target
Total	N/A	17	0	17		39	132	171	171
NBG	N/A	4	0	4		13	44	57	57

Unity	N/A	5	0	5	13	44	57	57
Warrap	N/A	8	0	8	13	44	57	57

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS/ASSOCIATIONS ASSISTED AS A RESULT OF USG SUPPORTED INTERVENTION				
UNIT: Number of organizations	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, Event and Date			
	Geographic Location	Event	Date	Sub-total
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Mayom-Adhal Boma	Karnhom Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	24-28/Aug/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Majok-Adim Boma	Majok-Adim Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County	Kuerliel Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County	Kier Kakier Vegetable Production Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County	Thor Koam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	12-14/Aug/09	1

Unity State, Mayom County, Kueryiek Payam, Kuoy Village	Kueryiek Vegetable Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	1
Unity State, Mayom County, Ngop Payam, Juom Village	Ngop Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	1
Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam, Tam Village	Tam Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	22-24/Sep/09	1
Unity State, Mayom County, Riak Payam, Ngoang Village	Riak Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	1
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor_I Payam, Pibor Village	Pibor Vegetable Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	1
Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Payam	Agriculture Vegetable Producer Group (Ag micro-grant)	25-27/Aug/09	1
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrok Payam, Mon Village	Mon Village Vegetable Producer Group Training (Group I)	14-16/Jul/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Monyoc Boma, Mangar Village	Mangar Kuel Vegetable Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	21-23/Sep/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Luk-Luk Village	Kuac Area Producer Group Training (Ag micro-grant)	28-30/Sep/09	1
Totals			14

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by Location	Baseline	Cumulative for Fiscal Year	Reporting Period 30/Jun/09	This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09	Reporting Period 31/Dec/09	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	End of Project Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target
Total	N/A	14	0	14		42	72	102	102
NBG	N/A	2	0	2		14	24	34	34
Unity	N/A	9	0	9		14	24	34	34
Warrap	N/A	3	0	3		14	24	34	34

INDICATOR TITLE: **NUMBER OF NEW AND EXPANDED BUSINESSES**

UNIT: Number of organizations	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, Event and Date			
	Geographic Location	Event	Date	Sub-total
	Unity State, Rubkona County	Value Chain Analysis Training (Fish entrepreneur)	22 – 24/ Jun/09	1
	Western Bahr el Ghazal State, Wau*	Ox plow Parts Manufacture Training – Warrap Participants (Blacksmith group)	08– 20/ Apr/09	1
	Warrap State, Kuajok	Ox Plow Parts Manufacture Training (Blacksmith groups)	04-11/ Jun/09	2
	Warrap State, Twic County	Fish Dryer Training	30 Jun – 02 Jul/09	4
Totals				8

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by Location	Baseline	Cumulative for Fiscal Year	Reporting Period 30/Jun/09	This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09	Reporting Period 31/Dec/09	FY 2009 Tar- get	FY 2010 Tar- get	FY 2011 Target	End of Project Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target
Total	N/A	8	4	4		90	100	150	340
NBG	N/A	0	0	0		30	30	45	105
Unity	N/A	1	1	0		30	40	60	130
Warrap	N/A	7	3	4		30	30	45	105

**Although a blacksmith group based in Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal, was trained in ox-plow parts manufacture, this group is counted under Warrap as they are directly supporting the ox-plow farmers in Warrap state by supplying plows and plow parts.*

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TRAINED IN GOOD HEALTH AND HYGIENE PRACTICES						
UNIT: Number of individuals	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, event, date and gender					
	Geographic Location	Event/Output	Date	W	M	Sub-total
	NBG State, Aweil West County Gomjuer Center Payam, Nyamlel Village	Water User Committee Training	21-23/Sep/09	2	6	8
	Warrap State, Twic County, Wun- rok Payam	Water User Committee Training	10- 13/Aug/09	4	5	9
	Warrap State, Twic County, Akak	Water User Committee Training	19 –	16	19	35

Payam		21/Aug/09			
Warrap State, Twic County, Aweng Payam	Water User Committee Training	26–28/Aug/09	14	7	21
Warrap State, Twic County, Aweng Payam	Water User Committee Training	14–16/Sep/09	16	5	21
		Totals	52	42	94

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by Location and Gender	Baseline		Cumulative for Fiscal Year		Reporting Period 30/Jun/09		This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09		Reporting Period 31/Dec/09		FY 2009 Target		FY 2010 Target		FY 2011 Target		End of Project Target	
			Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Target		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	NA	NA	52	42	0	0	52	42			198	588	834	2505	2064	2062	3096	5155
NBG	NA	NA	2	6	0	0	2	6			66	196	278	835	688	687	1032	1718
Unity	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0			66	196	278	835	688	687	1032	1718
Warrap	NA	NA	50	36	0	0	50	36			66	196	278	835	688	688	1032	1719

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN TARGET AREAS WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE ¹¹				
UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location and Gender			
Number of people	Geographic Location	W	M	Sub-Total ^{**}
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjeur West Payam, Chelkou Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjeur Center Payam, Anuei Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjeur Center Payam, Gomjeur Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjeur Center Payam, Gomjeur Dit Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Marial Bai Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Marial Bai Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjeur Center Payam	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Marial Bai Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Mariam West Payam, Chimil Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjeur Payam, Gomjeur Center Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Ameel Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Ariath Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam, Majang Bai Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam, Manyiel Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual Center Payam, Pamat Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Pandit Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Rolgnut Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Gok Machar Boma	300	200	500
	NBG State – rehabilitation of 28 boreholes*	8400	5600	14000
	Unity State, Mayom County, Riak Payam, Kuolkuony Boma	300	200	500
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Budaang Payam, Birgatmachar Boma	300	200	500
	Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbone Payam, Paluang Boma	300	200	500

¹¹ * Location details forthcoming

** The numbers of people served by each new and rehabilitated borehole is estimated as 500 people per borehole. This number is conservative and much lower than actual by perhaps as much as 50% in many cases. SPHERE Standards recommend 500 people per hand pump as acceptable usage, while each hand pump usually has a capacity to serve 1,000 people. It is estimated that the population served by each borehole is comprised of 60% female and 40% male. The assumption here is that some of the males in the village may work elsewhere and therefore might not be at home full time to use the water supply each day. Winrock is in the process of collecting documentation from PACT and GOAL on number of people accessing water from BRIDGE funded newly constructed and rehabilitated boreholes/pumps.

*** Figures revised to reflect 500 people per water point. The estimate has been revised from 425 people per water point as indicated in the Quarter Three report.

