

## South Sudan 2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

*Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal*

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>  
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat [chfsouthsudan@un.org](mailto:chfsouthsudan@un.org)

This proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Project Summary (Annex 1). In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed.

### SECTION I:

<b>CAP Cluster</b>	<b>Mine Action</b>
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#### CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 Second Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

<b>Cluster Priority Activities</b>	<b>Cluster Geographic Priorities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of emergency survey and clearance to areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of returnees, IDPs and/or high levels of landmine/ERW and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected communities.</li> <li>Reduction of the risk of death and injury from landmines and ERW through the provision of community liaison targeted mine risk education interventions in areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of returnees and/or high levels of landmine/ERW.</li> </ul>	Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Warrap and Lakes.

#### Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF.

<b>Requesting Organization</b>	<b>Project Location(s)</b> (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per state)
Norwegian People's Aid	Upper Nile (25%) and northern Jonglei (75%)
<b>Project CAP Code</b>	
SSD-12/MA/46100/5125	
<b>CAP Project Title</b> (please write exact name as in the CAP)	
Land release and Clearance in Greater Equatoria, Greater Upper Nile Regions and Capacity Building of SSMAA	

<b>Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP</b>	<b>Amount Requested from CHF</b>	<b>Other Secured Funding</b>
9 200 000 US\$ (2012)	US\$295,000	US\$8,400,000 (2012)

<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b> 130, 000		<b>Indirect Beneficiaries</b> (scaled appropriately to the CHF)	
Women:	26,000	150 000 (County population Maban and Korfulus State, refugees not added)	
Men:	26,000		
Girls:	39,000	<b>Catchment Population (if applicable)</b>	
Boys:	39,000		
<b>Total:</b>	130,000		

<b>Implementing Partner/s</b> (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	<b>CHF Project Duration</b> (max. of 12 months, starting date will be Allocation approval date)
Not Applicable	2 months, February - March 2013

<b>Address of Country Office</b>	<b>Address of HQ</b>
Project Focal Person: Programme Manager Terje Eldøen Email & Tel: <a href="mailto:terjee@npaid.org">terjee@npaid.org</a> +211 955 268 266 e-mail country director: Kari Egge karie@npaid.org e-mail finance officer: Daniel Nyanumba <a href="mailto:dnyanumba@npaid.org">dnyanumba@npaid.org</a> , 0955036421  Address: NPA South Sudan Office Off airport road, Juba	e-mail desk officer: Sten Trygve brand Sten Trygve Brand < <a href="mailto:stenb@npaid.org">stenb@npaid.org</a> >;  e-mail finance officer: Åge Skagestad < <a href="mailto:aas@npaid.org">aas@npaid.org</a> >  Address: Storgata 33 A 0028 Oslo, Norway

## SECTION II

### A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population<sup>1</sup>

In the first half of 2012, the humanitarian situation in South Sudan deteriorated sharply as a result of the combination of political-economic shocks, increased conflict and displacement, and worsening food insecurity. While some of the challenges facing South Sudan were anticipated in the most likely planning scenario developed by the humanitarian community for 2012, other challenges far exceeded expectations, to the extent that in several areas (namely increased food insecurity and rising refugee numbers) some of the worst case scenarios triggers had been reached half way through the year.

Currently, in the second half of 2012, a new oil agreement has been reached, and it is expected that production can start again in late 2012, providing much needed income in hard currency for both Sudans. In South Sudan the unofficial exchange rate has fallen, indicating a stronger, or less weak, national currency. The agreement, combined with a calmer border between the two Sudans, makes way for some much needed optimism. However, the civil war in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile shows no sign of reduced activity. In Jonglei, the decrease in reported violence the last months is more likely to be a result of reduced mobility due to the rainy season, than a successful disarmament process. Disarmament has taken place, with huge amounts of weapons confiscated. The effect on violence reduction in the region remains uncertain.

Continued conflict and increased food insecurity in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states have led to a larger than expected refugee influx adding a further strain on the humanitarian operation. The number of refugees arriving in South Sudan has now doubled the planning figure anticipated for 2012. As of the end of July more than 165,000 refugees had arrived from Sudan with several thousands more reported to be on the move. Although partners have stepped up emergency response, the magnitude of needs continues to outstrip the capacity of humanitarian organizations.

Inter-communal violence persisted in the first half of the year, spiking in Jonglei State, and affecting up to 170,000 people, equivalent to 13 % of the state population, with many of them being displaced and many more losing their lives or livelihoods. By the end of May, humanitarian actors recorded 165 conflict incidents with humanitarian consequences and some 165,000 people were newly uprooted from their homes since the beginning of the year.

