

South Sudan 2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Mine Action
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First Round Standard Allocation

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round <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. 	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap , NBeG, WBeG and Jonglei.
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Project details

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

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s)	
Danish Demining Group (DDG)	State	County
Project CAP Code	%	
SSD-13/MA/55769/5182	Upper Nile State	100 Maban, Melut & Renk
CAP Project Title <i>(please write exact name as in the CAP)</i>		
Village by village mine action in support of returnees, IDPs, refugees and access for humanitarian actors		
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	
US\$ 2,945,000	US\$200,953	
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?	
US\$1.692,461	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)</i>	

Direct Beneficiaries *(Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)*

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	3500	30,000
Girls:	3500	15,000
Men:	3500	25,000
Boys:	3500	14,000
Total:	14000	84,000

Indirect Beneficiaries

The DDG EOD Team proposes to conduct activities within ERW contaminated the communities of the following three counties with a corresponding total estimated population of :

- Renk 137,000
- Melut 49,000
- Maban 45,000 (Plus 110,000 displaced persons)

Seeing that the removal of mine and ERW from these states would have an positive life saving impact for the general population of these counties; one could assume that the indirect beneficiaries would be **200,000**

Catchment Population (if applicable)

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)
N/A

CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)
7 months (March – September)

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Hai Supiri Road, Juba
Project Focal Person	<i>Michael Storey</i> Head of Programmes DDG South Sudan pmddqsudan@drc.dk
Country Director	<i>Kate Norton, Country Director</i> drc.ssudan@drc.dk
Finance Officer	<i>Chris Ondeke, Head of Finance and Administration,</i> hofaddqsudan@drc.dk

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	Address: 10 Borgergade, Copenhagen 1300 Denmark
Desk officer	<i>Maria Kristensen</i> Maria.kristensen@drc.dk
Finance Officer	Mia Groot mia.groot@drc.dk

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population¹

The general humanitarian situation in South Sudan has been deteriorating since the middle of 2011. This is especially true for Jonglei state and of the states along the northern border with the Republic of Sudan. The armed conflict in the neighbouring states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile and the Abyei area has had direct humanitarian results, with an estimated 200,000 displaced persons (and Abyei IDPs) now seeking refuge in Warrap, Unity and Upper Nile states. The North-South tensions and the cutting off of the oil pipeline to the North are also likely to cause severe economic hardship. Coupled with the usual structural food security problems and the growing pressure on basic services, this could push a lot of families into destitution in 2012. The Upper Nile State of South Sudan has been subjected to armed conflict and the ensuing indirect effects of conflict; both during the recent South Sudan/Sudan civil war and is additionally affected by the ongoing conflict in the Sudan's Blue Nile State. For as long as the northern region of Upper Nile State is subject to transnational threats and national instability, it will continue to require a comprehensive humanitarian aid package, including emergency EOD response to protect the populations from the threats of explosive remnants of war.

The threats from mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) – and challenges for Mine Action agencies - also increased during 2011 and 2012. New contamination from mines and ERW occurred in Abyei, Unity and Upper Nile and was directly associated with an increase in deaths and injuries. According to the South Sudanese Mine Action IMSMA data base: one could with confidence conclude that EOD activities would have a life saving effect in Upper Nile state. Accordingly there has been to date total of:

- 271 reported landmine and ERW related deaths
- 1490 reported landmine and ERW related injuries
- 269 suspected and confirmed hazardous areas closed
- 5168 AP mines destroyed
- 981 AT mines destroyed
- 30770 UXO destroyed
- 45521 SAA destroyed

(In addition Maban is also known to have been subject to recent cluster bomb strikes.)

DDG proposes to conduct emergency Humanitarian mine action operations in the central and north eastern region of Upper Nile State. CHF support for the removal and destruction of dangerous unexploded and abandoned ordnance will have a direct life saving impact on threatened communities.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the reasons for requesting CHF funding at this time. Explain how CHF funding will help address critical humanitarian gaps in your cluster. Explain the value added by your organization (e.g. geographical presence). Indicate if any other steps have been taken to secure alternative funding.

The DDG is requesting CHF support to provide an emergency EOD response capacity that will address the ERW threat encountered by the displaced and host communities of Maban, Melut and Renk.

DDG is the demining unit of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). On behalf of the UN, the DRC currently manages the two largest refugee camps in Maban County, hosting around 80,000 refugees from Sudan's Blue Nile State. DRC is thus able to provide the DDG with an operational and logistical support base in Maban County. In addition, besides actual relevant operational information extracted from DRC responsibilities within the targeted area, the DDG will work closely with MAG. MAG, who aims to conduct MRE/CL activities in Maban, will pass on any EOD relevant information to DDG. In return the DDG will assist MAG with logistical

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.

support.
DDG has secured funding, (Sida), to operate EOD teams in the northern states of South Sudan; however DDG will require additional CHF assistance to enable it to assist as many affected communities as possible.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to contribute to the achievement of the cluster priority activities identified for this allocation.