Unity State, Mayom County, Pup Payam, Lony Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbor Payam, Pibor Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Ruthnyiebol Payam, Norjuich Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Wangkai Payam, Thargena Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Kueryiek Payam	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Biey Payam, Tochloke Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Wgop Payam, Wel-Jang Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Wankien Payam, Wish Gak Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Rubkona County, Nyaldiu Payam, Boryian Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Rubkona County, Dhorbor Payam, Cheir Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Rubkona County, Nyaldiu Payam, Choinborow Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Rubkona County, Nyaldiu Payam, Chotjock Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Rubkona County, Tong Payam, Pakur Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Rubkona County, Nyaldiu Payam, Pibor Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Rubkona County, Budaang Payam, Reang Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Rubkona County, Ngop Payam, Tharbowni Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Rubkona County, Wathsak Payam, Wathjaak Boma	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Ruathnyibol Payam, Nyaot Boma, Ngopnyajiok Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Mankien Payam, Kernyang Boma, Jokrial Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Kueryiek Payam, Kueryiek Boma, Kueryiek Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Ruathnyibol Payam, Lare Boma, Ruath Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Riak Payam, Liengiera Boma, Riak Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Mankien Payam, Ruathkey Boma, Ruathkey Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Ruathnyibol Payam, Lare Boma, Goachieng Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Kueryiek Payam, Kueryiek Boma, Kueryiek Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Abiemnom County, Awarpiny Payam, Gungang Boma, Health Center (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Abiemnom County, Abiemnom Payam, Grema Boma, School (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Abiemnom County, Bangbang Payam, Pangok Boma, Pangok Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Abiemnom County, Bangbang Payam, Mawut Boma, Mawut Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Abiemnom County, Bangbang Payam, Mawut Boma, Agonbeek Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuona Payam, Zulek Boma, Zulek Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Mankien Payam, Zorchieng Bol Boma, Zorchieng Bol Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Mankien Payam, Zor Duok Boma, Zor Duok Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Mankien Payam, Kuerthoare Boma, Kuerthoare Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Mankien Payam, Kernyang Boma, Barrack Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Mankien Payam, Kernyang Boma, Malie Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County, Mankien Payam, Kernyang Boma, Guongguong Village (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Unity State, Mayom County – rehabilitation of 3 boreholes*	900	600	1500
Warrap State, Twic County, Akak Market (borehole rehabilitation)	255	245	500
Warrap State, Twic County, Tageyan (borehole rehabilitation)	255	245	500

Warrap State, Twic County, Alony (borehole rehabilitation)	255	245	500
Warrap State, Twic County, Manyiel (borehole rehabilitation)	255	245	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Warrap Payam, Warrap Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Warrap Payam, Warrap Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Warrap Payam, Warrap Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Man-Loor Payam, Pankot Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Awuul Payam	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Pagol Payam, Majok Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Pagol Payam, Lurcuk Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Pagol Payam, Lurcuk Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Man-Loor Payam, Parasika Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj North County, Awuul Payam	300	200	500
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac South Payam, Dong Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam	300	200	500
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac South Payam. Wunkuelthii Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon North Payam, Ameth Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon North Payam, Ameth Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon North Payam, Ameth Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon North Payam, Mabil Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State. Gogrial West County, Akon South Payam, Ayien Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Gogrial Wes County, Akon South Payam, Rup Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac South Payam, Wunkeuldit B Boma	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Malith Market (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Girl's Primary School (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, PHCU (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Hella Jedid (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Daraja Oulla (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Senahiya School (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Hella Dinka (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Hella Dinka (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Madol B (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Hella Zendiya (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Kurnyuk (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Wanalel (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Gonyo (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Aonyon (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State, Tonj South County, Tonj Payam, Jalaba (borehole rehabilitation)	300	200	500
Warrap State – rehabilitation of 37 boreholes*	11100	7400	18500
Total	49920	33580	83500

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by Location and Gender	Baseline	Cumulative for Fiscal Year		Reporting Period 30/Jun/09		This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09		Reporting Period 31/Dec/09		FY 2009 Tar- get	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Tar- get	End of Project Target
		Achieved		Achieved***		Achieved		Achieved		Target	Target	Target	Target
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M					
Total		50100	33400	18000	12000	32100	21400			90500	472,500	582,000	582,000
NBG		14400	9600	6000	4000	8400	5600			30167	157,500	194,000	194,000
Unity		12900	8600	7200	4800	5700	3800			30166	157,500	194,000	194,000
Warrap		22800	15200	4800	3200	18000	12000			30167	157,500	194,000	194,000

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN TARGET AREAS THAT HAVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES AS A RESULT OF USG AS-SISTANCE						
UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location and gender					
Number of People	Geographic Location			W	M	Sub-total*
	Warrap State, Twic County, Molbang Payam, Clinic Latrine			12	13	25
	Warrap State, Twic County, Aweng Payam, Clinic Latrine			19	15	34
	Warrap State, Twic County, Akoc Payam, Clinic Latrine			50	43	93
	Warrap State, Twic County, Akak Payam, Clinic Latrine			29	21	50
	Warrap State, Twic County, Ajong Payam, Clinic Latrine			7	6	13
	Warrap State, Twic County, Mayen Abun Payam, Clinic Latrine			14	10	24
	Totals			131	108	239

Results:														
Total Results Disaggregated by Loca- tion and Gender	Baseline		Cumulative for Fiscal Year		Reporting Period 30/Jun/09		This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09		Reporting Period 31/Dec/09		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	End of Project Target
			Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Target	Target	Target	Target
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M				
Gender: Women (W), Men (M)	NA	NA	131	108	110	92	21	16			6250	18750	12500	37500
NBG	NA	NA									1250	3750	2500	7500
Unity	NA	NA									1250	3750	2500	7500
Warrap	NA	NA	131	108	110	92	21	16			3750	11250	7500	22500

* Target based on SPHERE standards of 20 beneficiaries per latrine. In total, nine latrines were constructed at six clinics in Twic County, Warrap State. Results are based on the daily attendance rates at these clinics, January – September, 2009. However, the actual population benefiting from clinic latrines is likely to be much higher considering that people residing in the villages within the vicinity of the clinic also access the latrines. Winrock is in the process of collecting documentation on clinic attendance from GOAL.

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF LEARNERS ENROLLED IN USG-SUPPORTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS OR EQUIVALENT NON-SCHOOL BASED SETTINGS				
UNIT: Number of People	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, school and gender			
	Geographic Location	W	M	Sub-total*
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Nyamlel Primary School	110	190	300
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer West Payam, Anuai Primary School	42	42	84
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Akewich Primary School	117	91	208
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Marial Bai Primary School	117	120	237
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Waralel Primary School	66	96	162
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Mabior Primary School	42	75	117
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer East Payam, Wedwil Primary School	77	120	197
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Pantit Primary School	29	33	62
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam, Manyel Primary School	68	70	138
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam, Majak-Bai Primary School	72	138	210
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Gok-Machar Primary School	50	95	145
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Rolgnut Primary School	55	115	170
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual Center Payam, Pamat Primary School	50	187	237
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Pandit Primary School	61	85	146
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Ariath Primary School	100	180	280
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Ameel Primary School	32	67	99
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Liech Primary School	32	400	432
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Giama Primary School	79	135	214
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Girl's Primary School	250	0	250
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Mashakos Primary School	305	406	711
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Rubkona Primary School	109	204	313
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Yoanyang Primary School	75	202	277
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Dengjack Primary School	40	103	143
	Unity State, Mayom County, Kuerbuone Primary School	80	116	196
	Unity State, Mayom County, Wangkai Primary School	103	370	473
	Unity State, Mayom County, Wangbuor Primary School	10	35	45
	Unity State, Mayom County, Mantuil Primary School	46	54	100
	Unity State, Mayom County, Ruathnyebol Primary School	106	359	465
	Unity State, Mayom County, Kueryiek Primary School	29	31	60
	Unity State, Mayom County, Maliny Primary School	48	198	246
	Unity State, Mayom County, Mankien Primary School	63	560	623
	Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Gogrial Payam, Maluil-Ajak Boma, Maluil Ajak Primary School	30	80	110

Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Alek West Payam, Nyok-Thiang Boma, Nyok-Thiang Primary School	7	101	108
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Alek North Payam, Mayom-Kataduet Primary School	46	127	173
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Kuajok Girl's Primary School	227	0	227
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Kuajok Boy's Primary School	0	234	234
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Riau Payam, Panliet Boma, Panliet Primary School	50	108	158
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Mangar Primary School	42	92	134
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Ameeth Wol Primary School	86	286	372
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Akon Primary School	16	270	286
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrock Payam, Dhangrial Primary School	85	163	248
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrock Payam, Ajong Primary School	32	74	106
Warrap State, Twic County, Wunrock Payam, Mayen Abun Primary School	159	209	368
Warrap State, Twic County, Turalei Payam, Ayien Boma, Ayien Amol Primary School	50	130	180
Warrap State, Twic County, Aweeng Payam, Majoc Noon Boma, Majoc Noon Primary School	174	230	404
Warrap State, Twic County, Aweeng Payam, Maper Boma, Maper Primary School	102	276	378
Warrap State, Twic County, Marial Maper Primary School	93	150	243
Warrap State, Twic County, Turalei Payam, Nyiel Abiel Boma, Nyiel Abiel Primary School	40	100	140
Totals	3702	7507	11,209

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by Location, School and Gender	Baseline		Cumulative for Fiscal Year		Reporting Period 30/Jun/09		This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09		Reporting Period 31/Dec/09		FY 2009 Target		FY 2010 Target		FY 2011 Target		End of Project Target	
			Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Target		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Gender: Women (W), Men (M)	NA	NA	3702	7507			3702	7507			1200	3600	2400	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200
NBG	NA	NA	1088	1704			1088	1704			400	1200	800	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
Unity	NA	NA	1375	3173			1375	3173			400	1200	800	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
Warrap	NA	NA	1239	2630			1239	2630			400	1200	800	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400

* Based on Primary One enrollment figures

INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION OR SIMILAR 'SCHOOL' GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES SUPPORTED			
UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location, school and date		
	Geographic Location	Date	Sub-total
Number of People	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Nyamlel Primary School PTA Training	17-19/Aug/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer West Payam, Anuai Primary School PTA Training	17-19/Aug/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer Center Payam, Akewich Primary School PTA Training	17-19/Aug/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Marial Bai Primary School PTA Training	15-17/Jul/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Waralel Primary School PTA Training	15-17/Jul/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Ayat East Payam, Mabiior Primary School PTA Training	15-17/Jul/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer East Payam, Wedwil Primary School PTA Training	16-18/Sep/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam, Manyiel Primary School PTA Training	25-27/Sep/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual West Payam, Majak-Bai Primary School PTA Training	25-27/Sep/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Gok-Machar Primary School PTA Training	26-28/Aug/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual North Payam, Rolgnut Primary School PTA Training	26-28/Aug/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Malual Center Payam, Pamat Primary School PTA Training	05-07/Aug/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Pandit Primary School PTA Training	22-24/Sep/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Ariath Primary School PTA Training	22-24/Sep/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil North County, Ariath Payam, Ameel Primary School PTA Training	22-24/Sep/09	1
	NBG State, Aweil West County, Gomjuer East Payam, Wedwil Boma, Rianganon Primary School PTA Training	16-18/Sep/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Liech Primary School PTA Training	04-06/Aug/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Giana Primary School PTA Training	04-06/Aug/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Bentiu Girl's Primary School PTA Training	04-06/Aug/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Mashakos Primary School PTA Training	04-06/Aug/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Rubkona Primary School PTA Training	31 Aug – 02 Sep/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Yoanyang Primary School PTA Training	31 Aug – 02 Sep/09	1
	Unity State, Rubkona County, Dengjack Primary School PTA Training	31 Aug – 02 Sep/09	1
Unity State, Rubkona County, Nhialdiu Primary School PTA Training	31 Aug – 02 Sep/09	1	
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Gogrial Payam, Maluil-Ajak Boma, Maluil Ajak Primary School	14-16/Jul/09	1	

Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Alek West Payam, Nyok-Thiang Boma, Nyok-Thiang Primary School	05-07/Aug/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Alek North Payam, Mayom-Kataduet Primary School	12-14/Aug/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Kuac North Payam, Kuajok Girl's Primary School	08-10/Sep/09	1
Warrap State, Gogrial West County, Riau Payam, Panliet Boma, Panliet Primary School	16-18/Sep/09	1
Totals		29

Results:

Total Results Disaggregated by Location	Baseline	Cumulative for Fiscal Year	Reporting Period 30/Jun/09	This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09	Reporting Period 31/Dec/09	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	End of Project Target
		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target	Target
Total	N/A	29	0	29		24	120	144	144
NBG	N/A	16	0	16		8	40	48	48
Unity	N/A	8	0	8		8	40	48	48
Warrap	N/A	5	0	5		8	40	48	48

INDICATOR TITLE: **NUMBER OF TEACHERS/EDUCATORS TRAINED WITH USG SUPPORT**¹²

UNIT:	DISAGGREGATE BY: Location and gender			
Number of People	Geographic Location	W	M	Sub-total
	NBG State, Aweil West County	6	24	30
	NBG State, Aweil North County	0	28	28
	Unity State, Mayom County	1	42	43
	Unity State, Rubkona County	1	35	36
	Warrap State, Gogrial West County	3	22	25
	Warrap State, Twic County	2	23	25
	Totals	13	174	187

Results:

¹² The English Language Training is a 5-month training program. Numbers reported are based on level of effort.

Total Results Disaggregated by Location, School and Gender	Baseline		Cumulative for Fiscal Year		Reporting Period 30/Jun/09		This Reporting Period 30/Sep/09		Reporting Period 31/Dec/09		FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	End of Project Target
			Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Achieved		Target	Target	Target	Target
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M				
Gender: Women (W), Men (M)	NA	NA	13	174			13	174			150	288	394	394
NBG	NA	NA	6	52			6	52			50	96	131	131
Unity	NA	NA	2	77			2	77			50	96	132	132
Warrap	NA	NA	5	45			5	45			50	96	131	131

IV. MONITORING

Monitoring and evaluation systems and processes have been critical for BRIDGE to capture, analyze, and report program data. In the first quarter, the M&E Database was developed using a database consultant. The database is an integral part of the M&E system and is also used as a project management tool to track progress of activities and identify areas which need further strengthening. In addition, the M&E team has developed tracking forms for a range of trainings, including PTA training, training for extension agents, farmers, government officials, English language training, and water user committee training, as well as group formations (CAGs, committees, producer groups etc.), baseline data collection for farmers, and changes in behavior, management techniques, and farming practices. These forms have been revised to ensure that data is collected accurately and consistently. The M&E team has also developed an Excel-based tracking system to ensure that trainees and households are not double counted. A robust system has been put in place to ensure good data quality. After an activity is completed, the forms are reviewed by the Component Advisor and then by the Team Leader to ensure that all information is correctly recorded. The Team Leader signs off on all the forms before these are sent to Juba. The documents are reviewed by the M&E Director before data is entered in the database and hard copies filed. A draft M&E manual has been developed and contains details of these procedures.

In Quarter 4, USAID conducted a data quality assessment which included a data systems review. The assessment team reviewed the data collection, storage, and analysis processes for F indicators and USAID custom indicators. While this assessment provided specific recommendations particularly in terms of tracking mechanisms under component 4, further discussed below, the results were satisfactory.

The M&E team has conducted M&E trainings at the field level (NBG, Warrap, and Unity) in July and August 2009. The trainings focused on orienting staff on the M&E system, procedures, documentation requirements, and forms to collect information on specific activities. Staff also conducted spot checks during field visits to verify information and provide hands-on guidance about data collection.

