

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	Protection
CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 Second Round Standard Allocation This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. It should provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF in line with the cluster objectives highlighted in the CAP 2013.	
Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round Emergency response (general): i) Rapid protection assessments to identify vulnerable persons and risks/gaps for response. ii) Enhance capacity and training of frontline responders (police, health workers, community networks etc.), relevant for both GBV and child protection iii) Coordination with UNMISS and UNISFA on Protection of Civilians initiatives GBV iv) Direct support and response services to GBV survivors, including immediate medical and psychosocial care (incl. PEP kits) v) GBV emergency response teams (establish, train) vi) Special Protection Units Child Protection vii) Prevention and response to unaccompanied and separated children Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR); Provision of temporary care arrangement for boys and girls. viii) Protection assistance to Children Associated with Armed Group and Armed Forces ix) Recreational and psycho-social support for children and community affected by emergency HLP x) Assist populations affected by displacement, incl. returnees and host communities, on access to land xi) Capacity development of formal and traditional authorities on land and property rights. xii) Collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms to solve conflicts among communities and/or individuals over access to land and/or natural resources Cross Cutting xiii) Mainstreaming HIV in intervention planning/implementation xiv) Targeted support for civil status documentation focused on persons with specific needs from conflict impacted populations and emergency returns xv) Continued support for populations in displacement	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round 1. Jonglei (all counties) 2. Warrap (all counties) 3. NBeG (all counties) 4. Unity (all counties) 5. Upper Nile (all counties) 6. Central Equatoria State (Juba) 7. Abyei

SECTION II

Project details													
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.													
Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) - list State and County (payams when possible) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State												
Danish Refugee Council	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">State</th> <th style="width: 10%;">%</th> <th style="width: 60%;">County/ies (include payam when possible)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Warrap</td> <td>100</td> <td>Abyei, Agok, 1) Deng Mithiang 2) Wunpeeth 3)Deng Raok</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)	Warrap	100	Abyei, Agok, 1) Deng Mithiang 2) Wunpeeth 3)Deng Raok						
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Warrap	100	Abyei, Agok, 1) Deng Mithiang 2) Wunpeeth 3)Deng Raok											
Project CAP Code	CAP Gender Code												
SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55129/R/5181	2a												
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)													
Enabling community protection and conflict reduction in displaced and returning populations in Abyei													
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$380,482.00												
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$129,064.00												
Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$96,021												
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)													
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)	Indirect Beneficiaries												

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	219	400
Girls:		200
Men:	269	300
Boys:		100
Total:	488	1000

1. Communities of Deng Mithiang, Wunpeeth and Deng Raok through the impact of the community committees
 2. Beneficiaries targeted by humanitarian partners through the impact of the conflict sensitivity briefings to protection and conflict reduction cluster members.
- Unable to provide an exact figure due to the lack of census data currently collected for Abeyi*

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)
Indicate number of months: 6 months

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Supiri Road, Juba
Project Focal Person	Henk Liebenberg avr@ddg-southsudan.org 0956 144 399
Country Director	Kate Norton drc.ssudan@drc.dk 0956 704 242
Finance Officer	Chris Ondeke hofaddgsudan@drc.dk

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	Borgergade 10, 3rd floor 1300 Copenhagen K. Tlf: +45 3373 5000 Fax: +45 3332 8448 id@drc.dk
Desk officer	Scott Tind Simmons Scott.tind.simmons@drc.dk 0045 3373 5004
Finance Officer	Mia Groot Mia.Groot@drc.dk +45 3373 5059

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 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

Independence for South Sudan did not result in any conclusion of the Abyei crisis. In May 2011, just two months before Independence Day celebrations, the Sudan Armed Forces staged a large-scale incursion into Abyei resulting in the razing of Abyei Town, the deaths of civilians and the forced displacement of approximately 110,000 people.

A key source of inter-communal tension and a part of the larger political conflict centres on the two dominant ethnic groups that use the land: Ngok Dinka and Misseriya. The Misseriya make annual migrations into Abyei with their cattle for water and grazing. The inter-communal competition for land and water has been militarised and politicised and the potential for peaceful coexistence damaged through the civil war.