The CHF supported emergency/spot task EOD team will provide a humanitarian mine action service to population at high exposure to ERW contamination within a designated high priority area of South Sudan.

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project will achieve. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

O1: To provide emergency EOD to areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of displaced people and/or high levels of landmine/ERW contamination to reduce the threat and impact of landmines and ERW and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected communities (Direct life saving impact)

O2: Facilitate the return of displaced people and the safe operations of other humanitarian actors. (By doing so, in addition DDG will contribute indirectly with the CHF objective to a provide life saving impact.)

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 (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

A1 - Deployment)

Deploy one rapid response EOD team to the Maban, Melut , Renk counties of Upper Nile State as per start date agreed upon in UNDP project agreement documents.

The EOD team will originate from Mayom in Unity State and travel by road and Barge to the target area.

This EOD team will consist of a two vehicle deployment led by 1 international Technical Advisor and supported by 1 national team leader, 4 national EOD operators, one Medic and two drivers.

The team will commence EOD specific operations after arrival and consequent full logistical and operational establishment in the target area.

A2 – Operations)

EOD Team will operate for a period of 7 months in the field. This period of 7 months will include, operations, transit and establishment time from Mayom to the Target area. After the commencement EOD operations the team will employ an operational cycle of 6 weeks on, interspersed by two weeks stand downs for purposes of logistical resupply, repairs and recuperation. Within the 7 months there will be a maximum of 2 stand down periods and a minimum of 3 full six week deployments.

This team will respond to both UNMAS generated tasks. In additionally the organization has been successful in self-generation of tasks, due to DDG's proven 'Village by Village' comprehensive humanitarian mine action approach.

Liaison will be a prominent activity within the time frame of the project. The Team will liaise with UNMASS South Sudan, DRC, TDI, MAG, local authorities and the direct project beneficiaries. Liaison, resulting in operational relevant information will ensure that the team is able to operate effectively and efficiently.

A3 – Reporting

The EOD team will provide the regional UNMASS office with comprehensive IMSMA reports and thus add to the broader comprehension of the ERW threat faced by the direct project beneficiaries. DDG will also utilize its specialized M&E team to compile both pre-deployment baseline and post operational Impact monitoring reports.

A4 – Demobilization)

The last two weeks of this seven month period the team will exit from its operational phase and return to either a logistical viable Wet season base in UNS for possible follow on commencement as a result of the 2cnd CHF allocation 2013 or return to Juba.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS) are addressed in the project implementation.

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.

Gender: Understanding that gender roles within South Sudan result in different patterns of land use and travel, DDG aims, in all its work to provide the maximum opportunities for all genders and age groups to participate fully in DDG activities. Mixed sex baseline and impact assessment teams ensure that information as to the extent and location of contamination is gathered as accurately and comprehensively as possible. Concerted efforts to include all genders and age groups in all information gathering activities such as survey through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and household interviews ensure the maximum possible participation and most comprehensive overall picture possible.

Environment: The threat or perceived threat of mines and UXO can result in large areas of land being under-utilized, thereby increasing pressure on what land remains. The freeing up of areas actually or thought to be contaminated thus decreases the pressure on land by making more available, not to mention the obvious benefits of the removal of potentially toxic and incendiary explosive compounds from the environment.

v) Expected Result/s

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

R1: 50 Dangerous Areas or Suspected Hazardous Areas will be discredited or rendered safe. These DA's will be either tasked by UNMASS or self-generated through DDG's field presence and cooperation with the MAG CL team operating in the same area.

R2: 500 ERW destroyed.

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age.

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators <small>(Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).</small>	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) <small>(Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)</small>
	1.	Number of SHAs and DAs which are surveyed, discredited, cleared or marked (N.B. DDG does not claim land release for EOD tasks).	50 (directly benefiting 14,000 people)
X	2.	Metres 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.	500 UXO destroyed
X	3.	Total indirect beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renk 137,000 • Melut 49,000 • Maban 45,000 (Plus 110,000 displaced persons)
X	4.	Total direct beneficiaries - number of people directly benefitting from demining activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Girls • Men • Boys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total: 14,000 • Women – 3500 • Girls – 3500 • Boys – 3500 • Men – 3500

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.

Self-implementation through DRC/DDG.