BRIDGE did not encounter any significant data quality issues during Year I. However, for Component four, the team is in the process of collecting data on the number of people with access to improved drinking water supply. Currently, the team is using an estimated number of 500 people per water point, based on the SPHERE standards¹³. Winrock is working

¹³ The SPHERE initiative was launched in 1997 by a group of humanitarian NGOs and the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, who framed a Humanitarian Charter and identified Minimum Standards to be attained in disaster assistance, in each of five key sectors (water supply and sanitation, nutrition, food aid, shelter and health services). The standard for access to improved source of water is a maximum of 500 people per hand pump per day with a flow rate of 16.6 l/m. (The SPHERE Project: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, Chapter 2: Minimum Standards in Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion, 2004)

with sub-contractors PACT and GOAL to obtain updated documentation based on consultations with local government officials and community leaders. All new boreholes are also being tested for Arsenic. Information on the results of the tests will be provided in the first quarterly report for Year 2.

V. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Constraints and Critical Issues

During the first 2 quarters of BRIDGE program implementation, the teams in NBG, Unity, and Warrap states focused on recruitment of project staff and establishment of project offices, which included identifying and leasing land and making logistical arrangements for office set-up.

As illustrated below, a number of political and security issues have hindered field-level implementation:

- Delays in securing land for field offices in NBG and Unity. In NBG, there were conflicts between Local Government offices regarding the land. This delayed a final agreement.
- In Unity, the landlord delayed construction of office space and staff quarters, which delayed the team's move to the compound.
- The state teams started recruiting staff beginning in February 2009. Recruitment has taken longer than expected because it has been difficult to find qualified Sudanese candidates. In NBG and Unity, the Local Government has specific requirements, such as recruiting only from within the states and following strict procedures in terms of advertising for positions and interviewing candidates.

Additionally, throughout the third quarter, the team dealt with the following key challenges:

- Matching the pace of project implementation and meeting the expectations of the communities and state government has required a delicate balance.
- It is often difficult to coordinate with other programs, most notably emergency programs.
- Access issues have arisen due to the remoteness of certain targeted communities, as well as the arrival of the rainy season.
- Customs blocking the release of goods (e.g. vehicles, printers, VSAT, etc.) has affected the pace of implementation.

Security Issues

As illustrated below, security has been an important factor throughout Year I. Conflict and security constraints have, at times, inhibited program implementation in certain areas:

- In February, the UN security alert for road transportation between Rumbeck and Juba was raised to security Level 3, “Armed Escort Required,” due to tribal clashes. This delayed deployment of vehicles to the field sites.
- Security issues in Malakal in late February affected field activities in Unity and Warrap states. The three state teams were brought to Juba in anticipation of President Bashir’s ICC indictment on 4 March 2009. The teams remained in Juba until 11 March 2009. Although field implementation was on hold, the state teams met with Juba level GOSS counterparts and the BRIDGE team held an All Hands Meeting to discuss the Year I Work Plan.

Personnel

As initially planned, the Chief of Party (COP), Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP), Operation Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Director, and Director of Finance and Administration are based in Juba, with frequent travel to the state capitals. Winrock International intends to base the Senior Governance Advisor in Juba, a move from the original proposal, which slated the post for Warrap.

Five new positions --Community Development (CD), Agribusiness, Agriculture, and WASH Advisors-- were added in Juba with 70% to 75% field travel. These changes support greater coordination with GOSS level ministries, implementing NGOs, and USAID, and consequently facilitated smooth and integrated program implementation.

At the state level, a dedicated Governance Advisor has been hired in Warrap to enable focus on Democracy and Governance activities in that state. To respond to the new governance approach, each of the states will have four new Governance Officer positions, as described below.

Position Names	PLANNED					FILLED				
	Ju-ba	NB G	War-rap	Uni-ty	To-tal	Ju-ba	NB G	War-rap	Uni-ty	To-tal
Chief of Party	1				1	1				1
Deputy Chief of Party	1				1	1				1
Senior Governance Advisor	1				1	0				0
CD Advisor	1				1	0				0
Agribusiness Advisor	1				1	1				1
Agriculture/Livelihoods Advisor	1				1	1				1

Position Names	PLANNED					FILLED				
	Ju-ba	NB G	War-rap	Uni-ty	To-tal	Ju-ba	NB G	War-rap	Uni-ty	To-tal
Water and Sanitation Advisor	1				1	1				1
Education Advisor	1				1	1				1
Gender Advisor	1				1	0				0
M&E Director	1				1	1				1
Senior M&E Officer	1				1	0				0
Program Officer	1				1	1				1
Operations Manager	1				1	1				1
Finance & Administration Director	1				1	1				1
Team Leader		1	1	1	3		1	1	1	3
Deputy Team Leader		1	1	1	3		0	0	0	0
Senior Governance Officer		1	1	1	3		1	1	0	2
Governance Officer		4	4	4	12		0	0	0	0
CD Project Specialist		1	1	1	3		1	1	1	3
CD Project Officer		2	2	2	6		1	2	0	3
CD Liaison Officer		3	3	3	9		4	2	3	9
Agriculture Project Specialist		1	1	1	3		1	1	1	3
Agriculture Project Officer		7	7	7	21		4	6	3	13
WASH Project Specialist		1	1	1	3		0	0	0	0
WASH Project Officer		2	2	2	6		0	0	0	0
Education Project Specialist		1	1	1	3		1	1	1	3
Education Project Officer		3	3	3	9		2	1	1	4
M&E Officer		1	1	1	3		0	0	0	0
Grand Count	14	28	28	28	98	10	16	16	11	53

Changes in the Project

In its proposal to USAID, BRIDGE indicated that it would build the capacity of state and local government in three areas related to good governance: planning and budgeting, procurement processes, and revenue generation. Human resource management was to be added, if resources permitted. The program intended to focus at the local government level and, in the ministries of agriculture and education and the directorates of water, at the state government level. Other government agencies were to benefit: (a) indirectly through the improved contributions that local government and/or state agencies in agriculture, education and water would make to their processes and/or operations; and (b) directly when BRIDGE resources could be stretched to include them.

At USAID's request and based on the findings of its ICAs, BRIDGE has modified its approach. BRIDGE will now build good governance capacity in four areas: planning and budg-

eting, financial management, tax administration and human resource management. While it will follow through on original intentions to work at the county level and continue to support the same specified technical counterparts at the state level, it will now also direct substantial support to the state ministries of finance and collaborate closely with the state Ministries of Local Government and the state Directorates of Labor, Public Service and Human Resource Development. This will likely mean that BRIDGE will not be able to implement every activity with the same level of support in every state.

Contract Modifications and Amendments

During Year I, the following major modifications and amendments took place:

- PACT Sudan was added as a BRIDGE partner
- Norwegian Church Association and United Methodist Council on Relief withdrew from the partnership
- Windle Trust has been approved by USAID as a BRIDGE partner., Windle Trust is providing a ten-month e English Language training to state and Local Government officials, teachers, educators, and CAG or community members

D. Key Issue narratives

Addressing corruption

Anti-corruption covers a wide spectrum of activities, including increasing accountability and transparency in government functions, developing a culture and expectation of both personal and governmental responsibility, and reducing opportunities for rent-seeking activities.

BRIDGE increases transparency by linking communities to local governments. In its 10 months of operation, BRIDGE has fostered 15 town hall meetings and has established 36 Community Action Groups. The CAGs serve as a mechanism for people at the grassroots level to aggregate and articulate their concerns to their local government officials. As such, the CAGs are instilling democratic habits by bringing people together to build consensus on issues of importance to the community, to vote on those issues, and to choose their own leaders. This is democracy in action. To date, there have been 300 meetings of the 36 CAGS.