The death of the Paramount Chief in April has heightened distrust in UNIFSA amongst the Dinka Ngok due to the suspicion that it was carried out by the Misseriya. Despite the extension of UNIFSA's mandate the local community consider it their prerogative to develop their own coping mechanisms for addressing their protection needs. There is a gap that needs to be filled in order for communities to have the capacity do so. There is also a need for continued dialogue between communities and other stakeholders to address the weakened relations and relay community concerns. Furthermore, the continued lack of policing presence and weak formal governance structures means returning communities rely on their own protection and dispute resolution systems..

After the killing, the Misseriya took a cautious approach to their annual migration. During the next dry season it is unsure if the migration corridor will be accessed due to anticipated restriction controlled by the Dinka Ngok. It is therefore difficult to predict the reaction of either group that could potentially lead to violence. Constantly evolving conflict dynamics require the ongoing conflict sensitivity awareness activities of all humanitarian actors and continued conflict management education. Dialogue is required between UNIFSA and community leaders, which will be strengthened through on-going efforts with CME.

Efforts to support community protection strategies need to take into account the separation of families and for women to head households in Agok while men return north of the river Kiir engaging in agricultural activities.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 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.

CHF funding is being sought at this time to scale-up a pilot project in Agok that was started in April 2013. The initial focus during pilot phase was on providing conflict sensitivity training, informing Abyei response and recovery plans, enhancing community safety through conflict management education. DRC-DDG intends to scale up these activities to new project sites (see project location) that have not been covered during pilot phase.

There has been demand from the community for more training in conflict management education. The current project is developing the capacity and resource of local leadership to be able to constructively resolve local conflicts. An example is conflict relating to dowry. During displacement livestock was lost however the demand for dowry remains and has resulted in family disputes and/or cattle raids.

Conflict sensitivity training activities provided to humanitarian actors is enabling the avoidance of resource conflicts. These have been experienced for example when selecting community committees that oversee the use of resources provided to communities. However, equitable community representation has not always been ensured. Continued conflict sensitive awareness is essential in order to inform activities by humanitarian actors that may otherwise have a detrimental effect on communities.

Issues of displacement have contributed to land conflict which CME can be utilized to manage and resolve. Land grabbing has occurred where land, without titles, has been left due to displacement, only for families to find that it has been claimed in their absence resulting in cases of conflict relating to the reclaiming of land. Mechanisms to address such challenges need to be prioritized and at the moment there are no such structures in place to address this. CME will help to address this priority of the cluster, being land issues. Briefings as specified below in the activities will also be specific in addressing thematic areas. Furthermore activities are provided that seeks to empower the community's ability to address such conflicts through dialogue, without which conflict would be a possible result. It is crucial that community members play a key role in advising how to address such land tensions.

Village sites have been identified, however activities can be applied as needed and requested in other locations, including within the current areas of operation.

DRC-DDG is well suited to deliver this project because of a sound track record in delivering conflict mitigation and protection projects in South Sudan as well as through the technical expertise as a provider of conflict sensitivity training and support. DRC-DDG has also worked on joint assessments and conflict analysis to support programming in Abyei, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Building on our existing presence in the area, we will be able to continue to play a key role in supporting the humanitarian efforts in Abyei. Extending the activities will enable the impact of our current activities to be strengthened whilst broadening our catchment areas and will ensure the ongoing mainstreaming of gender sensitivity into humanitarian programming.

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.

DRC-DDG has recruited a project team that is permanently based in Agok and receives support from the regional operating base in Aweil and country office in Juba. A project manager for NBeG region will provide overall management support to the Agok-based team.