Numbers of IDPs affected in camps in the close vicinity of Canal Town is more than 21 000. The information was gathered by NPAs stae coordinator in Jonglei, and is from 7 camps:

#### Inter-agency assessment team in a meeting with authorities & recent returned IDPs members

##### General:

##### i. About 80% of the displaced population have since returned and have started reconstructing their houses

Location	Number of IDPs	Number of house holds	Assessment date
Agak Boma (Atar Payam)	2,352	336	10 <sup>th</sup> /05/2012
Wunkir Boma (Wunangui Payam)	3,969	567	10 <sup>th</sup> /05/2012
Patang Boma (Alela Payam)	4,171	596	10 <sup>th</sup> /05/2012
Ayol Yol Boma ( Alela Payam)	732	105	11 <sup>th</sup> /05/2012
Kolnyang Boma	4,546	876	18 <sup>th</sup> /06/2012
Mareng payam	4,531	655	21 <sup>st</sup> /06/2012
Wunlem Payam	1,428	238	21 <sup>st</sup> /06/2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,629</b>	<b>3,406</b>	

Poor infrastructure and competition for logistics assets continues to negatively impact the humanitarian response and implementation of projects to reach target populations. Annual rains between June and November affect the majority of South Sudan's underdeveloped road network, isolating communities in need and rendering the provision of humanitarian assistance extremely difficult, particularly in the northern states that remain accessible only by air. Rising costs of fuel and commercial cargo shipping services as well as the low availability of critical shipping assets (barges) has further contributed to increased cost and time of delivering relief items.

Among the most important roads connecting Juba and Malakal, is the Jonglei Canal road. Last dry season this was closed due to insecurity and later fear of landmines. Some Mine Action was done by SPLA, however more thorough action is needed in the northern part of the Canal road and around Canal town.

### B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

NPA has been conducting Mine Action in South Sudan since April 2004. The start of the Programme entailed training a base of South Sudanese as manual deminers. From that personnel base, recruitment was done for machine operators, EOD and BAC teams, survey, Impact assessment and now Mine Detection Dog Handlers.

To facilitate and ensure capacity building, NPA has used a significant number of highly experienced international staff. From its peak in 2006, NPA has reduced the number of international staff from 20 to 7 in 2012. During the same period, the operational output in terms of land release increased, until stabilizing on a high level of around 2 million square meters per annum over the last years. In

<sup>1</sup> To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

2012 NPA expect to release more than 3 million square meters. These achievements have happened due to the systematic emphasis of capacity building of national staff within the organization. This skilled South Sudanese staff represent a significant resource for South Sudan in dealing with its mine and ERW threat.

Mine Action is characterized as category B, in support of front line service providers. NPA will aim to meet the following cluster priorities:

- NPA implemented a similar intervention in Upper Nile from January to May 2012, and had support from CHF for April and May. During the rainy season most equipment and teams operate in the Equatorial states, as Upper Nile and Jonglei are inaccessible. However, NPA has prepositioned a Mini Minewolf machine in Malakal. This is the most challenging equipment to move. The asset was operational in Upper Nile until May. Other assets have been operating further south, but will be prepositioned north of Bor before Christmas.
- Operations will target northern Jonglei and Upper Nile.
- Priorities are given from UNMAS, which coordinates the sector. As last dry season, NPA will respond quickly to changes in UNMAS' priorities.
- The project has 10% indirect cost. It also has a low utilization of international staff. Further, mechanical assets are used. Calculations show that hazardous areas can be released at about 10- 15% the cost utilizing mechanical assets and Mine Detection Dogs opposed to manual demining. Also, land release methodology will be implemented, further focusing assets where the threats are.

Relating to the CERF lifesaving criteria, Mine Action's focus is to conduct survey and clearance of existing and planned temporary resettlement for displaced population. Among the concrete tasks provided by UNMAS, such areas are not yet specified. However, during the last intervention in Jamam refugee camp NPA conducted clearance of cluster sub-munitions as a high priority request from UNMAS, as the camp with 60 000 refugees was located on a former cluster strike. To be able to attend to such situations, assets must be predeployed.

In the situation were fear of mines and IEDs block parts of the northern canal road, Mine Action also contributes towards the sector activities of Logistics, which is to reduce bottlenecks affecting the supply chain of humanitarian organizations. Such an intervention is also time critical, as opening of these roads early in the dry season will be key.

