

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

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:

CAP Cluster	Mine Action
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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.

Cluster Priority Activities	Cluster Geographic Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	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.

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (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)
Danish Demining Group	Unity: All counties, according to needs and access
Project CAP Code	Jonglei: Unity is the If the security situation changes in Unity, we move to Jonglei.
SSD-12/MA/46060/5182	
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)	
Community-driven Mine Action in support of returnees, IDPs and refugees	

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP	Amount Requested from CHF	Other Secured Funding
US\$2,820,000	US\$278,720	US\$117,031

Direct Beneficiaries (scaled appropriately to CHF request)	Indirect Beneficiaries (scaled appropriately to the CHF)
Women: 5,000	200,000
Men: 5,000	
Girls: 11,500	
Boys: 11,500	
Total: 33,000	
	Catchment Population (if applicable)

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	CHF Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting date will be Allocation approval date)
	Indicate number of months: 7 months
	Start date 01.01.2013
	End date 31.07.2013

Address of Country Office	Address of HQ
Project Focal Person: Christina Jensen Email & Tel: pmddgsudan@drc.dk +211927727937 e-mail country director: Kate Norton, drc.ssudan@drc.dk , e-mail finance officer: Chris Ondeke, hofaddgsudan@drc.dk , 0956140534 Address: DRC DDG Hai Supiri Road (Next to Unicef) Juba South Sudan	e-mail desk officer: Maria.Kristensen@drc.dk e-mail finance officer: erik.schenstrom@drc.dk Address: DRC DDG Borgergade 10 1300 Copenhagen K Denmark

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 population¹

The general humanitarian situation in South Sudan has been deteriorating since the middle of 2011. This is especially true in Jonglei state and of the states along the northern border with the Republic of Sudan, including Unity. The armed conflict in the neighboring states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile and the Abyei area has had direct humanitarian results, with an estimated 200,000 refugees seeking refuge in Warrap, Unity and Upper Nile states. The internal conflict gathered intensity in 2011 and has continued during 2012 in these states leaving mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) as a significant factor in limiting humanitarian access. The severe economic consequences of the North-South tensions and the cutting off of the oil pipeline to the North are more evident every day. The structural food security problems and the growing pressure on basic services are pushing a lot of families into destitution in 2012.

The threats from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) was very high in 2011 and although the number of landmine accidents have gone down during 2012, there is an increasing need for Mine Risk Education (MRE), marking and mine clearance in Unity as more and more people are now moving in these areas which were earlier inaccessible due to battles and insecurity.

DDG has been conducting MRE and Explosive Ordnance Destruction (EOD) clearance in Unity since the beginning of June 2012 when the security situation made it possible to start our operations. We have found that the lack of access to MRE has made the communities approach to mines and ERW very alarming and as a consequence, they are very vulnerable to accidents. For instance, where in many other contaminated areas local communities find a way to mark dangerous areas to warn about the mines or ERW, we found that in Unity there is no such marking of dangerous mines or UXOs.

Jonglei is another state in South Sudan where mine action is much needed. Some mine action actors are already operating there and DDG have already received task dossier from UNMAS for Jonglei state. Unity will remain the priority for DDG under this grant due to the very little mine action activity in the state, but if the security situation develops negatively in Unity, we are ready to move our operations to Jonglei.

Landmines and ERW are limiting access to key roads and whole communities are inaccessible to humanitarian actors in Unity. Refugees, IDPs and returnees are at particular risk from mines and ERW for a number of reasons:

- They are less likely to have previously received Mine Risk Education (MRE) than the 'host' community
- They are less aware of known local threats than people who have been living in those areas long-term
- The situation in their home area has now changed – areas that they are used to using may be contaminated with ERW. They tend to be composed of higher percentages of vulnerable people e.g. children who are not attending school and have less family structure around them and are therefore more likely to play with unknown objects.

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

DDG's plans under this grant request fully match the Mine Action cluster priorities. DDG will continue its work in one of the worst affected states in South Sudan and if our activities are put on hold because of the level of security, we are ready to move our operations to Jonglei. DDG is applying to CHF for funds to carry out survey and clearance, but it is equally important to conduct mine risk education for communities and people living and moving in the contaminated areas.

Unity is littered with old UXOs and stockpiles from the civil war and the need for both MRE and demining is high. Due to the security situation, DDG did not start activities in Unity before June 2012 and we focused instead on Warrap. We are hoping for the opportunity to prolong our presence in Unity with another 7 months to be able to reach more people and increase the impact of our activities. The continuation of a MRE team based in Unity will help DDG reach more people, and to be in constant liaison with local authorities and other humanitarian agencies. The team will also be in constant communication with the EOD team, so messages can be passed via the appropriate authorities about areas which have been surveyed and their risk status.