DDG will directly implement the work under this proposal. The team is already trained and ready to be deployed. Day-to-day management in the field will be provided by international Technical Advisers or the EOD Team Leader, as appropriate. Local administrative and logistical support will be the DRC/DDG logistical camp management base in Maban and financial support by teams of Juba-based support staff. Where possible DDG will seek compound sharing arrangements with other humanitarian agencies in order to keep costs low and to enhance security. It is likely the DDG EOD and the MAG CL team will co-share compounds and camps where possible so as to benefit from each other's activities. The team is fairly self-sufficient and is equipped with two vehicles, a trailer and its own camping equipment in case it is required to operate in remote locations.

Logistical and wet season contingency planning.

Vehicle repairs can be conducted by the professional mechanicals that operate the DRC base in Maban. A comprehensive vehicle spare part package from Juba will be delivered to the team in Mayom prior to departure direction UPS. Due to the bad quality of locally purchased diesel fuel in UNS, the DGG/DRC will dispatch fuel to Melut with the barge service of the Logistics cluster. (Shortfalls of barge delivered fuel will be supplemented by local fuel. Procedures such as straining and more frequent change of fuel filters will be employed in this case)

In the beginning period of this project the EOD will operate in remote areas that usually lack attention by EOD teams. At the very onset of rains the Team will in pace, withdraw to dryer areas such as Bunj and then further onto Melut. With the full onset of the rains the team will attempt to operate in dryer areas such as north Melut and Renk county.

vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:

1. Explain how will you measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met
2. Indicate what monitoring tools and technics will be used
3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)².

Daily and weekly details EOD activities will be reported to UNMASS and NMAA through the normal channels using the IMSMA formats. This standard information includes disaggregated data on people receiving mine risk education and on items of mines and UXOs destroyed.

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. These surveys are comprised of household questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The results of the surveys are written up as reports which are unique to that time and place.

E. Total funding secured for the CAP project

Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CAP.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
Gov. Sweden - SIDA, (January 2013– December 2013)	SEK 11,000,000 = 1.692,461 U\$ 23/01/13

² CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

SECTION III:

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/MA/55769/5182		Project title: Village by village mine action in support of returnees, IDPs, refugees and access for humanitarian actors.		Organisation: Danish Demining Group
Overall Objective	<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: <i>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:</i></p> <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. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threat of mines and ERW is not a major barrier to populations movements and humanitarian operations 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of humanitarian coordination meetings, situation reports 	
Purpose	<p>CHF Project Objective: <i>What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide emergency EOD to areas within Maban, Renk and Melut experiencing recent conflict, high rates of displaced people and/or high levels of landmine/ERW contamination to reduce the threat and impact of landmines and ERW and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected communities (Direct life saving impact) Facilitate the return of displaced people and the safe operations of other humanitarian actors in Maban, Renk and Melut (By doing so, in addition DDG will contribute indirectly with the CHF objective to a provide life saving impact.) 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOD teams actively engaged in removing the threat of ERW from high priority areas. People moving with confidence in areas previously contaminated 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDG reports to UNMAS/SSMAA Records of humanitarian coordination meetings, situation reports 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable levels of Security. Physical access to priority areas
Results	<p>Results - Outcomes (intangible): <i>State the changes that will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries.</i></p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i></p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMSMA statistics on ERW related deaths 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decrease of ERW related deaths and injuries over time • More usable land becomes available for livelihood and development activities. • Increase in utilization of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in economic output • Increased access. • Decrease in ERW related death and injuries in the area of operation 	<p>and injuries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital and clinic records. • Records of humanitarian coordination meetings, situation reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable levels of Security. • Physical access to priority areas.
<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <i>List the products, goods and services (grouped per areas of work) that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes their contribution to the outcomes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Dangerous Areas or Suspected Hazardous Areas will be discredited or rendered safe. • 500 ERW destroyed 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous areas cleared/discredited • UXO/AXO removed to CDS and destroyed or destroyed in situ. 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMSMA reports • DDG internal reporting requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily reports • Weekly reports 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable levels of security. • Physical access.
<p>Activities: <i>List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will results in the project outputs.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline socio economic study • Transit to operational area • Establishment in operational area • EOD activities • Reporting • Impact assessment 	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation and monitoring assistant deployed to UNS at onset of project. • 2 vehicles convoy departs Unity. • Camping equipment • Technical advisor leadership and time • EOD Team time/input • IM assistant deployed to UNS near end of Project. 		<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"> • Reasonable levels of security • Nile crossing barge operational • Explosives can be transported by road from Unity to Upper Nile state.

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	Q1/2013		Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Activity 1	Deployment and preparation including base line study												
Activity 2		x											
Activity 3			x	x									
Activity 4					x	x							
Activity 5						x							
Activity 6							x	x					
Activity 7								x					
Activity 8		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Activity 9			x	x	x	x	x	x					
• Activity 10	Impact assessment, M&E report												

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