NPA has been in South Sudan since 1986, and has been among the relatively few (compared to other regions) organizations operating in Upper Nile and Jonglei. The main focus during and after the war has been on delivering food aid. Recently the stimulation of agricultural development, with a focus on the use of ox plows and a variation of crops has replaced the food deliveries. The infrastructure of NPA bases and knowledgeable personnel is a huge advantage for operations, not least on security information.

**C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)**

**i) Purpose of the grant**

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core cluster priorities

CHF Funding will be used to fund operations in the Upper Nile and Jonglei from February through March 2013. NPA has a Mini MineWolf clearance machine prepositioned in Malakal. Other (lighter) equipment and teams will be prepositioned in Bor before Christmas, and deploy from there to Canal Town in early January. NPA aim to have set up camp and be operational by January 15<sup>th</sup>, and CHF will thus fund an ongoing project from February.

NPA will conduct landmine clearance of identified mined areas; perform survey of hazardous areas and Explosive Ordnance Disposal of objects. In particular these activities will be undertaken in close coordination with the UNMAS, and according the prevailing humanitarian needs on the ground.

Currently, a minefield is registered in Canal town. Once dealt with, the town will be an important base for NGOs in the northern Jonglei region. Therefore, this task tops the current priorities.

NPA will be supporting the aims of the mine action cluster through land release and survey, and removal of dangerous items. In particular NPA will be supporting the opening up of humanitarian access in areas experiencing high rates of IDPs, thus making areas safer for local populations and the humanitarian community.

**ii) Objective**

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

Reduction in the risks posed by landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive weapons through humanitarian focused survey and clearance operations in conflict affected areas of Upper Nile and Jonglei.

**iii) Proposed Activities**

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries.

Survey is conducted by an accredited, mobile survey team, or a Multi Task Team (MTT). Their initial function is as a reconnaissance capacity where information of a suspected area, or known hazardous area is gathered from all available sources, normally civilians living in the area. The information is adapted during field observations and then recorded clearly and accurately on IMSMA Confirmed Hazardous Areas reports and submitted to the UNMAS. Concurrent to this, the team conducts Impact Assessment of the area; identifying the needs of the community, and thus, ensuring that clearance efforts are concentrated in areas of identified potential and positive impact, and in accordance with the humanitarian needs.

Mine clearance is conducted by Mechanical assets (Mine Wolf machines) and Mine Detection Dogs (MDDs), Manual demining or a combination of al. Where machines are used, they are then followed up by visual follow up. Technical survey can also be conducted mechanically whereby if no mines are found, only visual follow up is required after the machine. Any finding or detonation of a mine will immediately lead to full clearance, and increased processing of a buffer zone around the finding.

Following all survey and clearance activities, areas undergo Quality Assurance by the UNMAS, after which the area can be handed back to the local community.

**iv) Cross Cutting Issues**

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

- 1) **Gender.** Currently NPA employs 23 % female staff. This includes a female demining team, female mechanics, drivers and a machine operator. Generally a male dominated sector, NPA strives to ensure that women receive employment and training in Mine Action. To facilitate this, NPA grants a 6 month period of light work after each 3 month maternity leave, enabling the female deminers to breastfeed in more normal circumstances before returning to the field. Furthermore, existing survey teams and impact assessment teams have a mix of male/female staff. This enables the teams to have separate community meetings with females. In cases where women are not encouraged to speak in public, this ensures that vital information about threats and impact reach NPA. Women and men do in many cases have access to different information. In particular women gather information when collecting firewood, and often have more information gathered by children during play.
- 2) **Environment.** NPA's main objective on environment is to "do no harm". This means not affecting the environment more than absolutely necessary and strict procedures are set out in NPA's SOP to maintain this. NPA operational camps reduce their impact by digging garbage pits and latrines and Mine Action removes harmful toxic explosives from the ground which has a positive environmental impact.
- 3) **HIV / AIDS.** NPA recognize that deminers, due to their regular mobility, are at high risk and NPA has included 'HIV/AIDS and gender' training for its employees as a standard part of the introductory courses. NPA is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy and non-discriminatory work environment for all employees and does not tolerate discrimination on any grounds, including HIV status, suspected or real. As an example of this, identified HIV positive staff are receiving antiretroviral treatment, and in case a change of position is needed, positions have been offered. Information to the local communities during setup of operational bases includes informing about HIV / AIDS, and making them aware of NPAs Code of Conduct. This contributes to altering the power balance in the locals favor.

**v) Expected Result/s**

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period.

- Reduction in the immediate threat from landmines and UXO amongst returnees, IDPs, settled communities, and humanitarian actors.
- Increased access to vulnerable communities and populations resulting in improved humanitarian response and further opportunities for socio-economic activities.
- Increased amount of safe land available for use by returnees, IDPs, settled communities, and humanitarian actors following survey, clearance and land release activities.