While activities that demonstrate democracy in action are essential, fostering a culture and expectation of responsibility, accountability, and transparency is also important. In addition to the Community Action Groups, BRIDGE has also provided training to 29 Parent-Teacher Associations. Like the CAGs, the PTAs provide an opportunity for parents to have a voice in the educational decisions that affect their children's lives and build a culture and expectation of responsibility, accountability, and transparency.

BRIDGE is also building transparency and accountability by strengthening State and Local Government capacity to plan for service delivery and to design and implement coherent service delivery policies. In one notable example, BRIDGE brought together state and local water and sanitation officials for a three-day working session to introduce and explain the national government's new water and sanitation policy, to start building consensus on how the new policy would be implemented at the state and local level, and to determine practical next steps for implementation and dissemination of the policy. This activity was particularly important because devolution of power and responsibility is new to Southern Sudan. This workshop marked the first time many state and local officials met their national government counterparts. BRIDGE has planned a similar multi-day working session for the new agriculture policy.

One of the most important tools against corruption is the establishment of accounting practices that meet international accounting standards (IAS), so financial records are well documented, open to the public, and comprehensible to anyone familiar with international accounting standards. To date, BRIDGE has provided IAS training for 47 state and local officials, with plans to double that in the coming year.

Gender

The 2005 Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan accords many rights to women, including participation in public life and a 25% quota in government representation. Four years later, however, women continue to be marginalized by a prevailing lack of access to health care, education, clean water, and sanitation. Arguably, the most crippling disadvantage faced by Southern Sudanese women is their limited access to education. Girls are unable to attend school because they are occupied with collecting and preparing food and water. Furthermore, women are generally viewed as an asset that does not increase in value with the added investment of education. Girls' enrollment in formal and informal education is much lower than for boys, especially in secondary education. As a result, few Sudanese women work in the technical or professional capacities.

BRIDGE takes an integrated approach to gender equity, which is to say, gender is an overarching concern and consideration in all activities BRIDGE plans and undertakes. In addition to specifically taking steps to ensure that women are included in all BRIDGE activities, BRIDGE hires women for visible project positions where they can challenge pervasive views about the capabilities of women and gender equity. Our Deputy Chief of Party, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, and Logistics Manager are all women, as well as our Democracy and Governance Advisor for the state of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, and our Education Advisor for Warrap.

BRIDGE seeks to increase the role of women in decision-making and, of the 36 Community Action Groups, 33% of the 702 members are women; 83 are in leadership rolls. In parallel to the Community Action Groups, BRIDGE has also established 36 Women's Support Groups, which provide an opportunity for potentially marginalized women to discuss community concerns and take collective action.

In another practical step forward, BRIDGE has established 14 women's agricultural producer groups, which, in addition to helping women increase household incomes through collective action, also fosters private-sector development, and develops functional business skills.

In a move to increase girls' participation in education, BRIDGE is building water access points (boreholes) and grain grinding stations at schools so that girls can attend school and also meet their household obligations. Additionally, BRIDGE plans to set up 75 grain mills in as many schools in the coming year. There are clear indications that more girls are now attending the classes because they have access to water and can also now carry water home.

Agriculture

Increasing agricultural production and building the business of agriculture are both important steps in the development of Southern Sudan. BRIDGE is supporting Southern Sudan's transition from relief to development by supporting the commercialization of agricul-

ture and by building the private sector value chain. For instance, BRIDGE has provided 42 plows to farmers, and has trained 11 blacksmiths in the fabrication, maintenance, and repair of the plows. This is a low-tech, low-cost, culturally appropriate way to quadruple agricultural production, while also building the private sector agricultural value chain. BRIDGE has also trained 65 agricultural extension officers and, because of this training, extension workers are now able to more effectively instruct communities on agricultural techniques, disease prevention, and how to increase crop yields.

In the next year, BRIDGE will train extension officers in the importance of providing extension services to women and will work with local governments to set and meet targets for the training of female extension officers. Emphasis will be placed on extension training and support through women's producer organizations and on techniques for encouraging equal participation.

To date, BRIDGE has trained more than 800 people in various agriculture productivity topics, including extension methodology, value chain analysis, and fish drying, as well as ox-plow use and manufacturing. As an example of the results of this training, fish dryers have been constructed in two of the three target states. The pilot projects succeeded in demonstrating to fish entrepreneurs, government staff, and community members the technical aspects of fish dryer operation, which can significantly increase incomes from fishing. To complement and eventually employ the fish dryer in Unity State, two Fisher Groups were formed.

The BRIDGE team has also leveraged its community development activities to increase agricultural production. Demonstration plots are being established in 32 communities as a means of disseminating new technologies and practices while encouraging sustainable agricultural practices and increase community stewardship. These plots will serve more than 40,000 community members.

In addition to working at the grassroots level, BRIDGE is also helping state and local governments to regulate and monitor veterinary pharmaceuticals, which will improve the welfare and productivity of farm animals, which are essential to larger-scale farming.

Civil Society and Community Mobilization

A vibrant civil society is a hallmark of a sustainable and healthy democracy. Civil society is the part of society that is somewhere between the state and the individual, where groups of people come together for a common purpose, and where often they articulate the group's needs and concerns to the government. Civil society organizations are both formal and informal, but the common thread is that they all build societal trust, without which a democracy cannot function. All of BRIDGE's work is, in the larger sense, geared toward building a vibrant civil society—toward connecting people and governments in constructive ways, both formally and informally.

The Community Action Groups are perhaps the most obvious example of BRIDGE's civil society building activities. The purpose of the Community Action Groups are to help communities identify, prioritize and address communal needs; to provide communities with a voice to government; and to present communities with a forum in which to consider community development and governmental responsibilities. To date, BRIDGE has established 36 Community Action Groups in the three states in which the program works. There are 702 members of the Groups of which 238 are women. BRIDGE provides small grants to Community Action Groups for projects the Groups collectively agree to support, and for which local governments agree to a minimum 10% cost share.

One CAG is building the foundation and walls for a school and BRIDGE will provide the roofing materials. Another CAG has asked for sanitation training due to an outbreak of cholera. Even more promising, local government officials have asked to attend CAG meetings with BRIDGE staff. This link between communities and local government will help sustain the Community Action Groups and make local government more accountable and responsive. Perhaps more importantly, these early developments constitute the kinds of peace dividends that encourage hope and empowerment.

Additionally, where wells (boreholes) have been drilled, BRIDGE has established Water User Committees (WUCs) to manage these water points ensuring borehole maintenance and cleanliness. This is another example of bringing people together with a common interest to meet their collective needs, and thereby foster social trust as well as personal, and collective responsibility.

Microenterprise

Many of BRIDGE's projects support the creation or expansion of microenterprises, especially in the agricultural sector. Each family farm represents a microenterprise and to that extent, BRIDGE has significantly supported their development, especially through training more than 800 farmers in improved agricultural techniques, training agricultural extension agents to improve farm productivity, introducing the use of ox-drawn plows and training 11 blacksmiths in plow manufacture, maintenance and repair.

Across the three states, agricultural extension workers and relevant state Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) staff participated in a BRIDGE-facilitated training of trainers (TOT) workshop on agricultural extension methodologies. As a result of this training, extension workers are now able to more effectively instruct family farm businesses on agricultural techniques, disease prevention, and how to increase production yields.

Additionally, BRIDGE conducted a multi-day work session on value chain analysis, which brought together representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at both the national and state levels and which focused on practical steps for implementing the value chain approach in agriculture. Participants are now able to help family farm businesses iden-

tify opportunities and analyze the relationship and factors between all the actors in the agricultural sector.