SOI (X)	NO #	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (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)
10.2	1	Joint protection assessments or monitoring missions carried out with reports completed (with sex and age disaggregated data, and particular reference to vulnerable groups).	1 Monitoring missions of the previously formed community protection committees conducted, to identify gaps. 12 refresher trainings carried out for previously formed community protection committees (2 per committee, with 6 members each with 30% representation of women). 1 report at end of project indicating success and lessons learnt.
10.5	2	<i>Protection, 'Do no harm', conflict sensitivity trainings targeting humanitarian partners, communities or government actors</i> Briefings and trainings provided to national and international actors operating in Abyei on community needs and conflict sensitive responses	12 briefings provided reaching 92 participants. These 12 briefings are broken down as follows: 6 briefings in Juba, 3 to the protection cluster and 3 to the conflict-reduction sub cluster (20 men and 20 women) 3 briefings in Abyei to the protection cluster (10 men and 10 women) 3: briefings in Agok, two briefings to protection cluster partners (8 men and 8 women) and one to government officials and UNIFSA joint/y with 30% women's participation (10 men and 6 women).
10.3	3	<i>'Response plans including conflict analysis/ sensitivity strategies to reduce violence and promote peacebuilding'</i>	1 response plan includes conflict sensitivity for Abyei recovery 1 international actor includes conflict sensitivity in their approach to recovery in Abyei 10 national staff representatives from within protection organizations (50% women) trained in conflict sensitivity.
	4	Community protection committees supported through meeting facilitation and capacity building	7 community protection committees formed and facilitated (composed of men, women (30%), youth and elderly), 1 one which would be exclusively represented by women. 8 members per committee. 56 meetings conducted (8 meetings per committee)
	5	Community members receive conflict management education	360 people receive conflict management education: 180 men and 180 women

D. 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)
CHF (April 2013)	US\$129,064.00
Pledges for the CAP project	

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/P-HR-RL/55129/R/5181		Project title: Enabling community protection and conflict reduction in displaced and returning populations in Abyei		Organisation: DRC
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"> Community protection networks; conflict reduction and early warning systems 	<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"> Conflict sensitivity trainings targeting humanitarian partners and government actors conducted. Response plans include conflict sensitivity/analysis to reduce violence and promote peace building 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training feedback forms and attendance registers Feedback from international actors through follow-up after training and briefings Email correspondence and briefings to discuss response plans 	
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"> Evidence-based international response planning is enhanced Community protection strategies are strengthened Activities and advocacy for conflict reduction in Abyei are supported 	<p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative No. of partners using Conflict Sensitivity programming in their interventions. No. of community protection committees supported that are expected to gather regularly and be functional after the end of the project No. of community members, national and international actors trained on conflict reduction and conflict sensitivity who apply the acquired skills 	<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"> Tracking the number of reports and briefs disseminated on the usefulness of using conflict sensitivity programming. Monitoring reports and meeting minutes from the committees as well as end of project evaluation of committees Participants' lists from training and post-training evaluations 	<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"> Community protection may be undermined by political and security dynamics beyond the influence of the project or the community members International and national stakeholders may not be willing to adopt conflict sensitive approaches due to other programming or political pressures A significant deterioration in the political or security environment could lead to delays in implementation and undermine the effectiveness/ suitability of proposed interventions
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence-base for international response planning is enhanced through conducting 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of risks and response gaps identified in the report that are addressed by international or national 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback/ follow-up discussions with national and international actors after meetings. Email correspondence and briefings 	<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"> Support to community protection committees does not result in a change