List below no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (annexed).

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target (indicate numbers or percentages)</b>
1	Total direct beneficiaries - number of people directly benefitting from demining activities	110,000 (population in Bunj (60,000 including refugees) population Canal 70,000 (including 20 000 IDPs))
2	Total indirect beneficiaries	150 000. (The population in target counties, Korfulus and Maban, excluding refugees)
3	Meters squared of hazardous areas including dangerous areas (DA), suspected hazardous areas (SHA) and minefields (MF) released to local communities, including the number of destroyed ERW.	200,000 m2 will be released to the local communities.

**vi) Implementation Mechanism**

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

NPA will implement this project directly with its own staff. These activities will be conducted with 1 Mini MineWolf machine, 2 Kasspir Mine Protected Vehicles, two EOD/BAC teams, 1 survey Team, 1 manual/mechanical team and MDD assets. Of these, the manual, EOD and survey team are funded by other funding. The total project duration is 4 months, and CHF funding is requested for 2 of these months, covering 36% of the total project cost.

NPA has its Mini MineWolf machine prepositioned in Malakal. Other equipment will be prepositioned in Bor or further north in Jonglei prior to Christmas, ready to deploy in early January.

NPA has received a list of relevant tasks from UNMAS, and has picked tasks rated as high impact from that list. One is the rest of Minefield 47 in Bunj, which is a task ideal for Mine Detection Dogs, consisting of a Anti-Tank mines in the middle of a populated area. The other task is Canal (Town), which will be used as a base for many NGOs operating in northern Jonglei. On this task NPA plan to deploy it's Mini MineWolf (240), and have the Mine Detection from Bunj assist if necessary, once they have completed the task in Bunj (Maban).

Once the conditions allow it, in November / December, NPA will conduct thorough reconnaissance missions to these tasks. NPA will also be flexible for changes if the situation on the ground changes and UNMAS shift priorities. The deployment of teams will happen in early Jnuary, and NPA aim to be operational by mid-January. CHF funding is requested from February, and will if granted support an ongoing operation.

**vii) Monitoring Plan**

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

The NPA field teams report daily findings and hazardous areas cleared or surveyed to the NPA Radio room by the means of Codan HF radio, Mobiles or satellite phones. The information is then compiled in the NPA Tech Base. Daily finding reports are compiled and sent to the UNMAS which upon prioritization tasks NPA for clearance.

NPA's Impact Assessment Team will visit the area preclearance, and conduct an assessment of direct and indirect beneficiaries. The team will also revisit the areas minimum 6 months after hand over, to observe actual impact.

Internal monitoring is led by the Senior Technical Adviser (STA), who takes on the responsibility for the quality of the operational work in the Programme. The STA is supported by a Quality Assurance (QA) Officer who is a South Sudanese national. These are covered on already funding.

Adherence to routines in finance and logistics is monitored by NPA's Logistic Manager, Field coordinator and Finance Manager. Focus will be on receiving acceptable receipts and follow procurement routines.

External monitoring is conducted by UNMAS who have implemented a very thorough external monitoring system. A Quality Assurance report must be submitted to the UNMAS QA office once every thirty six days that a task is open.

**E. Committed funding**

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms.

<b>Source/donor and date (month, year)</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>
CHF Funding for Upper Nile, Jonglei, April – May 2012	USD 295,000
UNOPS funding for operations in Upper Nile January 2012-April 2012	USD 600,000
Norway MFA January 1 <sup>st</sup> 2012-December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2012	USD 2,542,372
Germany Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) January 1 <sup>st</sup> 2012-December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2012	USD 715,000
Dutch MFA January 1 <sup>st</sup> -June 30 <sup>th</sup>	USD 390,000
US DoS August 1 <sup>st</sup> 2011- July 31 <sup>st</sup> 2012	USD 450,000
Telethon January 1 <sup>st</sup> 2012-December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2013	USD 1,016,949
DDG funding operational MW in Uganda December 1 <sup>st</sup> 2011-August 31 <sup>st</sup> 2012	USD 704,140
START funding capacity building of SSMAA January 1 <sup>st</sup> 2012-December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2012	USD 858,000

### SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
<b>CHF ref. Code:</b> SSD-12/MA/46100/5125	<b>Title:</b> Land release and Clearance in Greater Equatoria, Great Upper Nile Regions and Capacity Building of SSMAA	<b>Organisation:</b> Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	
<p><b>Overall Objective:</b> <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i></p> <p>Mines, cluster munitions and other explosive weapons no longer expose civilians to unacceptable risk or prevent economic, social and political development.</p>	<p><b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i></p> <p>Free movement of the population, IDP's, refugees and NGO's providing aid in the area</p> <p>A reduction in incidents/accidents</p>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <p>Information will be collected through the NPAs Impact Assessment methodology, through community interviews and close coordination with stakeholders in the area, including the UNMAS</p>	
<p><b>Specific Project Objective/s:</b> <i>What are the specific objectives, which the project shall achieve? These relate to the immediate effect of the intervention measured at the end of the project.</i></p> <p>Reduction in the risks posed by landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive weapons through humanitarian focused survey and clearance operations in conflict affected areas of Upper Nile and Jonglei.</p>	<p><b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i></p> <p>Total direct beneficiaries - number of people directly benefitting from demining activities</p> <p>Total indirect beneficiaries</p> <p>Meters squared of hazardous areas including dangerous areas (DA), suspected hazardous areas (SHA) and minefields (MF) released to local communities, including the number of destroyed ERW.</p>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i></p> <p>Total direct beneficiaries are measured through NPAs Impact Assessment methodology, which measures impact, pre, during and post clearance</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries are measured through community based interviews and the collection of data from other stakeholders in the area</p> <p>Meters squared of hazardous released areas is recorded daily and reported to the UNMAS</p>	<p><b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <i>What are the factors and conditions not under the direct control of the project, which are necessary to achieve these objectives? What risks have to be considered?</i></p> <p>Funding must be secured</p> <p>The security situation must not deteriorate significantly</p> <p>The rainy season does not continue longer than anticipated</p>
<p><b>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes (<b>grouped in Workpackages</b>), leading to the specific objective/s:</li> </ul> <p>Reduction in the immediate threat from landmines, cluster sub munitions and ERW amongst returnees, IDPS's, settled communities and humanitarian actors.</p> <p>Increased access to vulnerable communities and populations resulting in improved</p>	<p><b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i></p> <p>Total direct beneficiaries - number of people directly benefitting from demining activities</p> <p>Total Indirect beneficiaries</p> <p>Meters squared of hazardous areas including dangerous areas (DA), suspected hazardous areas (SHA) and minefields (MF) released to local communities, including the</p>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <p>Information will be collected through the NPAs Impact Assessment methodology, through community interviews and close coordination with stakeholders in the area, including the UNMAS. All reporting will be reviewed, this includes internal NPA reporting, field repots, partner reports, UNMAS reports and other stakeholders</p>	<p><b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <i>What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i></p> <p>Funding must be secured</p> <p>The security situation must not deteriorate significantly</p> <p>The rainy season does not continue longer than anticipated</p>

<p>humanitarian response and further opportunities for socio-economic activities.</p> <p>Increased amount of safer land available for use by returnees, IDPs, settled communities, and humanitarian actors following survey, clearance and land release activities.</p>	<p>number of destroyed ERW.</p>		
<p><b>Activities:</b> <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (grouped in Workpackages) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <p>1 Team will deploy and conduct survey in areas tasked by the UNMAS</p> <p>1 Manual/Mechanical Team will conduct mine clearance attached to the Mini MineWolf</p> <p>2 Teams will conduct EOD</p> <p>1 MDD Team will conduct verification</p> <p>Impact Assessment will be conducted, which includes collecting information from the community through a participatory approach.</p>	<p><b>Inputs:</b> <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i></p> <p>Assets used for the operations in the Upper Nile are 1 Mini Minewolf, 2 Kasspir Mine Protected Vehicles, 1 Mine Detection Dog Team, 1 Manual Team/Mechanical Team &amp; IA advisors as well as associated vehicles, trucks and equipment.</p>	<p>The NPA field teams report daily findings and hazardous areas cleared or surveyed to the NPA Radio room by the means of Codan HF radio, Mobiles or satellite phones. The information is then compiled in the NPA Tech Base. Daily finding reports are compiled and sent to the UNMAS which upon prioritization tasks NPA for clearance.</p>	<p><b>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</b> <i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i></p> <p>Funding must be secured</p> <p>The security situation must not deteriorate significantly</p> <p>The rainy season does not continue longer than anticipated</p>

## PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable). The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Activities	Q3/2012			Q4/2012			Q1/2013			Q2/2013			Q3/2013			
				Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Activity 1 Survey									x	x						
Activity 2 Mine clearance									x	x						
Activity 3 Handover of formerly contaminated land									x	x						

\*: TIMELINE FOR EACH SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MUST BE MARKED WITH AN X AND SHADED GREY 15%