BRIDGE has also established fish drying pilot projects in two states, which have succeeded in demonstrating to fish entrepreneurs, government staff, and community members the technical aspects of fish dryer operation, which can significantly increase incomes from fishing. To complement and eventually employ the fish dryer in Unity State, two Fisher Groups were formed.

In the water sector, BRIDGE is helping small borehole-drilling businesses expand the use of hand augered boreholes, a technologically appropriate and lower-cost solution to improving fresh water access.

Local Institutional Capacity Development

A hallmark of the BRIDGE program is linking communities with local governments and building the capacity of local governments to effectively deliver services. At the grassroots level, BRIDGE has established 36 Community Action Groups and 36 Women's Action Groups, both of which link communities to local governments. BRIDGE has established and built the capacity of water users associations, and has developed 29 PTAs.

At the government level, BRIDGE has conducted 20 state and local level governance assessments to determine levels of competence, gaps, and targeted next steps and BRIDGE is developing its programs to fill these gaps in a sustainable and practical manner.

This year, BRIDGE conducted a 1-day training for State Ministry of Education Directors on proposal writing, resulting in the Education Directors developing proposals to improve access to quality education in local communities.

The Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), with the support of the BRIDGE Program, held a 3-day workshop in Juba on the dissemination of the new Water, Sanitation and Hygiene policy. Participants ranged from high-ranking ministry officials, such as the Undersecretary for Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and a state-level Minister of Health, to departmental staff, NGOs and local media representatives. Through the workshop presentations and group discussions, the participants were able to understand the importance of the new national Water, Sanitation and Hygiene policy and assume ownership of the policy. They are now better equipped to disseminate the policy at the state and local levels.

In the state of NBG, local government administrators participated in a training workshop on strengthening local government and fostering community-involved planning. The work session provided administrators with valuable tools to fulfill their responsibilities in local government, and also allowed the master trainers to practice teaching their peers. For most trainers, this workshop was their first opportunity to exercise their skills before their in-

tended audiences. This workshop is the first of several similar workshops to be conducted jointly by the BRIDGE Program and the State Ministry of Local Government.

Water

The water sector is a key focus for BRIDGE, and much progress has been made in the first nine months of the project. To date, BRIDGE has established 60 boreholes and rehabilitated 107 existing boreholes across three target states, providing water access to an estimated 83,500 people (based on SPHERE standards). BRIDGE has established a Water Users Association for each new borehole and half of the Associations have been trained, with the other half targeted for next year. Additionally, BRIDGE has also constructed nine latrines in health centers and schools. School latrines are maintained by PTAs the teachers.

Improving the way waste is handled is essential in order to improve sanitation and hygiene in Southern Sudan, and toward that end, BRIDGE has begun waste management programs in each of the three states, targeting one fast-growing and popular market in each state. Shopkeepers and vendors will be trained in proper waste management and asked to contribute to the maintenance of a sanitary waste management system for each market.

On the policy side, and as a complement to the large Water, Sanitation and Hygiene policy workshop facilitated by BRIDGE in Juba, follow-on workshops in each of the target states have been planned, and one has already been completed. BRIDGE has also established coordination mechanisms for all state and local officials with water and sanitation responsibilities so that efforts are not duplicated and future plans can be developed collaboratively.

E. List of Deliverables

1. Report on Animal Traction Equipment Manufacture Assessment and Training in NBG, Warrap, and Unity States, Southern Sudan, April 2009
2. Report on Supply Chain Development for Animal Traction Plows & Spare Parts in Warrap State, Southern Sudan, April 2009
3. BRIDGE Institutional Capacity Baselines 2009, July 2009
4. Institutional Capacity Baselines and Target Score Summaries, July 2009
5. GOSS WASH Policy Dissemination Workshop Final Report, July 2009
6. In-Service Teacher's Education Curriculum Stage I (August 2009)
 - a. English Stage I – Term 1, 2, and 3
 - b. General Science Stage I – Term 1, 2, and 3
 - c. Mathematics Stage I - Term 1, 2, and 3
 - d. Professional Studies Stage I - Term 1, 2, and 3
 - e. Social Studies Stage I - Term 1, 2, and 3
7. Report on Training of Trainers for Extension Workers on Fruit Tree Nursery Establishment and Management in NBG States, August 2009

F. Summary of non-USG Funding

State and Local Government and communities have committed to in-kind contributions to LGDF projects

G. Summary Indicator Table – aggregated achievement against each indicator for the year.

Please see *Summary Indicator Table* in Section III

ANNEX I: Success Stories

Empowering Sudanese Farmers

Community Group Chairperson Leads by Following... and Reaps the Benefits

After living in refugee camps in Kenya during Sudan's long civil war, William Makuach returned to his home in Mayom County, Unity State in Southern Sudan with the resolve to help rebuild his community. He eagerly participated in Sudan BRIDGE's process of developing a local Community Action Group (CAG) to help take the lead in development activities within the community. His silent yet charismatic leadership style became evident among his peers; and when election time came, Mr. Makuach was elected Chairperson of the CAG.



William Makuach, CAG chairperson, addressing fellow CAG members in Mayom County

The CAG was later asked by the BRIDGE Agriculture Team to select individuals to participate in agriculture training and micro-grants related to vegetable gardening. Mr. Makuach was deeply interested in the initiative, but did not step forward. It was more important to him that other members of the CAG have the opportunity to improve their knowledge of vegetable production. However, once the beneficiaries were selected and the training dates were set, he asked if he could attend the training as an observer. The BRIDGE Agriculture Team happily accepted his request.

Mr. Makuach attended the one-week training session, silently sitting apart from the others; he did not want to affect the training course with his presence. The trainers could realize his great interest in the topic, but his presence in the training area was discrete.

At the end of the training, as the BRIDGE Team distributed vegetable kits to the trainees, Mr. Makuach stood up and congratulated the group for their active participation in the training. He also thanked BRIDGE for the opportunity provided to the members of his CAG. Determined to maintain his role as an observer and not an official training participant, he graciously turned away as the others were given a vegetable kit with tools and seeds.

A few days later, the BRIDGE Agriculture Team went back to the area for a follow up visit. After monitoring the trained farmers, the Team decided to visit Mr. Makuach. Once they

arrived at Mr. Makuach's home, they immediately noticed a well-developed vegetable garden close to his hut. The team inquired how he was able to start the garden, and they learned that he purchased the seeds on his own and applied what he observed at the training to start his own garden. Mr. Makuach held a seed in his hand and said, "If I plant this seed in appropriate soil and I water it, it will produce fruits. If you consider me worth attending a training and receiving knowledge, I should try all my best to apply that knowledge and benefit from it."

Following in the footsteps of their humble leader and benefiting from the BRIDGE training that he helped them attend, the 20 CAG trainees have similarly planted their seeds at their home gardens. This support from BRIDGE, reinforced by follow-up visits from the BRIDGE Agriculture Team and government extension agents, will enable Mr. Makuach and his fellow CAG members to increase their household food security and decrease dependence on food aid.

In Year I, Sudan BRIDGE provided similar training and micro-grants to a total of 636 farmers across Unity, Warrap, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states.

Community Action Groups Foster Local Ownership and Empower Leaders

Woman CAG Chairperson Leads Her Community to Initiate Change

Alikhook Arieu Akec cares for her family of nine, tends her small farm, and serves her community in Anwei Boma, Warrap State as the Community Action Group (CAG) Chairperson. As Chairperson, she serves as a role model, not only within her own small community, but on a much greater scale. She is the first woman to be elected as a CAG Chairperson across the entire State.

“Before, women weren’t given a chance. I am thankful that the community elected me and I have had a chance to learn that the chance is possible,” she proudly states.