<p>briefings and advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community protection mechanisms are strengthened with training and dialogue facilitation support to promote positive coping mechanisms • Knowledge about conflict sensitive interventions is increased through briefings, advocacy and training 	<p>programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of community protection committee meetings held • % of community protection committees who benefitted from meeting facilitation and capacity building • No. of trainees who demonstrate increased knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes and meeting attendance registers • End of project evaluation of committees • Post-training evaluations 	<p>in attitudes towards protection and the advancement of positive coping strategies due to other political and social dynamics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of training, briefings and advocacy on conflict sensitivity/ analysis does not result in a change in international or national response planning due to entrenched political or economic interests. • The political or security situation deteriorates to further undermine community cohesion and social capital which could result in a negative attitude towards the project and mitigate against change initiatives.
<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"> • Briefings and trainings provided to national and international actors operating in Abyei on community needs and conflict sensitive responses • Response plans include conflict analysis/ sensitivity to reduce violence and promote peace building • Community protection committees supported through meeting facilitation and capacity building 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs?</i> <i>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"> • 12 refresher trainings provided • 12 briefings provided • 11 targeted briefings conducted among protection cluster and conflict reduction sub-cluster in Juba and Abyei. • 1 target training conducted including government officials and UNIFSA jointly with 30% women's participation (10 men and 6 women). • 1 response plan includes conflict sensitivity for Abyei recovery. • 1 international actor includes conflict sensitivity in their approach to recovery in Abyei • 10 national staff members trained on conflict sensitivity from within protection organization (50% women) • 7 community protection committees supported • 56 meetings conducted by community protection committees • 360 people receive conflict management education (180 men and 180 women) 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing/ meeting minutes • Training feedback forms and attendance registers • Feedback from international actors through follow-up after training and briefings • Committee meeting minutes • Post-test evaluation and attendance registers 	<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"> • Lack of access to community either due to insecurity or due to lack of willingness to engage; community fatigue with international actors conducting assessments • Lack of interest from international and national actors on conflict sensitivity; lack of ability to network effectively and weaknesses in communications and advocacy • Significant deterioration in the security and/or political relationship between Sudan and South Sudan • Significant deterioration in the operating environment for international NGOs in South Sudan including on access, taxes and staffing

<p>Activities: List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will results in the project outputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring mission of the previously formed community protection committees conducted, to identify gaps. Map new project sites Mobilise and meet new community leaders Identify community protection mechanisms from analysis; create community protection committee as necessary Design support plan for community protection committees including training and meeting facilitation Conduct targeted advocacy briefings for clusters and govt. and UNIFSA Provide training on conflict sensitive response planning and conflict sensitivity in project implementation Convene regular meetings of the community protection committees Conduct 12 refresher trainings. Conduct conflict management education training 	<p>Inputs: What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time (project manager; head of AVR and AVR facilitators); travel to Agok from Juba Staff time (Head of AVR); Staff time (project manager; AVR facilitators) Staff time (AVR facilitators) Staff time (project manager; head of AVR); travel from Juba to Agok Staff time (conflict advisor); venue and refreshments; travel from Juba to Agok Staff time (AVR facilitators); fuel and refreshments Staff time (AVR facilitators); fuel and refreshments Stationery and office supplies Internet access and computer 	<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: 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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle rehabilitation: we will repair one of the vehicles in our current fleet in Juba and then drive that vehicle to Agok. This process can be started before the project start date and an alternative vehicle is available to support the first month of project activities. Staff recruitment: we need to recruit suitably qualified staff in Agok as community facilitators. Should we be unable to recruit suitably qualified staff, we would need to consider using senior staff from NBeG to lead and mentor new staff which could require some time delays. As a last resort, staff could be hired from outside Agok which would have implications on cost due to relocation requirements. Community willingness: we need to build on relations within the community to ensure project interventions meet the needs of community members Security: even though the situation in Abyei remains tense and without a clear political resolution, a significant deterioration in the security situation would disrupt project activities
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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.

Project start date:	01.10.2013	Project end date:	31.03.2014
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Activities	Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Activity 1 Map new project sites															
Activity 2 Mobilize and meet community leaders															

Activities	Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014		
Activity 3:Monitoring mission of the previously formed community protection committees conducted															
Activity 4 Identify community protection mechanisms; create community protection committees as necessary															
Activity 5 Design support plan for community protection committees															
Activity 6 Conduct targeted advocacy briefings for protection clusters and govt. and UNIFSA															
Activity 7: Provide conflict sensitivity training to National Staff representatives															
Activity 8 Convene regular meetings of the community protection committees															
Activity 9:Conduct 12 Refresher trainings for community committees served under the first round.															
Activity 10: Conduct conflict management education training															

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