DDG is currently deploying one EOD team in Unity. It will continue its work using the village-by-village clearance method we use in most places where we work. Having discussed the overall priorities with UNMAS and SSMAA, DDG teams will liaise with local communities and local authorities in identifying local hazards and then conducting survey and clearance. The team can also be used to help UNHCR, IOM and other agencies conduct assurance of new IDP and refugee sites. Where minefields are suspected, DDG has the ability to conduct technical survey and fence off minefields prior to clearance by a specialist agency.

In Unity, DDG is currently operating with one EOD team and we are looking to extend our presence for another 7 months in order to continue our activities in the state where very little mine action have so far been done. The EOD teams are using the village-by-village clearance method in most places where we work. Having discussed the overall priorities with UNMAS and SSMAA, DDG teams liaise with local communities and local authorities in identifying local hazards and then conducting survey and clearance.

Table below show the output of our EOD team working in Bentiu since June 2012:

¹ 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.

ERW Type	Quantity
Air Dropped Weapon (GP Bomb)	01
57mm Rocket HEAT	106
30mm Projectile HE	288
37mm Projectile HE	34
PG-9 HEAT	08
PG-7 HEAT	37
PG-2 HEAT	02
60mm Mortar HE	67
82mm Mortar Illum	04
Fuze (Assorted)	258
SAA (Various)	3000
82mm Mortar HE	01
PM1 Sub-munition HEAT	02
AP Mine	01

The output shown in the table indicates a high workload for the EOD team and especially when thinking about the short time period we have been operating in Unity. This combined with new stockpile reports we have received easily justifies the extension of the DDG presence in the Unity.

The EOD team can also be used to help UNHCR, IOM and other agencies conduct assurance of new IDP and refugee sites. Where minefields are suspected, DDG has the ability to conduct technical survey and fence off minefields prior to clearance by a specialist agency. Without this assistance from DDG, UNMAS is unable to offer any support to communities, local government officials and humanitarian workers reporting UXOs in Unity.

DDG can provide tailored mines awareness education to humanitarian actors in Unity, or in Jonglei, thus helping them to operate safely and extend humanitarian access.

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

DDG will concentrate in one of the northern states undergoing humanitarian crises and where there is a large presence of mines and ERW, but very little presence of mine action activities. Unity state have critical mine action needs and clearance activities will provide direct protection to individuals and communities in places where there were a high number of mine victims in 2011 and where very limited mine action activities have been conducted. Targeted MRE in areas of demining must be a fundamental part of the mine action activities to ensure we also change people's behavior towards mines and ERW in an area where only limited MRE have been available earlier. DDG's CHF funding will also support other humanitarian actions by helping displaced people return home and by helping to expand humanitarian access to other actors.

ii) Objective

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

1. Protect vulnerable people (especially refugees, IDPs and returnees) from harm caused by mines and ERW through the provision of one MRE and one EOD team for 7 months.
2. Facilitate the safe movement of people, the release of land for economic and social development, and the safe operations of other humanitarian actors.

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.

1. MRE for 19,000 men, women and children in Unity (*and/or in Jonglei*)
2. Community liaison, baseline socio-economic surveys, monitoring and evaluation surveys
3. Survey and clearance (or fencing/markings) protecting approximately 14,000 people from UXOs in Unity (*and/or Jonglei*)

iv) Cross Cutting Issues

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

- a) **Gender and Diversity.** DDG aims – and has a good track record – for achieving gender equality in its mine risk education work. It uses mixed-gender teams for the purposes of community liaison, mine risk education and socio-economic monitoring and evaluation. All its data relating to engagement with communities are disaggregated for age and gender. Through the employment of a specialist educator, DDG aims to develop innovative new approaches to risk education and to expand the ways in which awareness is delivered to a range of different audiences, especially women and children.
- b) **Humanitarian Accountability Partnership.** As part of the Danish Refugee Council, the Danish Demining Group is a HAP-certified organization, meaning it strives to be accountable to its beneficiaries through transparency, the provision of information in appropriate forms, and through beneficiary feedback mechanisms.

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.

- Result 1. 19,000 individuals in high-risk areas will be safer from knowing how to avoid risks associated with mines and ERW
- Result 2. 100 Dangerous Areas (DA) or Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) will be discredited or rendered safe.
- Result 3. Humanitarian personnel working in high-risk areas will be more aware of how to adjust their operations and behavior in relation to mine and ERW threats

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).

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Number of people who have attended a mine risk education session	19,000 (13,000 children, 3,000 women and 3,000 men)
2	Number of SHAs and DAs which are surveyed, discredited, cleared or marked (N.B. DDG does not claim land release for EOD tasks).	100
3	Number of mines awareness sessions done for other humanitarian actors	10

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.

DDG will directly implement the work under this proposal. The teams (one EOD team and one MRE team) is trained and already deployed. We also already have a Nuer-speaking community liaison operative recruited for Unity. Day-to-day management in the field will be provided by international Technical Advisers or the MRE Team Leaders, as appropriate. Local administrative support will be provided by an admin/finance assistant and logistical and financial support by teams of Juba-based professionals.