Alikhook knows that her role comes with big responsibilities. She is ready to take them on, alongside her fellow CAG members. “We need changes,” she asserts. And she is learning that the solutions can be found through collaboration, commitment, and determination within the community itself.



Alikhook and her fellow CAG members

The USAID-funded Sudan BRIDGE program is working with community members like Alikhook to form self-sustaining CAGs across three states of Southern Sudan –Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Unity. The CAGs are comprised of community representatives and elected leaders who work together to enhance community participation and ownership in development projects and to serve as a voice to local government. Alikhook and her fellow

CAG members are working together to prioritize and address community needs, starting with agricultural development. Taking advantage of agriculture training provided by BRIDGE, the CAG members are working hard in their newly established gardens. Alikhook notes, “If someone knows how to grow, the entire community benefits.”

Across the three states, Sudan BRIDGE has witnessed several impacts and accomplishments from the CAGs in a short period of time: ♦More communities are embracing the role of women leaders. ♦CAGs are initiating development projects –such as school rehabilitation and construction of community centers– on their own. ♦Linkages between communities and

local government are strengthened, as local government increasingly participates in dialog and activities with the CAGs and wider community.

Perhaps most importantly, the CAGs are building hope and fostering a strong sense of ownership within the communities they serve. As Alikhook states, “Before BRIDGE, we didn’t know that we could do something to help ourselves. The program has shown us how to work hard. We now know that we can rebuild this town on our own.” She is proud that this sense of ownership is changing the community’s historical dependence on relief, moving from “what can you do for us?” to “we can do this together.”

A Lifeline for the Vulnerable

Maintaining Clean Water Supply in Twic County, Southern Sudan

What happens when the one lifeline you cling to becomes not a source of sustenance, but a threat to your community? This isn't a question faced by most people in the developed world, but in Sudan it is often a daily reality.

Following decades of devastating civil conflict in Sudan, the needs of its highly vulnerable communities, such as those of Twic County in Warrap State, Southern Sudan, are particularly acute. Access to the very basics of life, such as clean drinking water, are critically lacking in Twic. The population consumes an average of 7.4 liters a day, less than half of the 15 liters recommended as a minimum for people living in emergency settings.

Several international NGOs have tried to tackle this issue, building new waterpoints and wells across the region. But without due care, these life-saving installations tend to break down, or worse, become contaminated and a source of danger to the communities who rely upon them as their only source of clean water.



Ayak deng and her community enjoy the newly rehabilitated borehole

This was the situation facing Sais Ayak Deng of the Ajak Kuac community in Twic County. A mother of five, Ayak, her family, and her wider community rely upon the water from their local borehole. However, after years of heavy use, paired with an improper initial installation, the borehole had turned into a potential danger.

The hand pump started to break regularly, due to overuse. In addition, animals began to drink and excrete waste in the stagnant water built up around the borehole, causing contaminants to seep into the groundwater that was eventually consumed by the community.

Recognizing the potential health risks posed to the already vulnerable community (and numerous other communities across Southern Sudan), the USAID-funded Sudan BRIDGE program developed a strategy to repair unsafe and non-functioning boreholes and to also form community-based Water User Committees (WUCs) to help maintain and manage the sites. Within nine months, BRIDGE has repaired 107 boreholes and established 51 functioning

WUCs across Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity states, bringing clean water to over 83,000 people.

Now that BRIDGE has repaired the borehole in Akak Kuac, Ayak and her neighbors are ecstatic. Ayak exclaims, “After our borehole was improved, the borehole area is clean...Our jerry cans will be full of water!” The WUC in Akak Market will help prevent previous problems from occurring again.

Ox-Plows Open Doors for Sudanese Farmers

Farmers Gain Confidence and Increase Cultivated Land Area

Lucia Angoth Maluth lives with her 11 children and nine additional dependents in Gogorial West County in Warrap State of Southern Sudan. Lucia works hard to cultivate sorghum and maize to feed her growing family. Like many other farmers in the area, Lucia was using a local farming tool, moloda, to cultivate her land. Using this tool, she could not cultivate more than three feddans before the end of each planting period.

Training from the USAID-funded Sudan BRIDGE program changed her life. Lucia first witnessed farmers using ox-plow technology during a visit to Western Bahr el Ghazal, and she was keen to apply these practices to her own land. Soon after, Lucia heard about training opportunities with the Sudan BRIDGE program and eagerly sent her son (a young adult) to participate. Lucia's son and other farmers learned about ox-plowing, a technology that has shown to reduce workloads and enable farmers to cultivate three to five times as much land. This is critical in a region where 1.5 million people, like Lucia and her family, face severe food insecurity.

After the training, Lucia has purchased three ox-plows and increased her cultivated land area from three feddans to twelve. This has also enabled her to diversify crops, adding sesame and maize to



Lucia utilizing one of her newly purchased ox-plows

her growing sorghum fields. Her income is further supplemented by renting her ox plows to three of her neighbors for 50SDG per day. With the promising harvest this year, Lucia is planning to sell some of the surplus grain at the Gogrial market and to any NGO looking for seeds. "I want to supply seeds to FAO in two years time and to compete with the northern traders in the big market," says Lucia.

Lucia is just one of many farmers who have benefitted from training facilitated by Sudan BRIDGE. In the first nine months of work in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Unity states in Southern Sudan, BRIDGE has provided training to over 825 farmers and agricultural input suppliers on various topics, including ox-plowing. The ox-plow training enables farmers to test different ox-plows and learn how to train their oxen. To increase availability of ox-plow equipment, BRIDGE also provides training to blacksmiths on the construction and repair of ox-plow parts.

The introduction of ox-plow technology has significantly increased incomes, as well as confidence, of Lucia and other Southern Sudanese farmers. “Don’t be surprised to see me with over 50 feddans in less than three years,” asserts Lucia.

Sudan BRIDGE plans to continue to provide ox-plow training to farmers and blacksmiths across Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Unity states, as part of the program’s larger food security and economic growth strategy. These activities contribute to Sudan BRIDGE’s overall program goals to promote community development and strengthen the ability of state and local governments to deliver agriculture, education, and water and sanitation services.

Inspiring Local Government Leaders

County Education Director Strengthens Resolve to Serve the Community

Reflecting on his life and struggles that he and his neighbors have endured, Jamesco Deng Deng knows he has come a long way. Serving as the County Education Director for Aweil West in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, Southern Sudan, Jamesco works to improve the quality of education in his state. Like so many other government staff in Southern Sudan, Jamesco and his colleagues at the Ministry of Education do their jobs despite a severe lack of resources and training. Moreover, he admits that it has been hard at times to connect with communities that, like him, still struggle with the aftermath of the long civil war.



County Education Director Jamesco Deng Deng at Marial Bai Primary School PTA Training

Training from the USAID-funded Sudan BRIDGE program has helped Jamesco overcome these hurdles, giving him renewed hope and resolve to serve his community. “Some people and communities often get forgotten and disconnected due to war, and have lost hope. Re-connecting can be an extremely positive experience, and this exactly what the Sudan BRIDGE Program has done to my life. It has bridged local government education officials to provide services to the communities,” Jamesco asserts.

BRIDGE has provided training to Jamesco and 58 other government education officers across three states of Southern Sudan, building their capacity to prioritize, plan for, and implement solutions to meet community needs. One such training is focused on Parent-Teacher Association development.

Sudan BRIDGE worked with Jamesco and other Ministry of Education staff to refine their PTA manual. BRIDGE also delivered Training of Trainers sessions to enable the group to more effectively reach out to and serve PTAs within Aweil West.

The trainings and support provided by BRIDGE has strengthened the skills of Jamesco and his colleagues and has empowered them to take initiative in the communities in which they serve. Their efforts have paid off, already demonstrating strong impacts across the county.

“At first it was not easy to persuade parents to accept the government initiatives, but after concerted efforts that included training local government education officials by Sudan BRIDGE on how to train PTAs ourselves, we started realizing results. I am glad to note that my office is now connected to the community and parents. Aweil West has realized a re-

markable increase in enrollment of female students of all ages. It is even more encouraging that over 70 trained PTA members have increased community mobilization,” Jamesco proudly explains.

Building a Culture of Democracy

For the First Time, Villagers Vote for Chief

As the members of the newly formed Community Action Group (CAG) in Abyei Village, Gomjuer Center Payam, Aweil West County in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, Southern Sudan lined up behind their chosen candidate for CAG leadership positions, they took a stand for themselves and planted seeds for their community's future. Never before had the citizens of this community participated in an election. The impacts have proven to be far-reaching.

Sudan BRIDGE, a USAID-funded integrated development program operating in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Unity States in Southern Sudan, came to Abyei Village to foster hope, build the skills and leadership capacity of community members and local government, and link the community to basic services that they so desperately need. After spending time with the community, BRIDGE facilitated the formation of a Community Action Group, comprised of local representatives who would lead efforts to assess, prioritize, and engage in initiatives to address the community's needs.

14 men and 6 women joined the CAG and participated in a voting process to nominate and elect CAG leaders. One by one, each member got out of their seat to stand behind the person they wished to support for the various leadership positions. It was a powerful moment for the men and women of this community who, for the first time, were able to actively participate in an election and see a peaceful outcome. A seed was planted as community members began to experience the spirit of democracy.



Candidates queuing for the voting process

The seed grew. After this first successful election, community members subsequently contacted Sudan BRIDGE staff to assist with another election, for the position of village Executive Chief.

In Sudanese culture, chieftom is historically inherited, accepted as an inevitable right of a select few. Accordingly, when the seat for Abyei Village Executive Chief opened up, the son of the Chief expected to inherit the seat. However, the CAG members and community elders had a different thought, and together, decided to ask for an election. The Sudan BRIDGE Team was happy to help facilitate.

Joseph Akuei Yak, Payam Administrator for Gomjuer Center Payam, where Abyei Village is located, took notice of the election process and has stressed its profound importance: *“Elections are really appreciated, and they are also preparation for the democratic transition in South Sudan or in Sudan in general,”*

As the news of the BRIDGE-facilitated election process reached the State level, the Director General of the Ministry of Local Government praised it to be “the best model,” one that is easy to replicate and that could be adapted in every county. BRIDGE has facilitated the formation of 36 CAGs so far and plans an additional 90 in boarder communities.

Building Farmer Capacity in Southern Sudan

The Mon Village vegetable producer group in Twic County, Warrap State attended their first agricultural training provided by the USAID-funded Sudan BRIDGE program in July 2009, and less than three months later, have already fed their families with newly grown produce.

Chairperson Manyin Deng Chol and his fellow group members attended a 3-day training, given by Sudan BRIDGE staff and local government extension agents. Subsequently, they received vegetable kits containing tools and seeds, as well as ongoing monthly technical assistance on the demonstration plot that BRIDGE established in Mon Village.

Trainings covered topics such as land preparation, planting, weeding, pest control, postharvest handling, vegetable processing, and marketing. For most participants, this was the first time they had ever attending training and the first time they had worked with vegetables.

Manyin stated, “We can’t come [to the demonstration farm] to waste time; we are here to work hard and do good and show the community what we can do.”



Trainer demonstrating how to sow seeds to Mon Village vegetable producer group members

And they have. With their newly gained knowledge and materials from the vegetable kits, the group began working diligently on their demonstration farm, tending to their freshly planted tomato, eggplant, okra, and onion crops. They organized themselves to develop a schedule, whereby members of the group rotate their time on the farm to carry out watering, weeding, and other activities.

After already seeing results and being able to harvest their first round of okra on the demonstration farm, the producer group members were eager to replicate what they learned. They have since used extra seeds to expand their gardens at home. Neighboring farmers have approached the Mon Village producer group for help and have visited the BRIDGE-supported demonstration farm to watch and learn. Some of the producer group members have started to train others. All of the group members are proud. They are also eager to learn more; Manyin expressed that the group would like to learn how to work with fruit trees.

BRIDGE is witnessing similar impacts across Southern Sudan; the 14 men and 10 women from the Mon Village vegetable producer group are among 825 farmers across Southern

Sudan who have benefitted from Sudan BRIDGE's training, micro-grants (vegetable kits), and technical assistance.

Bringing Water to Remote Villages

Improving Health and Productivity of Women and Their Families

As part of its integrated approach to rebuilding communities in Southern Sudan, the USAID-funded Sudan BRIDGE program has initiated several successful water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities across Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Unity states. In addition to building the capacity of the Southern Sudanese government to plan for, operate, and maintain water and sanitation systems, Sudan BRIDGE is drilling and/or repairing water points, constructing latrines, providing hygiene education, and forming community-led Water User Committees to help manage water resources.

By the end of Year I, Sudan BRIDGE's WASH activities have already demonstrated positive impacts in improving lives, promoting behavior change, and enabling more children (primarily girls) to go to school.

BRIDGE targets water scarce villages with high prevalence of diseases, ongoing conflicts related to access and control of water, and long distances to water points. Many of the target villages were more than 4 km from functioning water sources prior to BRIDGE.

In one particularly remote community, the Water User Committee Chairperson, Mary Marol, has openly spoken about the impact of BRIDGE WASH activities on her family and fellow community members.

Ameth, Warrap State

Ameth is comprised of approximately 350 households (2100 people). The village suffers from high prevalence of water-borne diseases such as cholera, as well as high child mortality and regular conflicts related to access and control of a borehole in the neighboring village. For these reasons, Ameth was a high priority for BRIDGE WASH activities.



Mary Marol collecting water from borehole in Ameth Boma

A pregnant mother of three, Mary has greatly benefitted from the new borehole that Sudan BRIDGE constructed in Ameth, her village. Describing her taxing daily routine, Mary explains, “Before BRIDGE brought the borehole to Ameth, women had to walk for close to 4 hours (to and from) to fetch water from a nearby stream. With the drilling of the borehole, the distance to the water point has reduced greatly to a few minutes’

walk.”

With the significant time saved from access

to a closer borehole, women are now able to spend more time cultivating their fields and caring for their young children. Mary remarks, “Before the drilling of the boreholes, we had to leave our homes early in the morning, leaving our children unattended, and walk long distances to fetch water. On return, we used to find our children crying.”

The ability to focus more time and energy on cultivation has also enabled more families to send their children to school during the day. In other communities, where boreholes are drilled at school sites, access to water has proven to be a further incentive for families to send their children to school; BRIDGE has seen a sharp increase in school attendance (especially among girls) at these sites. Longer-term, access to clean water should also result in decreased incidence of water-borne diseases for Mary and her neighbors.

By the end of Year 1, Sudan BRIDGE drilled 60 new boreholes and rehabilitated 107 existing boreholes in villages like Ameth, improving the lives of more than 83,000 people who, like Mary, benefit profoundly from this important infrastructure.

ANNEX II: Schedule of Future Events

The BRIDGE Year 2 Work Plan will be submitted November 30, 2009 and will provide a schedule of future events