DDG currently has a small temporary camp in Unity, but with the extension of the operation period we are looking to arrange for a more a permanent camp. If it is possible, DDG will seek compound sharing arrangements with other humanitarian agencies in order to keep costs low and to enhance security. Each DDG team is fairly self-sufficient and is equipped with a vehicle, a trailer and its own camping equipment in case it needs to spend time in remote locations.

vii) Monitoring Plan
Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

Daily and weekly details of MRE and EOD activities will be reported to UNMAS and SSMAA through the normal channels and using the IMSMA formats.

For the monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic impact, DDG has its own methodologies and its own dedicated M&E unit in South Sudan. Baseline surveys are done by mixed gender teams before starting mine action activities and using a mixture of questionnaires, key informant interviews, group discussions and case studies. All data is disaggregated for age and gender. This baseline information is used to help measure the change which has occurred in people's lives as a result of mine action after a few months or a year through subsequent follow-up surveys. The results of the surveys are written up as reports which are unique to that time and place.

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

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
Danish Refugee Council 'own funds'	USD 117,031

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-12/ MA/46060/5182	Project title: Community-driven Mine Action in support of returnees, IDPs and refugees	Organisation: Danish Demining Group	
Overall Objective: <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the risk of death and injury from landmines and ERW by providing emergency survey, clearance and mine risk education in an area experiencing recent conflict, high rates of returnees and/or high levels of landmine/ERW and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected communities.. 	Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threat of mines and ERW is not a major barrier to populations movements and humanitarian operations 	How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of humanitarian coordination meetings, situation reports 	
Specific Project Objective/s: <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect vulnerable people (especially refugees, IDPs and returnees) from harm caused by mines and ERW through the provision of one MRE and one EOD team for an additional 7 months in Unity. Facilitate the safe movement of people, the release of land for economic and social development, and the safe operations of other humanitarian actors. 	Indicators of progress: <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOD and MRE teams are actively engaged in high priority mine action tasks People moving with confidence in areas previously contaminated 	How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDG reports to UNMAS/SSMAA Records of humanitarian coordination meetings, situation reports 	Assumptions & risks: <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable levels of security
Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): <i>Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes, leading to the specific objective/s:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dangerous Areas will be surveyed, cleared and marked/fenced thus rendering them safe and reducing the risk of death or injury from mines and ERW for 14,000 people Mine Risk Education will be delivered to people living in - or expected to move into – contaminated areas (including humanitarian workers), thus reducing the risk of death or injury from mines and ERW for 19,000 people. 	Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 DAs surveyed/cleared/marked 19,000 people benefit from MRE sessions 	How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports to UNMAS/ SSMAA and entered into IMSMA database Weekly reports to UNMAS/ SSMAA 	Assumptions & risks: <i>What external factors and conditions must be realized to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable levels of security

<p>Activities: <i>What are the key activities to be carried out and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of priority task dossiers, in discussion with local authorities and UNMAS/SSMAA • Community liaison • Baseline socio-economic assessments • Refresher training, as required • Mine risk education • EOD survey/clearance/ marking • Reporting to UNMAS/ SSMAA • Impact monitoring 	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few camp equipment, logistics support • Technical adviser's time • CL staff, transport • Monitoring staff time, stationery, transport • Technical leadership • MRE staff, specialist advice, transport, posters • Explosives, staff, equipment, marking materials • Staff time • Staff time, stationery, technical support 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives can be transported by road to Unity • Reasonable levels of security
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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		
Result 1 Dangerous areas will be surveyed, cleared and marked/fenced thus rendering them safe and reducing the risk of death or injury from mines and ERW for 14,000 people															
• Activity (1.1) Establishment of priority task dossiers, in discussion with local authorities and UNMAS/SSMAA						X									
• Activity (1.2) Community liaison						X	X								
• Activity (1.3) Baseline socio-economic study						X									
• Activity (1.4) Refresher training						X									
• Activity (1.5) EOD survey/clearance/ marking							X	X	X	X	X				
• Activity (1.6) Reporting to UNMAS/SSMAA							X	X	X	X	X				
• Activity (1.7) Impact monitoring											X	X			
Result 2 Mine Risk Education will be delivered to people living in - or expected to move into – contaminated areas (including humanitarian workers), thus reducing the risk of death or injury from mines and ERW for 19,000 people															
• (Activity 2.1) Establishment of priority task dossiers, in discussion with local authorities and UNMAS/SSMAA						X									
• (Activity 2.2) Community liaison						X									
• (Activity 2.3) Baseline socio-economic study						X	X								
• (Activity 2.4) Refresher training						X									
• (Activity 2.5) Mine risk education sessions						X	X	X	X	X	X				
• (Activity 2.6) Reporting to UNMAS/SSMAA						X	X	X	X	X	X				
• (Activity 2.7) Impact monitoring											X	X			

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